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Part One
Pages 1-8

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BROOKLYN FAR FROM DRY

Mayor Wurster Made No Attempt to Enforce the Excise Law.

SALOON KEEPERS ARE BOLD AGAIN

Police See Crowds Going and Coming Through Defiantly—Open Side Doors but Do Not Make Arrests.

Mayor Wurster of Brooklyn did not cause the saloons of that city to be closed yesterday. The liquor dealers did more business than on previous Sundays, and this was a surprise, as it was known that some of the Police Captains had pleaded with proprietors to be a little more careful than usual yesterday.

Saloons were open in every section from Newtown Creek to Sheepshead Bay, and from the East River to Jamaica Bay.

Everything seemed to indicate that the saloon keepers had made a determined stand to thwart the policy of the police, and to make them show their colors.

The side doors were not only not locked, but in many cases they had been deliberately left standing open, while the gaslight could be seen streaming into the hall through the door leading into the saloon.

The sentries that had been on duty previous Sundays this year were absent from their posts yesterday, and anybody could get into the saloons.

Every saloon in Washington and Fulton Streets between the City Hall and the bridge was open. Valentine Schmidt's saloon, at Fulton and High Streets, did a great business, and at one time in the afternoon there were as many as forty persons standing at the bar, drinking, while the clinking of glasses could be distinctly heard on the outside.

"Can I get a drink in this vicinity?" asked a reporter of a policeman standing in front of this saloon.

"The saloons are all closed," replied the policeman.

"Do you hear the clinking of glasses in there?" the reporter asked.

"Oh, yes, I hear the glasses rattling, but I guess that is due to the rumbling caused by the vibration from the elevated railroad," the policeman innocently said, as a number of men entered the saloon.

At a saloon in Washington Street, which is owned by John Ryan, the husband of Maggie Cline, the same condition of things existed. All day long the saloon was filled, and last night crowds were to be seen standing in front of the bar, while the light streamed through the window curtains. If the police had desired, they could have known that the law was being violated. They positively said that there was not a saloon in the city open.

"This is a law-abiding city," said one of the Police Inspectors, "and while I have been over a good part of the city to-day, I have not seen a single saloon open."

"If there are any saloons open in my precinct," said a Police Captain, "I am not aware of it. I am sure that if the law was violated in my precinct, arrests would follow, and the fact that there are no arrests is proof satisfactory to me that the law is not being violated."

In the Eastern District the law was flagrantly violated. The police winked at the violators, and some very prominent Republican office holders aided in violating the law.

The Joseph Benjamin Battery of the Sixteenth Ward, named in honor of the City Clerk, gave a ball in Turn Hall, Meserole Street, Saturday night. The guests included the City Clerk, the Sheriff, one of the Coroners, and others. At midnight the dancers were just beginning to be lively. They kept up the affair until 4 o'clock in the morning.

Liquors of all kinds were being sold, notwithstanding it was in violation of the excise law. Several policemen in uniform were in the ballroom, and saw the law being violated. They did not make any arrests. Sheriff Buttling and City Clerk Benjamin are powers in the political arena. City Clerk Benjamin is the receiver of the Fred Hower Brewing Company. He is very popular in the Sixteenth Ward, which is filled with lager beer saloons. Without an exception these saloons were all open yesterday.

Sheriff Buttling is also looked upon as a friend by the German saloon keepers of the Eastern District, and the fact that he was present at the Benjamin Battery dance, after the hall was supposed to have been closed in accordance with the law, gave the saloon keepers encouragement to keep their places open.

Not a saloon keeper or bartender was arrested for violating the excise law. But Capt. Martin Short's men of the Bedford Avenue Precinct ferreted out a grocer, who was selling liquors in violation of the law, and he was arrested.

Dominic Cole has a grocery at 314 North Second Street, and the vigilant police of Capt. Short's command, who were unable to learn that the saloons which they had passed were open, found that Cole was violating the law.

Cole did not even have a license, consequently the crime was so much the worse, argued the policemen. Policemen Collins and Connors, in citizen's dress, walked into the grocery store at 7:20 o'clock last evening, and purchased a gallon of claret, for which they paid 50 cents. As soon as the grocer had taken the money he was arrested and locked up.

"Why, the saloons are open all around me," said Cole, "and the saloon keepers are not arrested."

"You sold liquor without a license," said the two policemen, and Cole was locked up as if he had committed a most atrocious crime.

The police returns handed in to Police Superintendent McKelvey by the various Police Captains yesterday morning demonstrated that the law had been violated, as there were many arrests for intoxication made between Saturday midnight and 6 o'clock Sunday morning. In all there were forty-four such arrests. The number of arrests by precincts are here given:

Precinct.	Number of Arrests.	Precinct.	Number of Arrests.
First	8	Sixteenth	0
Second	1	Seventeenth	1
Third	2	Eighteenth	0
Fourth	1	Nineteenth	0
Fifth	5	Twentieth	1
Sixth	0	Twenty-first	2
Seventh	5	Twenty-second	2
Eighth	3	Twenty-third	0
Ninth	0	Twenty-fourth	0
Tenth	1	Twenty-fifth	2
Eleventh	2	Twenty-sixth	0
Twelfth	3	Seventeenth Sub.	0
Thirteenth	0	Twenty-fourth Sub.	0
Fourteenth	1	Twenty-fifth Sub.	0
Fifteenth	4		
Total			44

The large breweries are in the Sixth and Thirteenth precincts, and by looking at the above table it will be seen that there was not a single arrest in either of these precincts.

All of these breweries were filled yesterday, and beer was consumed in large quantities.

Frank McCutcheon's saloon, 3 Willoughby Street, which was within a stone's throw of Police Headquarters, was open as usual, and Duffy's saloon, 14 and 16 Myrtle Avenue, and the saloon at Adams Street and Myrtle Avenue, were also open.

In the Ninth Precinct the saloon at Lexington and Nostrand Avenues was open, as was also the saloon at Nostrand and Gates Avenues, which is within 200 feet of the Nostrand Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church.

Morbenham's saloon, within fifty feet of the Ninth Precinct station, was open, and Lynch's saloon, at Gates and Tompkins Avenues, were violating the excise law, but Capt. Early did not appear to know it.

A reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES met a policeman in the Ninth Precinct last night.

"Every policeman in this city," he said, "knows that the law is being violated. We know the side doors are open. To say we do not puts us all down as a lot of ignoramuses, and I, for one, although a policeman, believe that I'm just as good as any other man.

"Let a Police Commissioner give the word to close the saloons, they will be closed. I do not like Commissioner Roosevelt's way of doing business, but yet I must admire a man that's got backbone enough to say 'The law says they shall close, and I'll not violate the oath I took when I became Commissioner.'

"Yes, Sir, if the Commissioner will give the word, every saloon will be closed. We do not dare to take any active part in enforcing the law, because, if we do, we do not know whose toes we are treading upon."

That about seems to be the genuine belief among the police. They are willing to see that the law is enforced if the word is given, but Commissioner Welles has refused to give that word. He said Saturday:

"So far as I am aware, there will be no change from other Sundays."

The police, it is said, argue from this that he did not want them to make any arrests, but wanted the saloons to remain open as on previous Sundays.

Mayor Wurster holds out the idea that he will soon give out something definite about his future policy. Yesterday's conditions will probably furnish him with sufficient evidence on which to base conclusions. However, he did not give his personal attention to the subject during the day.

He was asked last night if he had anything to say regarding his excise policy.

"I am gathering information," he said, "but am not yet prepared to speak. Perhaps to-morrow I can say something definite."

"Charges are made that there have been more violations of the excise law than on the previous Sunday. Have you heard this?"

"No. I have not received any information of that kind. I have heard of no violations of the law."

The police faithfully enforced the Collins law yesterday, and every barber's shop was closed.

The Prohibition League held a meeting during the afternoon, at 515 Fulton Street, for the purpose of hearing reports on the enforcement of the law and taking action thereon. Dr. I. K. Funk and others had been in a few streets during the day to observe the conduct of the saloon keepers.

The reports were submitted early in the meeting. According to them the following saloons were doing business through their side doors, "and men, women, and children were entering and leaving these side doors, some with pails and kettles":

Broadway—Nos. 15, 19, 25, 28, 39, 50, 54, 89, 154, 156, 157, 182, 223, 225, 263, 266, 329 445, 530, 576, 594, 612, 626, 679, 750, 754, 1,061 1,118, 1,119, 1,173, 1,195, 1,349.

At 443 Broadway a boy whose age could hardly exceed four years came out of the side door with a kettle of beer in his hand and walked to one of the neighboring houses.

Sumner Avenue North—Nos. 6, 30, 41, 64, 80, 146. At 41 a boy about eight years old came out of the side door with a pail. At 64 a boy ten years old came out of the side door with a kettle.

Myrtle Avenue—Nos. 663, 688, 713, 715, 735, 753, 754, 894, 896, 954, 1,012, 1,101.

Dr. Funk said that at one of the saloons he saw a crowd of people coming out of and going in the side door. There were men and women and children. He saw two policemen a few doors away. Both were over six feet in height. They were trying to break in the door of a barber's shop where they suspected some work was being done contrary to law. At length they gained an entrance.

"I asked them what they wanted to get into the barber's shop for," said Dr. Funk. "They replied that the man was breaking the law.

"'Well,' said I, 'there is a saloon which is doing business, and you make no attempt to get in there and stop this breaking of the law.'

"'That is pretty bad,' said one of the policemen. 'I guess it should be attended to. But, you see, we've got no orders about that.'

"The Mayor has requested us all to help him to do his duty," said Dr. Funk; "now let us take him at his word." He submitted the following letter to the Mayor, which was unanimously adopted:

> To His Honor, Mayor Wurster:
>
> It rejoices many of the best citizens of Brooklyn to hear you say that you are determined to do your best in the enforcement of law. As Sawhatin Brown once said, "It is a great thing for a man to do the best he knows how."
>
> You ask the citizens to help you and not to criticise you until you have a chance. It occurs to us, who have been in this fight a long time, that we may help you out with a few suggestions:
>
> 1. You are reported to have said that you have not enough policemen to watch 5,000 saloons. That is an old pretense of your predecessors. Do not be deceived by it. Roosevelt has said that with ten policemen he can make Sunday selling in New-York one of the lost arts.
>
> "Let it be known," said Inspector Byrnes, "that saloon keepers will be punished if they do not close, then you could not open a saloon in New-York next Sunday with a crowbar."
>
> Our watchers on last Sunday saw policemen, two by two, watching barber's shops, knocking on the doors and compelling them to open, while saloons were doing business right alongside the shops and were not molested. What, your Honor, is the meaning of this? If your police are so busy that they cannot watch saloons, how have they time to watch barber's shops?
>
> 2. You are told that in no large cities except New-York are the side doors closed. Were this true, this would be no argument. Each decade the world should be better governed. But it is not true. In Boston the Sunday law is strictly enforced; so in Montreal and Toronto and Glasgow and Edinburgh—in all to the great improvement in every way of the cities.
>
> May we not trust that it will be said of you as of a hero of old,
>
> "When he said a thing was true,
> He went to work and put it through."
>
> Let it be known in what way our league may assist you in the honest enforcement of the excise law and we will gladly help. Respectfully,
>
> I. K. FUNK, President Prohibition League.
> FRED BURGESS, Secretary.

"There seems to be an idea," said Dr. Funk, "that the police should not have their time taken from the enforcement of other laws so as to attend to the Sunday closing. But the stopping of the sale of liquor is the most important thing that can be done. When we realize how much death, illness, crime, and misery comes from the sale of intoxicating liquors, we cannot fail to see the necessity of enforcing every possible law against it."

After disposing of the excise question, the league took up a question that has arisen over the enforced teaching of temperance principles in the public schools. It was explained that the present Superintendent of Public Schools in Brooklyn, William H. Maxwell, opposes the law and is in the situation where he must either carry it out or make the city stand the loss of $25,000 revenue from the State.

"That is just the position we wish to keep him in," said one of the audience.

It was further explained that an effort would be made at Albany this Winter to have the law repealed, and Dr. Funk suggested that a demonstration against such action should be started by the people. He announced that next Sunday the league would take up this subject and consider it at some length with the view of having the public awakened.

The league will also devote some attention to the Sugar Trust. Dr. Funk was empowered to look into the charge which has been made during the last two weeks that the Williamsburg Sugar Works were distilling whisky from some of their product. The inquiry is to be directed more particularly at John E. Searles, Secretary of the trust, who is also very prominent in church circles, being a good Methodist and President of one of the societies of the church.

As the members of the league came out some of them saw a suggestive incident. Two men were coming down the street arm in arm, one very unsteadily. Right in front of the meeting hall the unsteady one fell on the slippery sidewalk, and his efforts to arise plainly bespoke his condition.

LORD HURRIES TO ALBANY

Alarmed by the Report of Opposition to His Confirmation as Civil Service Commissioner.

ALBANY, Jan. 19.—George P. Lord, whose appointment as Civil Service Commissioner probably will be passed on by the Senate to-morrow night, has been brought to town by the news that James C. Carter and James W. Pryor intend to make a last appeal to the Governor to-morrow to have his name withdrawn.

Mr. Lord is inclined to be conciliatory in tone. He says there is nothing in any of his public utterances, nor in his record, to warrant the opposition which has developed to his confirmation.

"I have been accused of being a machine politician," he said. "If they mean by that that I have been active in politics, and have used my influence to see that fit men were nominated for office in my district, I am a machine politician.

"As between a Republican and Democrat of equal fitness, I should choose the Republican, but I do not believe in making appointments for political purposes, nor for the sake of building up a machine. I never would be in favor of displacing a Democrat who was well qualified, with a Republican who was less qualified."

Trolley Conductor Injured.

Jeremiah Malley, a conductor on the Gates Avenue trolley line, Brooklyn, was stepping aboard his car early yesterday morning, when the motorman started suddenly. Malley was caught between the car and a post. His breastbone was broken.

MR. REED A BIMETALLIST

His Financial Views Declared by Senator Chandler.

NOT IN FAVOR OF A GOLD STANDARD

Wants Unlimited Coinage, at a Fixed Ratio, as Soon as Possible—Massachusetts Republicans Worried.

BOSTON, Jan. 19.—A letter published recently in one of the local papers over the signature of Senator William E. Chandler, the subject of which is Reed's candidacy for the Presidency, has alarmed some of the Republicans of Massachusetts. It is quite possible that before the week shall be out a letter will go from this city to Mr. Reed, in which a number of influential Republicans of Boston and other Massachusetts cities will demand an explanation of the paragraph in Mr. Chandler's article, in which he states what Mr. Reed's financial views are. Mr. Chandler says:

> On the money question, where Republicans differ, Mr. Reed stands with the great majority of his party.
>
> He is not willing at this time to agree to the unlimited coinage of silver at the present ratio by the United States alone; but he is opposed to the gold monometallism of Cleveland and Carlisle, and in favor of the Republican bimetallism, to be secured by the most feasible means and with the least possible delay, so that gold and silver, admitted to unlimited coinage at an agreed ratio, shall together constitute the standard money of the world, and the universal measure of the world's values.
>
> All these views are, it is understood, entertained by Mr. Reed, in common with the other candidates for the Republican nomination.
>
> No one candidate can be said to be more devoted to these principles than any other, and it is not wise, we think, to endeavor to create any such impression.

The views credited to Mr. Reed in this statement are not acceptable to Massachusetts Republicans. The sentiment of Massachusetts is in favor of sound currency, and it is in thorough accord with what Mr. Chandler calls the "gold monometallism of Cleveland and Carlisle." There is no consequential body of bimetallists in the State. The voice of Massachusetts, if it could settle the financial question, would be practically unanimous in support of the policy to which President Cleveland is attached and has urged upon Congress. If Mr. Reed is not an adherent of that policy, Massachusetts hardly can look upon him as a fit man to fill the Presidential office.

The feeling all through this State, and all through New-England, is that President Cleveland has pointed out the only road that leads to sound currency and sound National credit. All the New-England people want the Nation to take that road. They want the greenbacks retired so that the country may get out of the banking business, which they hold is properly no part of a Government's functions. They want a currency based on gold, and they do not believe there is any other stable basis for currency. They do not believe in bimetallism as a National policy, and they estimate the talk about international bimetallism as nothing but fol-de-rol.

There are differences in the minds of New-England people as to the tariff, but when they come to the matter of money there is practically a unanimity of opinion.

Is Mr. Reed in accord with that opinion, or is he, as Mr. Chandler declares, "opposed to the gold monometallism of Cleveland and Carlisle, and in favor of Republican bimetallism to be secured by the most feasible means and with the least possible delay, so that gold and silver, admitted to unlimited coinage at an agreed ratio, shall together constitute the standard money of the world and the universal measure of the world's value?"

Mr. Chandler does not say simply that Mr. Reed is for international bimetallism; he emphatically announces that Mr. Reed is "opposed to the gold monometallism of Cleveland and Carlisle." Is he? And if he is, does it mean that he is opposed to making changes in the financial system of the country that would establish the National credit on a sound basis?

It is felt here that the financial question is the question of the time, and that it must be decided by the country in the next Presidential election. There is also a tariff question, but that is of trivial importance as compared with the question whether the country shall have sound currency and the credit all over the world that it easily can secure for itself and actually cannot do without for any considerable length of time. It is argued, then, that if Mr. Reed wants to be President, and one professing to be friendly to him and to have knowledge of his opinions announces that he is opposed to the only policy which can be the basis of sound currency and sound National credit, it is a fair question to ask Mr. Reed whether his financial views are those stated to be his.

Hence the proposition to send Mr. Reed a letter inclosing the financial paragraph from Mr. Chandler's letter and submitting questions of this character: "Are these your financial views?" "Are you opposed to retaining gold as the basis of the National currency?" "Are you opposed to paying the obligations of the Government in the best money known to the world?" "Please state, for the information, not of the signers of this letter alone, but of the general public, the support of which you are seeking, what your financial views are." "If you decline to answer these questions, will you kindly say upon what theory you base your judgment that a Presidential candidate should be dumb touching the great issue of the campaign in which he wishes to be one of the standard-bearers?"

It may be that no letter containing such embarrassing questions will be sent to Mr. Reed at once through the concerned action of a number of Massachusetts Republicans, but it may be depended on that before long the Maine candidate will receive a peremptory call to show his colors.

One reason why action may be delayed is that some of Mr. Reed's friends represent that Mr. Chandler is not honest in his advocacy of Mr. Reed's candidacy. It is said that Mr. Chandler wants to be nominated for the Vice Presidency, and, reasoning that to secure the place he covets, the Presidency must go West, is doing what he can to injure Mr. Reed. According to this argument, Mr. Chandler embraces Reed only to stab him—urges his candidacy, and at the same time represents him as holding financial views that are intolerable in New-England in a Presidential candidate.

Mr. Chandler, so the story runs, hopes to be nominated by Western votes for the Vice Presidency. He wants to get that Senate gavel in his hand and institute a new order of parliamentary practice. According to his scheme, the West, having nominated Allison or some other Westerner for the Presidency, will take up with him and put him through a rush.

It has been through a representation of Mr. Chandler's alleged duplicity that those who had determined to write Mr. Reed a letter and demand from him a statement of his financial opinions have been quieted somewhat. It is obvious, however, that sooner or later Mr. Reed will have to speak. This declaration Mr. Chandler has made will continue to worry Massachusetts Republicans, and the time will come when they will make up their minds to know the truth if it is knowable.

Practically, it makes no difference whether Mr. Chandler wrote honestly or with malicious intent; he has aroused suspicion of the soundness of Mr. Reed's views, and Mr. Reed must answer and say whether he is an honest-money man or something else.

He must tell the country whether, as Mr. Chandler declares, he is "opposed to the gold monometallism of Cleveland and Carlisle," or, to use unobscured English, he must say what he would do, if he should become President, to establish a sound currency, and to maintain the National credit. Would he do away with redemption of greenbacks in gold? Would he pay off Government bonds in silver? What would he do, if he would not follow the illustrious example of President Cleveland?

Fell Overboard, Almost Drowned.

Charles Brown, a Greek, tripped over a cask at Pier 36 East River, early yesterday morning, and fell into the river. He shouted for several minutes before being heard by Archibald Turprie, the pier watchman. The latter threw the Greek a rope and then pulled him out of the water. Brown was sent to Gouverneur Hospital.

HERO OF GETTYSBURG BURIED

Military Organizations and War Veterans at the Funeral of Gen. Edward B. Fowler.

Gen. Edward B. Fowler was buried in Greenwood Cemetery yesterday with military honors, and a company of the Fourteenth Regiment, N. G. N. Y., fired a volley over the grave of the brave soldier, who was known as "the hero of Gettysburg."

The body, which had been lying in state in the Brooklyn City Hall from 5 o'clock Saturday afternoon, was escorted by Rankin Post, No. 10, G. A. R., and members of the Memorial and Executive Committee, to the Simpson Methodist Episcopal Church, Willoughby and Clermont Avenues, at 1 o'clock, and at 2 o'clock the services were held.

The casket, draped with the American flag, was placed in front of the chancel. The church was crowded by the family and relatives, and by many prominent military and business men of this city and Brooklyn. There were a number of handsome floral tributes, a Maltese cross from the Widows and Orphans' Association of the Fourteenth Regiment War Veterans being among them.

The Rev. Dr. J. O. Wilson, pastor of the Simpson Methodist Episcopal Church and Chaplain of the Fourteenth Regiment, and the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott of Plymouth Church conducted the services. Both made appropriate remarks on the death of Gen. Fowler, and they referred to his heroism on the battlefield and to his intense friendship for the Fourteenth Regiment War Veterans.

In the church were members of the active regiment, the war veterans, Rankin Post, No. 10, G. A. R., Memorial and Executive Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic, Military Order of the Loyal Legion, Army of the Potomac Association, Sixth Army Corps Association, members of the Royal Arcanum, and Lexington Lodge, No. 310, F. and A. M.

After the services the casket was borne to the hearse by eight men who served under Gen. Fowler at Gettysburg. Then the procession started for Greenwood Cemetery.

The Fourteenth Regiment, N. G. N. Y., under command of Lieut. Col. Kline, with arms reversed, acted as escort. The men were in full dress, with greatcoats, black helmets, and white gloves. Following came the members of Rankin Post, No. 10, G. A. R., and other members of the Grand Army of the Republic. The Fourteenth Regiment War Veterans' Association, acting as honorary escort, surrounded the hearse.

The pall bearers followed in carriages. They were Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, Gen. John B. Woodward, Gen. James Jourdan, Gen. James McLeer, Gen. Daniel Butterfield, Gen. Theodore B. Gales, Gen. Horatio C. King, Gen. A. C. Barnes, Gen. C. T. Christensen, Gen. E. L. Molineaux, Gen. J. V. Meserole, Gen. George W. Wingate, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Col. Harry W. Michell, Col. A. B. Chandler, Col. Loomis L. Langdon, Major I. Uffendill, Capt. L. B. Steers, ex-Mayor Seth Low, and St. Clair McKelway.

The funeral procession moved slowly to Greenwood by way of Clermont Avenue to Lafayette Avenue, to South Portland Avenue, to Sixth Avenue, to Twentieth Street, to Fifth Avenue, to the main entrance of the cemetery.

At the grave the drums beat a tattoo, and a firing company fired the customary salute.

DIED WHILE GOING UP STAIRS

Charles Van Holland, Jr., a Medical Student, Was on His Way to See the Janitor of the Wilkes Building.

Charles Van Holland, Jr., twenty-one years old, died suddenly shortly after 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon in a vacant room on the sixth floor of the Wilkes Building, 15 Wall Street. He was a medical student in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and resided with his parents at 349 East Eighty-third Street.

Janitor Bumsod's family and the Van Hollands are old friends, and a few weeks ago Miss Lena Rider, the former's niece, came to this country to live with them. Van Holland has been giving her lessons in English for about three weeks, and was on that errand yesterday when the young woman met him and the two started to climb the stairs to the top floor.

When they had reached the sixth floor Van Holland was panting for breath, and, placing his right hand over his heart, he exclaimed:

"I feel sick; I must stop here. I must sit down and rest."

He had hardly been assisted to a chair in an untenanted office when he fell over dead. A policeman of the Old Slip Station was called in, and he notified the Coroners' office.

It was after 4 o'clock when Deputy Coroner Weston arrived, but he refused to take charge of the case, stating that it belonged to Coroner Hoeber. The body was carried to the Old Slip Police Station and the family notified.

Charles Van Holland, Sr., the dead man's father, and another son visited there subsequently and were much overcome.

The father told Sergt. Brown that his son had not been ill, nor did he know that his heart was affected. Heart failure is supposed to be the cause of death. The body was taken away by an undertaker last evening.

EVIDENCE IN BEHALF OF HOLMES

Claim Made that the Convicted Murderer Is Not a Bad Man.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 19.—Interest in the case of H. H. Holmes has been revived here by the employment of H. M. Bullock in the case. The discoveries which he professes to have made, if true, will show that Holmes is by no means as black as he has been painted. Mr. Bullock claims that he has traced Holmes through Chicago, New-York, Philadelphia, and other cities, and will be able to show all the facts in connection with the castle at Chicago and with the mysterious Hatch who is said to have figured with Holmes in various murders.

The evidence thus collected, says Mr. Bullock, will demonstrate beyond a doubt that Holmes was not present at the times and places where the murders of which he is accused were committed. He says the revelations will be in the nature of a sensation, for they will show that the newspapers, and not Holmes, have "killed" the victims attributed to him.

The records of Post Offices, railroad ticket offices, hotel registers, and cash books have all been thoroughly investigated, and the result, it is claimed, is such as to satisfy any unprejudiced mind that Holmes is not the villain he has been held up to the public to be.

Charged with Highway Robbery.

Theodore Armstreider of 127 First Street and Henry Kendall, who says he lives in the Young Men's Christian Association rooms at Broome Street and the Bowery, were arraigned in Essex Market Police Court yesterday, charged with highway robbery. Gustave Heuter of 316 Sixth Street said that he was standing in front of his door at 1:30 A. M. yesterday when three men stole his twenty-eight-dollar overcoat and knocked him into a basement. He gave chase, and, with the assistance of two policemen, two of the robbers were captured. The third escaped with the overcoat. Heuter positively identified Kendall as the man who held him while the overcoat was stolen, but was not sure of Armstreider. The latter was then discharged on the ground of insufficient evidence, and Kendall was held in $1,000 to await trial.

Widmer's Benefit Plan Changed.

The committee that is arranging the benefit to be given in Daly's Theatre next Thursday afternoon for Mrs. Harry Widmer, widow of the orchestral leader of Daly's Theatre, has decided that but one play—"The Two Escutcheons"—shall be produced.

A great many prominent artists have expressed a desire to contribute to the benefit, and arrangements are being made to give a splendid musical performance later in a theatre other than Daly's.

OBVIOUSLY A "FAKE" STORY

Alleged Interview with Judge Alvey About Venezuela.

ABSURD TALK PUT INTO HIS MOUTH

Part and Parcel with a Lot of Unfounded Stories Sent Out from Washington by Newspaper Correspondents.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—In view of the expectation that members of the Venezuelan Commission would be careful not to say anything that should reach the public about the matters which they are to consider officially, it is surprising to find in a Western paper a report of an alleged interview with Judge Alvey, one of the Commissioners, in which opinions about the boundary and comments upon English policy are uttered with astonishing freedom and with severe criticism. In the interview referred to Judge Alvey is made to say:

"If issues of this sort are pressed by the National conviction upon the Government, it is useless to talk about performing our part without adequate instrumentalities. Our cities on the coast and lakes could be destroyed as Washington itself was burned in 1814."

Mr. Coudert, the lawyer, a member of the commission, was inquiring of me about that invasion which seemed to be not known of old to him. He expressed himself in terms of indignation at the burning of our capital while I was telling him of what parts of the White House remained over from the conflagration."

"That was a brilliant dash the British made of twenty miles from their shipping?" suggested the interviewer.

"Oh, there was nothing ready to resist them. But the extension of the railroads through Canada coterminous with our whole country subjects our frontier cities to like raids. In six days the British navy can cross the Atlantic, say to Halifax. We must attend to our navy unquestionably."

"Salisbury has come around handsomely to expedite the settlement of this case?"

"Nevertheless, there may be a great many difficulties yet. The disposition of England to pick up every unclaimed or ill-protected point of vantage—bay, colony, island, or even wild continent, like Africa—and to dispute the jurisdiction of any other country to exclusive control of its inclosed seas, or old accredited appendages, shows a spirit not exhibited by any other nation. The Germans have entered upon a colonizing and trading maritime career also, and this revives in England jealousies of competition in a genuine free trade, not unlike her old pretensions exhibited toward us in our colonial days and toward Holland, Denmark, and competitive States. I suppose that Chamberlain, more than Salisbury, is the present representative of that pushful spirit."

"Have you noticed the articles of the English correspondent of the London Chronicle, Mr. Norman, taking issue with English prejudice, on the boundary line of Venezuela?" the interviewer asked.

"Yes; they seem somewhat sensational. I do not think he has as much to go upon as he claims. A more quiet and thorough examination, if the data exists to direct it, must precede a conclusion upon this subject. The boundaries of few States are well indicated in the beginning. Much of our litigation now about our home boundaries is due to the inexplicit descriptions or unfounded assumptions of our predecessors.

"The various and general attempts of England to advance her lines and extend her empire make her exertions to do the same on this continent the subject of a National sensitiveness. The President spoke the voice of his people, and his protest has been respectfully harkened to by other nations."

It is, of course, incredible that Judge Alvey should have been so indiscreet as to make the statements credited to him in this newspaper report. The most sensible view to take of the alleged interview is to regard it as a "fake" pure and simple.

It is part and parcel with a lot of other reports that are going out from Washington nowadays, some of which may prove embarrassing.

Attention was called recently in these dispatches to a report that the Administration intended to send the North Atlantic squadron to Turkey to exact indemnity for injuries to property of American citizens. The absurdity of this report was demonstrated easily.

Another absurd report was that Secretary Olney had demanded to know of Lord Salisbury where the flying squadron recently fitted out in England was going. It generally is known that Mr. Olney has no more right to ask such information from England than England has to know the destination of Admiral Bunce's fleet.

The members of the Venezuela Commission have been careful not to say anything about the Venezuela boundary case and the parties interested in that dispute since they became public officers charged with ascertaining the division line.

SHOULD BE SETTLED AT ONCE.

The London News Urges Salisbury to Arbitrate the Venezuelan Dispute.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The Daily News tomorrow will say that it regards the adoption by the United States Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs of the resolution of Senator Davis supporting the Monroe doctrine, as a most serious step.

It adds: "The sooner Lord Salisbury discovers a method of arbitration the better. The Venezuelan Commission hangs fire, not, perhaps, without President Cleveland's connivance. If he is giving us time we would be foolish not to take it."

Assaulted a Customs Official.

James T. Madden, a Custom House official stationed at the American Line pier, foot of Vesey Street, was complainant in the Centre Street Court yesterday morning against John Wilson, Thomas Callaster, and Thomas Murphy, employes of the American Line. He told Magistrate Brann that on Saturday afternoon the three men were transferred from the steamship St. Louis to the New-York. They carried their belongings with them, and because desired to see whether they had any contraband articles they knocked him down. While down, he alleged, Wilson kicked him. Mr. Madden declined to make a charge of assault against the men, but on a complaint of disorderly conduct by the policeman who made the arrest Magistrate Brann fined the men $5 each.

Her Father Objected to the Wedding.

FLUSHING, L. I., Jan. 19.—Miss Agnes Mir, a saleswoman in a fancy goods store, and Joseph Doremus, an attaché of the Long Island Railroad, were to have been married the last of this month. When the announcement was made Miss Mir's father published a card stating that he objected to Doremus marrying or paying any further attention to his daughter. Thereupon the engagement was broken. It is thought the objection is due to the fact that the young man has been divorced, Miss Mir being a Catholic.

Fire Makes 500 Idle.

WEST HOBOKEN, N. J., Jan. 19.—The Clifton Silk Mills, on the Paterson Plank Road, near Hudson Street, were slightly damaged by fire this afternoon. The fire was in the boiler room, and the boilers were damaged so badly that work cannot be resumed until they are repaired. As a consequence 500 men and women will be thrown out of work for three days.

Woman Suffrage Convention.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The twenty-eighth annual convention of the National Woman Suffrage Association will be held in Washington Jan. 23 to 28. Miss Susan B. Anthony, President, and Miss Harriet Taylor Upton, Treasurer of the association, are in Washington arranging for the meeting.

RAID ON THE CHINESE THEATRE

Chin Fong, the Proprietor, and Five Actors Arrested—Called the Performance Religious.

The performance at the Chinese Theatre, 5 and 7 Doyers Street, was interrupted about 8 o'clock last night by Acting Captain Young, two detectives, and two policemen of the Elizabeth Street Station.

The 200 persons in the audience, among them Mr. Leavitt, the counsel of the theatre; the proprietor, and actors, and a number of other Americans, were not arrested, but many of them followed to the police station.

Chin Tong, the proprietor of 35 Mott Street, and five Chinese actors were locked up. Two of them were personating female characters on the stage, and they hurriedly took off their disguises, which they carried along with them to the station house. Later they were admitted to bail.

Quan Yick Nam, an intelligent Chinaman, was sent to the theatre an hour before the raid to enable Capt. Young to judge whether the performance was of a religious nature, as the Chinamen claimed. Nam said it was not, but was the same as those given any other night.

After Nam had paid 35 cents for his ticket, Doorkeeper O'Toole endeavored to prevent his entrance.

MISS BARTON GOING TO TURKEY

The Red Cross Society's President Intends to Ignore the Orders Issued by the Porte.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Secretary Olney stated to-night that he had received no reply to his telegrams of inquiry to Minister Terrell at Constantinople, asking whether or not the Sultan had directed that the Red Cross officials should not enter his dominions for the purpose of distributing relief among the Armenians.

In the meantime Miss Clara Barton, President, is busily engaged in perfecting preparations for the voyage to Turkey, which she and her associates will undertake despite the report that they will not be permitted to discharge their charitable trust.

She will leave Washington Tuesday and go to New-York, sailing from that port a day or two later.

INDICTED ON TWO SCORE COUNTS

Land Claimant Reavis to be Prosecuted by the Government.

SANTA FE, N. M., Jan. 19.—The United States Grand Jury here yesterday returned five indictments, containing forty-two different counts, against James Addison Peralta Reavis, whose claim to 13,000,000 acres of land in Arizona and New Mexico was rejected some months ago by the Court of Private Land Claims.

The indictments cover uttering forgeries, presenting false claims for lands and money, and presenting to the Court of Private Land Claims the depositions of witnesses whom he procured to commit perjury and conspiracy to defraud the United States.

Miguel Noe is also indicted as a co-conspirator. United States Attorney Reynolds is on the ground with the Government's witness ready to presecute. Reavis will plead Wednesday.

CHILD SPY SYSTEM DENOUNCED

The End, Dr. Morgan Says, Cannot Justify the Means.

The Rev. D. Parker Morgan, D. D., rector of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, in his morning sermon yesterday denounced the employment of children by the Police Board as spies for obtaining evidence in excise cases.

The subject of Dr. Morgan's sermon was "Baptism and Confirmation," and it was inspired by the approaching confirmation which is to be held in the Church of the Heavenly Rest in March by Bishop Potter.

Dr. Morgan tried to impress on his parishioners the necessity of training their children right, and incidentally he said: "I feel it to be my duty to protest against the child spy system. It seems to me the end in this case can never justify the means."

SHIP OWNERS GO TO WASHINGTON

To Urge the Necessity of Passing Certain Bills.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 19.—Shipowners from Detroit, Milwaukee, Duluth, Chicago, and other lake ports came to Cleveland to-day and were received by the local vessel owners at the Weddell House. The party, thirty in all, ten of whom were Clevelanders, left for Washington on a special at 1:30 P. M.

The object of the visit to the Capital is to urge upon Congress the necessity of passing certain proposed bills intended to better the conditions of lake marine interests. The delegation desires to have the "Soo" Canal patrolled to prevent accidents.

A strenuous effort will be made to defeat the proposed Detroit River Bridge bill.

A Runaway in Central Park.

A horse attached to a light wagon driven by George Simmons of 905 Seventh Avenue, who was accompanied by his wife, ran away on the West Drive of Central Park at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and at Ninetieth Street threw both occupants out.

Mr. Simmons received a slight cut on the head. It was dressed by the Park ambulance surgeon, and Mr. Simmons went home. Mrs. Simmons escaped without injury. The horse was caught by Park policemen.

Funeral of Emil A. Flechter.

Funeral services were held yesterday afternoon over the body of Emil A. Flechter of 29 Suffolk Street in Odd Fellows' Hall, 98 Forsyth Street. The services were conducted by the Rev. Otto Sieker of St. Matthews's Church, Broome and Elizabeth Streets.

Mr. Flechter was a member of a number of societies, which were well represented both in numbers and floral offerings. After the services the body was taken to the Lutheran Cemetery, Brooklyn.

Jumel Burglars Arraigned.

Michael Glennon, Daniel Brady, and John Fay of 98 Bowery, who were arrested at 2 o'clock Thursday morning while attempting to force a window of the Jumel mansion, One Hundred and Sixtieth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, were arraigned before Magistrate Wentworth, in the Harlem Police Court yesterday morning. Glennon and Brady were discharged, as there was no evidence produced against them. Fay admitted his guilt and was held in $1,000 bail for trial.

Gen. Harrison's Quiet Sunday.

Gen. Harrison passed a quiet day yesterday. He went to church, called on his daughter, Mrs. McKee, and returned to the Fifth Avenue Hotel about 5 o'clock accompanied by "Baby" McKee.

Ex-Secretary of the Interior Noble, ex-Secretary Benjamin F. Tracy, and Police Commissioner Grant called on the ex-President after dinner. Shortly after 8 o'clock the General, accompanied by his grandson, returned to the hotel where the McKees stay.

Col. Waring's Plan Acted Upon.

The order issued by Col. Waring inviting his employes to elect delegates to a conference with the department officials for the adjustment of any existing differences was acted upon by the employes connected with Stable G, Hamilton Street, yesterday afternoon. John J. McClosky was elected Chairman, Foreman Michael Neafsey, Secretary, and Flavia Canale, delegate. Resolutions were adopted praising Col. Waring for his action.

SMASH-UP AT VAN NEST

Passenger Train Wrecked by a Freight and a Fireman Killed.

CARELESSNESS ON A SIDE TRACK

Engineer and Two Passengers Escape—Part of a Freight Car Was Left Over the Main Track.

Passenger train No. 441 on the Harlem Branch of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, which left New-Rochelle at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, ran into part of a freight train near Van Nest station. The engine was badly smashed and derailed, and the fireman was killed. Only two passengers were aboard, and neither was injured. The engineer escaped with a shaking up and a few bruises.

The train consisted of locomotive No. 220 and three suburban coaches, such as are used on the elevated roads in this city. It stops at all stations on the way, but goes at a good speed between them and makes the fifteen miles to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street in thirty-five minutes.

A local freight train, No. 183, in charge of James Flemming, had passed Van Nest but a short time before the passenger train was due, and had dropped half a dozen cars, leaving them on a side track that branches off from the down-town track of the main line, about 400 yards above the station.

Through somebody's carelessness the freight cars were left too near the switch, and a projecting corner of the last car was directly above one rail of the main track.

Engine No. 220 is a "dummy," with a light pilot at each end. It was running backward, pulling the train, and the fireman's side of the cab was on the right side of the train. Charles Gilbert of New-Rochelle was just firing up as he came around the curve toward Van Nest, when the broad beam of the tender struck the corner of the misplaced freight car. Tender and cab were smashed on Gilbert's side of the locomotive, and he was cut into a dozen pieces.

The collision threw the engine sidewise, tearing the opposite rail away. It ran on, overturning a large switch stand, till it struck the inner rail of the up-town track. This deflected it again, and after describing an arc nearly 200 feet long, it ran back to its own track, bit a way along the ties, and finally ended by gaining the rails again. Engineer Frank Macy stopped it with every wheel excepting those of the hindermost truck on the tracks.

It had broken loose from the coaches. They went off the track at the broken rail, but kept on a straight line. For the whole length of the train they brushed against the wreck of the freight cars, smashing platforms, breaking windows, and peeling great patches of the outer skin of their sides away.

The freight cars had been thrown off the track and sent rolling back for fifty feet, but the first two were smashed and overturned. They fell or were thrown against the train. They were cut to bits and the ground for 100 feet was littered with pieces of wood and broken iron.

When the locomotive struck the up-town track and was thrown back toward its own, the lunge hurled Gilbert's mangled body over the boiler to another sidetrack fifteen feet away.

Within an hour after the wreck a train from New-York reached the place, and the tracks were cleared and repaired. The splintered cars were removed to the yards at Morrisania, and traffic was resumed at 11 o'clock.

Superintendent Chamberlain was not at his office at Morrisania yesterday afternoon, and it could not be learned whom the company would hold responsible for the accident. The blame lies between the yardmaster at Van Nest, Frank Torry, Conductor Flemming of the freight, and the rear brakeman on the train, whose business it must have been to uncouple the cars and signal the engineer. Very little information could be got from the railroad employes anywhere.

Fireman Gilbert was thirty-five years old, and lived with an invalid wife and two small children in New-Rochelle. Engineer Macy was only slightly hurt. He was helped to the house of a friend at Van Nest, and later went home.

DEERFOOT, THE FLEET, IS NO MORE.

Noted Indian Runner Dies on the Cattaraugus Reservation.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 19.—Deerfoot, the Indian long distance runner, died on the Cattaraugus Reservation yesterday. His proper name was Louis Bennett. He was born on the reservation in 1828. He went to England in 1861, where he defeated the English champion runners, and was received by the Prince of Wales, who presented with a purse and a souvenir. He returned to this country in 1863, and subsequently took part in races in New-York and Chicago, defeating all comers. Deerfoot's greatest record was made in London, where he ran ten miles in 52:00.

Insane Woman Attacks Her Husband.

Mrs. Mary Keenan, thirty-five years old, was arrested yesterday morning for making a vicious attack upon her husband John. She attempted to choke him, and then poured boiling water over him. He was unable to protect himself, as he was lying in bed with a broken leg, the result of a fall from a scaffold two weeks ago.

Mrs. Keenan was released from the insane asylum in the Twenty-ninth Ward six weeks ago as cured. She became suddenly insane Saturday night. The interference of their children probably prevented her seriously injuring her husband. She will be returned to the asylum.

Sing Sing Convicts Thanked.

SING SING, Jan. 19.—Warden Sage of Sing Sing Prison this morning, while the convicts were assembled in the chapel, complimented them upon their good behavior at the fire Thursday, when one of the buildings was destroyed. He also thanked them for the valuable assistance they had rendered in saving the State property and the adjacent buildings which were threatened with destruction. The convicts were delighted and clapped their hands.

Salter Admitted the Forgery.

George Arthur Salter, who gave his address as the Rapid Transit Hotel, at 300 Bowery, was arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday morning, charged with forging a ten-dollar check, and upon his admission of guilt was held in $1,000 bail for trial. The complainant was E. R. Bathrick, the manager of the International Oil Works, at 63 Gold Street, who had employed Salter as collector and salesman.

Accused of Setting His Wife on Fire.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 19.—James Collins was arrested to-day on a charge of atrocious assault on his wife. She ran out of the house this afternoon with her clothing on fire, and neighbors asserted that Collins had poured kerosene oil on her and then ignited her dress. She was severely burned, and lies in a precarious condition at St. Francis Hospital.

Forty-six Excise Arrests.

The number of excise arrests yesterday was forty-six. There were forty-five the preceding Sunday.

Of Interest to Cyclists.

Wheelmen cannot fail to be interested in our cyclists' apparel. We have much that is original and decidedly fin-de-siecle. Special.—Suits at $10, formerly $15 and $18. GEORGE G. BENJAMIN, BROADWAY, COR. 26TH ST.—Adv.

LAWMAKERS WILL BE BUSY

Work Before the National Congress During the Week.

MONROE DOCTRINE AND FREE SILVER

Two Subjects Which Will Call Forth Orations from the Senators—Pension Matters in the House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The report from the Senate Committee on foreign relations on the Monroe Doctrine resolutions to-morrow will probably cause that subject to divide the time with the Senate free coinage substitute to the House Bond Bill, which is still the unfinished business. The extreme position taken by the committee's resolutions in one direction and those of Mr. Sewell of New-Jersey in the other will give the debate a wide range.

Mr. Davis has been instructed by the committee to urge prompt action on the Monroe resolutions, and while it cannot supersede the financial question as the unfinished business, it will probably receive much discussion this week. Mr. Sewell may address the Senate to-morrow during the morning hour on his resolution, which declares that the President has gone too far in his massage in enunciating the Monroe Doctrine. The committee resolutions will doubtless be discussed by Messrs. Morgan, Sherman, Cullom, Lodge, Frye, Davis, and others in favor, and antagonized probably by Mr. Gray. It is believed that the result will be an almost unanimous vote in favor of the adoption of the resolution, and the vote may be taken this week.

Mr. Teller and Mr. Daniel have given notice that they will speak this week on the financial question, and Mr. White and Mr. Cockrell may also speak.

An additional interest to the week's proceedings will be given should the Financial Committee report the Tariff bill. This will be done, it is understood, without another meeting being held. The nature of the report will depend upon the position taken by Mr. Jones of Nevada. Should he still insist upon increasing the duty on raw sugar an adverse report will be made, and should he vote with the Republicans then the bill will be reported as it came from the House. As soon as Mr. Jones signifies how he desires to vote, the bill will be reported. This may be done to-morrow.

In the House of Representatives the programme of business for the coming week is as follows:

The Urgency Deficiency bill will be reported Monday by the Committee on Appropriations, and it is expetced that immediate consideration will be given it. Following that, the bill making appropriations for the Military Academy for the next fiscal year will be taken up. But little time will be occupied in considering these, and opportunities for action on bills by unanimous request will be numerous. It is expected that next Friday the Committee on Invalid Pensions will invoke the rule providing for a night session on that day to begin the consideration of private pension bills.

The Committee on Ways and Means will, during the week, give several hearings. Advocates of a bill to establish a Sub-Treasury at Savannah will be heard Monday, and the final hearing on the Customs Administrative act will be held Wednesday.

MR. KOEHLER MAY LOSE HIS SEAT

John Lewis Childs's Contest for Senatorship May Cause Special Election or Substitution.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Jan. 19.—Long Island politicians are deeply interested in the contest over the State Senatorship from this district. The right of Theodore Koehler to the office is disputed by John Lewis Childs of Floral Park. Mr. Koehler was the candidate of both factions of the Democracy, while Mr. Childs sought a re-election on the Republican ticket. Mr. Koehler represents this city in the Queens County Board of Supervisors, and the Republicans contend that he is ineligible for a State office.

It has been indicated that the special Senate committee that is investigating the case may recommend a special election.

In anticipation of such a movement several prominent men in both parties who sought the nominations last year are preparing again to become aspirants for the honor.

Mr. Koehler was probably the only man in the county in a position to secure the nominations of both factions of the Democracy. He was placed in the race by the Gleasonites, and later nominated by the other faction. In the event of a special election he could not, of course, be again nominated, and the outcome of the fight is causing considerable speculation in political circles.

It was always claimed by the opponents of Mayor Gleason that they nominated Mr. Koehler in order to make certain of defeating the Republicans, they taking the view that Gleason's aim in putting up a Senatorial candidate was to elect a Republican.

Should there be three candidates at a special election, the chance of either of the Democrats winning would be small.

The Republican leaders contend that there will not be a special election, as Mr. Koehler has been placed on several of the best committees, which they say is a strong indication that Mr. Childs will get the place.

DEATH OF MRS. CLARA M'ADOW

She Furnished the Base for the Famous World's Fair Silver Statue.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 19.—Mrs. Clara A. McAdow, aged fifty-eight years, died at her residence, here, this morning from a complication of diseases, after an illness which lasted nearly six months.

She was the wife of Hoyt A. McAdow, and was a Michigan woman. She and her husband went to Montana many years ago, and were interested in mines, of which Spotted Horse proved a bonanza. She returned to Michigan several years ago, and settled in this city. She represented Montana on the Board of Women Managers of the World's Fair in 1893.

The gold for the base of the famous eighty-thousand-dollar silver statue at the fair was taken from one of Mrs. McAdow's mines, and was contributed by her. Mrs. McAdow leaves a fortune estimated at $2,000,000.

The Governors Not Overpaid.

From The Pittsburg (Penn.) Chronicle-Telegraph.

The Chief Magistrates of the several Commonwealths of the United States ought to form a Governors' union and strike for a uniform scale of wages. There is a wide diversity in the different States in the amount of money paid for the services of the Executives. The amount is not regulated by the experience or the ability of the incumbent of the office, but by the Legislature's idea on the subject.

There are only three States which pay as high as $10,000 a year to their Governor, and Pennsylvania is one of the three. The other two are New-York and New-Jersey. There are two Governors in the $8,000 grade, those of Massachusetts and Ohio. The next grade is occupied by the Governor of Kentucky all by himself. He receives $6,500. In the $6,000 list are the Governors of California and Illinois. Colorado, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Virginia, and Wisconsin pay their Governors $5,000 per annum, which appears to be a popular figure. Maryland is in a class by herself, with $4,500. The $4,000 list is made up of Connecticut, Louisiana, Michigan, Mississippi, Nevada, Tennessee, Texas, and Washington. The rest of the States pay their Executives smaller sums, Vermont and Oregon fixing the compensation at $1,500. For several years the Governor of Michigan received only $1,000 per year, but the salary was advanced not long ago to its present figure.

To Read Her Father's Poems.

From The Chicago Inter Ocean.

Miss Mary French Field, daughter of Eugene Field, a beautiful and accomplished young lady of nineteen, is preparing herself for public readings from her father's poems. She will deserve and receive a cordial welcome from the press and the people.

DON'T

Allow your blood to get impure and your system all run down, because in such a condition you will be in danger of pneumonia, fevers, and grip. Build up with

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

THE WORK IN THE LEGISLATURE

Hearings on the Excise Question Provided for by Committees of Both Houses—The Printing Contract.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 19.—Interest in the session of the Legislature thus far has centred upon the excise question, and the matter of consolidating Brooklyn and New-York with contiguous territory about New-York Harbor. The only important debates have been over the Greater New-York bills. The Greater New-York question will lie quiet for a time, for it has been referred to a joint committee of the Senate and Assembly to take evidence as to the propriety of legislative action in the case.

The consideration of the excise question is still in its infancy, the only progress thus far made being the decision of the Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment of the Senate and the Assembly Excise Committee to give preliminary hearings upon the question next Tuesday and Thursday.

The adjournment of the Legislature on Thursday was taken to Monday for the purpose of giving the State Printer an opportunity to catch up with the printing of the bills in his hands. The Printing Committee of the House was ordered to investigate as to the reason the House was without printed bills. It has decided to report that the printer will be able to do better in the future.

All the committees of both houses will hold meetings this week. The most important sessions will be Tuesday and Thursday, when several bills of interest will be considered.

Senator Nussbaum, Chairman of the Committee on Contested Seats, expects to conclude his inquiry into the contest for the seats now held by Senator McNulty of Kings and Senator Koehler of Long Island City at an early day.

It is expected that Mr. Babcock of Chautauqua will call up his free-silver resolution, which caused so much comment when he offered it in the Assembly last Monday night. Mr. Babcock says he will not allow the matter to lie dormant.

There have been about 500 bills introduced in both houses since the session opened. As usual, they bear upon all matters with which the State is interested. It appears now that the railroad committees of both houses will be full of business during the session, as the railroad bills are almost on an equality with the cities' bills in the number introduced.

Some of the most important bills pending are the following: Making the barbers' Sunday closing law operative in all the cities of the State; the Raines Excise bill, increasing licenses, and placing the collection of moneys derived from them in the hands of the State Controller; the Lexow Greater New-York bill; the Brush re-submission bill; bills compelling railroads to recognize bicycles as baggage; bills for the erection of armories in various parts of the State. So far there have been but few bills for legislation bearing upon corporations.

A MESSAGE ON ECONOMY.

The Governor Disturbed by the Fear of a Higher Tax Rate.

ALBANY, Jan. 19.—It is Gov. Morton's intention to send to the Legislature this week a special message on the subject of economy in appropriations. The matter was discussed a few days ago at a conference had by the Governor with President Pro Tem. Ellsworth, Speaker Fish, Senator Mullin, Chairman of the Finance Committee, and Assemblyman O'Grady, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee.

Appropriation bills providing for the expenditure of over $2,000,000 have been introduced, a large portion of this sum being for armories and other local improvements.

The Governor and the leaders in the Legislature are anxious to prevent any further increase in the tax rate, which went up last year from 2.18 to 3.24.

It is hoped that a message from the Governor in advance of the passage of any appropriation bills will be at least partially effectual in checking extravagance.

TO PREPARE FOR THE MEETING

Sub-Committee on Republican Convention to Hold a Session in St. Louis—Wisconsin for McKinley.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 19.—The Republican National Committee's Sub-Committee on Convention is to meet at the Southern Hotel here to-morrow. Three of the committeemen are now in the city. R. C. Kerens has been at home here for some time. John W. Ewing, who holds the proxy of Henry C. Payne of Wisconsin, arrived last night, as did John R. Tanner of Illinois with the proxy of Committeeman Campbell from that State. Mr. Tanner, as well as Mr. Campbell, is a member of the National Committee.

One of the things to be done by the subcommittee is the election of a Sergeant-at-Arms for the convention. Mr. Ewing has brought a candidate with him in the person of George M. Wisnell of Milwaukee.

In the matter of Presidential preferences, Mr. Ewing says that Wisconsin's choice in the convention for President will be Major McKinley, if the rank and file have their say, but the other candidates, excepting Gen. Harrison, have each an army of friends.

SEEKING EVIDENCE AGAINST GRIMES

The Fratricide Closely Confined in the Jail in Tottenville.

NEW-BRIGHTON, S. I., Jan. 19.—The Staten Island police and Coroner John T. Oates were hard at work to-day gathering evidence concerning the death of Edward Grimes, who was fatally cut Saturday morning in a fight with his brother, Thomas Grimes, in Stover's Hotel at Pleasant Plains.

An autopsy was performed to-day by Drs. E. D. Coonley, C. W. Townsend, and W. C. Walser. It was found that death had been caused by shock and peritonitis. A person who examined the body said that all of the cuts were apparently from right to left, and must have been inflicted by a strong man, with great force.

Coroner Oates will impanel a jury to-morrow morning, and will then adjourn the inquest until Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock, at the Edgewater Village Hall. District Attorney Pinney has already taken active measures in the case. He said this evening that he was of the opinion that the case should be disposed of as soon as possible, and, as it will be some time before the regular term of court, a special term might be called.

Thomas Grimes, who is charged with having caused the death of his brother, is closely confined in the Tottenville Police Station. Several persons who claimed to be friends called to see him, but were refused admission. He will be examined before Justice Wood, at Tottenville, to-morrow evening.

End of the Grand Pacific Hotel.

From The Chicago Tribune.

The Northwestern University will erect a modern office building on its share of the site of the Grand Pacific Hotel. This action was decided on at a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the university. The building is to be twelve stories, 155 feet high—the limit allowed by law. The cost has not been determined. Robert D. Sheppard, the business manager of the university, said the Trustees would vote enough money for the new office building to make it complete in every respect. Plans will be accepted within a short time, and immediately afterward the work of tearing down the Grand Pacific will begin.

ILL, HE ENDED HIS LIFE

Courtlandt Babcock a Suicide in His Home.

AN AMBULANCE SURGEON BLAMED

Dr. Opdyke's Treatment, According to Dr. Smith, Hastened Death—Denial by Dr. Opdyke—Other Suicides.

Courtlandt Babcock, fifty-two years old, of 37 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, killed himself late Saturday night by shooting himself with a revolver.

Mr. Babcock was an agent for the Metropolitan Insurance Company, and lived with his wife, son, and daughter. He had been ill for a long time, and suffered greatly.

Mr. Babcock went into his own sleeping room about 9 o'clock Saturday night, leaving his wife reading in the front room. Shortly after he had retired, Mrs. Babcock heard the report of a pistol and a heavy fall in his room. She ran to him and found him lying upon his bed, with blood coming form a wound in the right temple. He was then unconscious.

Dr. J. Gardner Smith of 307 Lenox Avenue, the family physician, was at once sent for. He probed, but could not find the bullet. He then sent for Dr. Marvin of 129 Fifth Avenue. Together they performed the operation of trepanning the skull, and by probing they extracted the bullet from the forehead. They bound the wound up and left the man, still unconscious, with instructions that he should suffer no disturbance, even if he should regain consciousness. They told Policeman McKenna of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station, whose post is on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, of the attempted suicide. He waited till he was relieved before he reported it at the station house. It was past midnight when the report was made. The Sergeant at the desk at once summoned an ambulance from Harlem Hospital. It was after 2 o'clock when it arrived at Mr. Babcock's house.

Dr. Opdyke, the ambulance doctor, told Mr. Babcock's family that he would have to get the injured man out and to the hospital in a hurry. Mr. Babcock's son, John, who is twenty-five years old, refused to have his father taken to the hospital. He told the doctor that the family physician had operated already and left orders that no one should attempt to move the patient. Dr. Opdyke is said to have told young Babcock to "shut up," and that if he interfered he would be arrested.

Against the wishes of Mrs. Babcock and her daughter and her son, the ambulance surgeon removed Dr. Smith's bandages and fixed up the wound. Members of the Babcock family say that he was rough with the unconscious man.

Mr. Babcock died within a short time after Dr. Opdyke's arrival. Dr. Smith had been sent for when Dr. Opdyke first began to work upon the patient, and he arrived before Dr. Opdyke had gone.

Dr. Smith found Mr. Babcock dead when he arrived. He says that he will make a complaint against Dr. Opdyke for incivility, incompetence, and unprofessional conduct toward himself and Dr. Marvin. Dr. Smith says that, although Mr. Babcock's life could hardly have been saved in any event, the treatment of the young hospital surgeon hastened the death.

Dr. Opdyke said the story of his conduct was false. He said that when he went to the house he found the members of the family greatly excited and running around. Instead of taking off the bandages, he simply put on other bandages. He did not have words with Dr. Smith as stated. He did, however, say to Dr. Smith that, as the case was clearly one of suicide, it was Dr. Smith's duty to notify the police.

Dr. Opdyke said he had witnesses to prove the truth of his statement. At the hospital the physicians said Dr. Opdyke was not capable of acting as he is charged.

DR. BAYLIS'S DEATH A MYSTERY.

No Reason Can Be Given for His Suicide or for His Choice of a Place.

The suicide of Dr. Herbert Baylis, who shot himself to death early yesterday morning in front of 428 West Twenty-fifth Street, was not explained during the day. No letters were found in his clothing throwing any light upon his act, and none of his friends had called at the Morgue, to which his body was taken.

Dr. Baylis lost his wife about seven months ago and felt the loss greatly. He lived at Rye, in the house left him by his wife. The will by which he received the property is, it is said, being contested by his wife's family, and this may have caused Dr. Baylis some worriment.

The dentist was not known in the neighborhood in which he was found. None of his friends seems to know why he should have gone to that part of the city. Two very singular incidents of the finding of the body are that no money was in his clothing and he had no overcoat.

Several men who heard the shot fired ran up and saw Dr. Baylis with a revolver in his hand and bleeding from his right temple.

He died before an ambulance arrived. No one in the vicinity could be found who had seen Dr. Baylis earlier in the night.

ACCIDENT MAY BE A SUICIDE.

Mrs. Evenstoft Was Despondent and Fell in a Peculiar Way.

An ambulance from Gouverneur Hospital was summoned to 155 Delancey Street early yesterday morning to attend a woman said to have fallen from the third-story window of the house. Both legs were broken, her back was badly injured, and she received severe internal injuries.

The woman is Emma Evenstoft, who lived on the third floor. Her family seems desirous of withholding information of the fall. It was learned that she had eight children, that her husband, a tailor, has not had employment for a long time, and that Mrs. Evenstoft had grown despondent from the poverty in which they lived.

The window out of which the woman is said to have fallen is so placed that she could not easily have sat in it or stood near it and have fallen out.

YOUNG WOMAN OPIUM EATER.

The Overdose Which Killed Her Was Intentional.

Mrs. May Harrison, seventeen years old, of 203 East Fourteenth Street, committed suicide yesterday. Mrs Harrison was a victim of the opium and morphine habits, and when Dr. McLaurie of 205 East Fourteen Street was summoned yesterday morning he found her suffering from an overdose of morphine.

Prompt use of a stomach pump brought her back to consciousness and an ambulance was called and she was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

It was learned by the ambulance surgeon that she had taken a teaspoonful of gum opium and a quantity of chloroform linament. She was kept walking, but died at 11 o'clock last night.

A note found in her room read:

"I killed myself, and say good-bye to all my friends, for I have nothing to live for."

SUICIDE ON BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.

Dread of an Operation Thought to Have Influenced Mary Phillips.

Mary Phillips, thirty years old, an inmate of the Metropolitan Hospital on Blackwell's Island, committed suicide yesterday by jumping off the dock into the river. She was admitted to the institution on Nov. 30, 1894, and yesterday morning she was allowed to go out, as she was convalescent.

The attendants of the hospital thought that she was going to church, but, instead, she walked down to the dock and jumped overboard. The body was recovered. The woman was an Italian, and lived at 20 Varick Place. An operation was to have been performed on her yesterday, and it is thought that fear of this brooded on her mind and caused her to commit suicide.

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

NOW SUPPLIED IN "SPLITS."

Ask for "Splits" at the Restaurants and Bars.

KICKED IN THE BATHROOM DOOR

Mrs. Schindler Claimed Exclusive Possession, but Other Tenants Considered It Common Property.

Robert A. Patterson, President of the Tarrytown National Bank, has been summoned to appear to-day before Police Magistrate Flammer, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, to show why he should not be punished for kicking open a bathroom door at 220 West Thirty-third Street Friday. Mrs. Herman Schindler is the complainant. She personally served the summons, and Mr. Patterson told her he would not obey the Magistrate's order.

Mrs. Schindler says she has made concessions until her patience is exhausted, and now she is prepared for war. Her husband is a hatter, at 48 West Thirtieth Street, but leaves the management of the house entirely in her hands. Mrs. Schindler said yesterday:

"Oh, the annoyance and abuse that I have suffered from Mr. Sullivan, who lives up stairs, and from men sent either by the agent or Mr. Patterson, who is the executor of the Bradley estate, to which the house belongs.

"The floor was dirty and full of rubbish, but when I saw a bathroom attached that opened into the apartments as well as the hallway, I took it on account of my children, and Mr. Levy, the agent, gave me a receipt for a month's rent for the floor.

"I spent a good deal of money in making the place comfortable, but no sooner had we moved in than Mr. Sullivan pushed open the bathroom and used it. I protested but he was abusive, and said he would go there as often as he liked. I went to Mr. Levy, and he told me the bathroom was for the use of the entire house. I protested that I had hired the floor, but could get no satisfaction. Mr. Sullivan behaved worse and worse, pushing open the door and leaving it open. The tenants down stairs also began using the bathroom. I saw Mr. Patterson and another executor, and they promised to make Mr. Sullivan leave me in peace, but they did not keep their promise.

"I tried to get a lease from Mr. Levy, but he put me off from time to time, and when he got it ready he told me to send my husband to sign it. My husband signed it, and when he brought it home the lease read for only three rooms on the floor, intimating, I suppose, that I had not rented the bathroom as well. This was an imposition. He had concluded my husband would not read the lease. However, I have several monthly receipts for rent which show that the entire second floor had been leased to me.

"I put a bolt on the inside of the door of the bathroom that leads to the hallway. Mr. Sullivan pounded at the door, and used awful language. He terrified me. Two men came, and forced their way into the floor, and when I ordered them out one of them gave me a violent push against the wall, and I became ill. The men took off the lock and bolt. I put on another bolt.

"I heard some one pounding on the bathroom door Friday, and on opening the door of our rear room, I saw Mr. Patterson. He ordered me to open the bathroom door, and I refused.

"'I'll kick the door in if you don't open it,' he said.

"'I can't prevent it,' I answered, 'but I sha'n't open it, as the bathroom is mine.' I'd let in Mr. Sullivan if he behaved himself, but he is so abusive and leaves the door open when he leaves that I'll not let in any one.'

"Mr. Patterson then lifted his foot and gave the door a tremendous kick, and it flew open, the bolt having been broken off. My husband came running out, and I told him that Mr. Patterson had kicked in the door.

"'Yes, I have kicked it in, and you have no right to bolt it,' he replied, and went away.

"All this trouble and Mr. Patterson's behavior unnerved me, and I decided to do something for our protection. So I went to the Jefferson Market Police Court and Magistrate Flammer gave me a summons for Mr. Patterson. I was told I would have to serve it myself.

"I took the train to Tarrytown and went to the bank. When he came out I handed him the summons. He became angry and declared he would not obey it, and ordered me out of the place.

"I replied that I was going anyhow—as I had nothing more to do there—without his driving me out, and went away. I'm going to court to-morrow, and if he does not appear, it will not be my fault. I suppose the Judge will know what to do.

"This man Sullivan spits tobacco juice all over my hallway, and ruined a carpet that I had laid down there. I had to take it up. Look at the stains of tobacco juice on the floor."

RUNAWAY WILLIE BROWN'S ADVENTURE

Hungry and Cold, He Was Locked in a Woodshed All Night.

UNION HILL, N. J., Jan. 19.—When James Mahon of 415 Kossuth Street went to his woodshed this morning to get wood to start the kitchen fire, he found ten-year-old Willie Brown shivering in the shed. The lad was hungry as well as cold, and said he had been locked in the shed since yesterday. As he would give no further account of himself, he was taken to the police station.

The police soon ascertained that Brown's parents lived in First Street, near Kossuth. Mrs. Brown set Willie to scrubbing the floor yesterday. He used so much water that the tenants on the lower floor were deluged. Mrs. Brown threatened to whip him, and he ran away. Mahon's son, who is a playmate of Willie's, offered him a refuge at his home, but became frightened at the possible consequences of sheltering the fugitive, and finally compromised on the woodshed.

Willie said he would go home when it was time for his father to return to his supper. Young Mahon supposed he had done so, but Mrs. Mahon, finding the woodshed door unfastened, locked it without looking, and Willie was kept a prisoner all night.

He said he screamed when night came on, but no one heard him. Then he sobbed himself to sleep. He was taken home. His parents, who supposed he had run away for good and all, were overjoyed at his return.

They Saw the Letter Carrier Drink.

From The Boston Herald.

The Post Office Inspectors, who were in Providence a few weeks ago looking over the postal force, made a queer mistake. They charged one of the local postmen with drunkenness while on duty, when the man had never been known to touch a drop of liquor in his life. They didn't mean to falsely accuse the man of anything, but they were led into the belief that he was an offender against the rules of the service by a series of circumstances. The fact is, the postman in question was a very fastidious man as regards drink. Pawtuxet water was beneath his notice, and well water was almost as bad. As for common, ordinary beer, he wouldn't go within ten feet of a glass. The only thing that would satisfy him was real spring water, and, lest he should become thirsty at any time while on his route, he always carried a bottle of spring water with him. The Inspectors saw him take a drink out of the bottle.

A Wife's Will.

From The Baltimore American.

There has been unearthed among a bundle of old court documents the following unique will, executed by Mrs. Anna E. Kuhn years ago. It reads as follows:

> This, my last will and testament. I bequeath all my jewelry to Kate, my old clothes to Anna, my books for Frank, my good wishes to Herman and Philip, and request that they go to church at least six times a year, and a sweet memory of myself to my loving better half, and also my inheritance from my father to go to Anna and Kate jointly. My last wish.
>
> ANNA E. KUHN.

DAY OF SNOW AND SLUSH

Sunday's Assortment of Weather Proved Disappointing.

SCARE ON CENTRAL PARK LAKE

A Ferocious-Looking Collie Frightened Skaters Away, and There Was Great Commotion Until He Was Shot.

New-Yorkers were treated to a sorry assortment of weather yesterday, and they received it with particularly bad grace, because of the delightful sunshiny day which preceded.

Snow began to fall early in the morning, and continued to sift down all day. The clouds hung heavy, and there was a general air of depression, which penetrated to even the most cheerful fireside. Few persons had any desire to leave their homes, as the snow falling on the pavements immediately melted and made pedestrianism disagreeable. The Park drives were almost deserted.

Among those who lamented loudest the snow and sloppy day were the half dozen officials in the Snow Removing Bureau, which Col. Waring has organized. They were sure there would not be enough snow to warrant the initiation of their new snowplows, which they are anxious to see in operation, nor even enough to give Contractor Tait a job, and yet they had to remain on duty as long as the flakes tumbled down, and report every hour to Superintendent Robbins.

The temperature remained stationary at 30° nearly all day. The air was raw and chilly. Notwithstanding this the snow several times seemed to be on the point of turning into rain. The wind began to rise a little in the afternoon and the snow was blown in flurries in all directions.

Those who most bemoaned the snow were the lovers of skating, who for fourteen days have enjoyed the sport in the various lakes in the parks. While on the Sunday preceding 20,000 persons flocked to the big lake in Central Park, barely one tenth that umber yesterday worked their way through the snow and ice, trying to delude themselves into the belief that they were skating. Snowshoes would have served better for locomotion than skates. Foreman Gilmore did everything he could to provide a clean surface, but the snow came down too fast. Fifteen horses were put on the ice drawing planes, brooms, and scrapers, but by the time the circuit had been completed the snow had collected enough to spoil the skating, and early in the afternoon attempts to clean off the ice were abandoned.

Those who went to the lake before 10 o'clock had such a scare that many of them left the ice. It was caused by a dog. The dog was a ferocious looking collie with short cropped hair and of athletic build. According to all reports, he possessed an abnormally developed head, a mounted policeman solemnly averring that the dog's head was nearly the size of his horse's.

The dog was first seen at the southern end of the lake, where the skating house is, and where most persons go on the ice. He bobbed out from one of the driveways and started for the ice. Foam was dropping from his mouth, and he yelped. He made no attempt to bite any one, but he had an unobstructed path across the ice, everybody rushing for the shore, tumbling pellmell, half skating, half running.

The dog reached the western side of the lake. Policemen, mounted and unmounted, ran after the dog. The collie dashed into the undergrowth, leaped across the drives, and kept appearing and disappearing until the pursuers and fugitives became worn out.

At this moment the man of the hour appeared in the person of Peter Shannon, an employe at the Menagerie, and a crack marksman. Some one had gone for Peter as soon as the dog appeared. Peter met the dog at the Seventy-second Street entrance, west side, and shot him dead.

Cassanova.

From Notes and Queries.

Unquestionably, the most interesting episode in the career of Cassanova was his escape from the Piombi. To that incident he owed his European celebrity and an acquaintance with the most distinguished persons of his time. That Cassanova, by a reckless mode of living at this period, did not render himself liable to arrest it would be rash to assert, but certainly he had done nothing to justify so severe a sentence. When, a few years ago, the late M. Armand Baschet explored the Venetian archives, he found a few letters addressed to the Inquisitors by a spy named Giovanni Battista Manuzzi. Even supposing the accusations thus made against Cassanova to have been absolutely true, no excuse can be found for the rigor with which he was treated. It does not appear from these State records that the accused, after his arrest, underwent any form of trial.

When Domenico Cavelli, Secretary to the Inquisitors, was asked to state the charges against Cassanova, that individual merely placed his forefinger on his lips and discreetly remained silent. Never at any time did Cassanova receive any decisive intimation as to the cause of his arrest, and we may assume that what Dr. Johnson would have called "a concatenation of suspicious circumstances" was the sole cause of his misfortunes.

In a report dated July 21, 1755, the spy Manuzzi speaks of having visited the apartments of Cassanova, where he was shown a Masonic apron. Horresco referens—a Masonic apron! Mindful of the fact that Cagliostro, convicted of Freemasonry a few years later, was sentenced to death at Rome—a fate from which he was saved by the intercession of influential friends—we cannot be surprised at the effect produced on the inquisitorial tribunal by that Masonic apron.

Cost of Killing Deer Out of Season.

From The Binghamton Herald.

Game Inspector L. S. Emmons of the Otsego District, who has prosecuted a number of cases in this district, has just collected a one-hundred-dollar fine from Bruce Silvey, who shot a deer near Butternuts, Otsego County, out of season. Silvey was hunting foxes when his hounds started the deer, and Silvey fired at it twice, both shots taking effect in the body. Silvey's dogs followed the animal and drove it into the Unadilla River, at Rockwell's Mills. Several persons saw the deer run into the river, and, not seeing it emerge therefrom, hastened down to the bank and found it floundering, unable to get out on the bank. They pulled it out only to find that it was mortally wounded. They then cut its throat to put it out of its misery. The carcass was divided by Mr. Rockwell, who purchased it of Silvey, among his workmen. Mr. Emmons commenced proceedings against Silvey for violating the game laws, and he paid the fine of $100.

Honest Men and Millions.

From The Chicago Inter Ocean.

Eugene Debs says: "No honest man can accumulate $1,000,000." Now, if Debs could demonstrate that all the fellows who don't accumulate a million were honest, it would be a great card.

The Sham-Sample Swindle.

From The Boston Journal.

No wonder that President Eliot objects to that species of misquotation characterized by Charles Reade as the sham-sample swindle. Females clamoring for "rights" should respect the rights of others.

MONDAYS AND TUESDAYS PERFUMERY DAYS.

Pears' Soap, 5c.; Lubin's Extracts, 29c.; Pinaud's Brilliantine, 16c.; Pinaud's Quinine, 25c.; Crown Lavender Salts, 29c.; Le Grand's Oriza Violet, 89c.; Farina Cologne, 14c.; Roger & Gallet's Violet de Parme Extracts, 59c.; Violet de Parme Toilet Water, 49c.; Vera Violetta Extract, 87c.; Cuticura Soap, 9c.; Double Cake Castile Soap, 5c.; Prevost Extract, 29c.; Veloutine Libert and Violet Exquisia, best in the world, 69c., etc.

Special reduction during January on Real Shell, Solid Gold, Jewelry, Sterling Silver, and Parisian Jewelry, Underwear, Corsets, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, and French notions.

A. F. JAMMES,

909 BROADWAY. 4 WEST 37TH ST.

CUBA LIBRE.

All friends of progress and humanity are invited to contribute money and material to the cause of Cuban independence. Please send contributions to the following gentlemen: Col. Fernando Figueredo, Tampa, Fla.; Gen. Gonzales Quesada, New-York City; J. G. Christopher, Esq., Jacksonville, Fla.; William H. Sloane & Sons, Cincinnati, Ohio; Capt. Orlan C. Cullen, Cullen, Va. The services of well-equipped parties are also solicited; address as above.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE WALLACE CO.,

Silversmiths,

Beg to announce a

SPECIAL EXHIBIT

OF

Fine Silver-mounted Leather Goods

during the week beginning Jan. 20.

Their Leather Goods Department is complete in every detail and contains all the newest skins and leathers properly mounted with distinctive designs.

Old Books made over in new leathers.

Mountings repaired and refinished.

FIFTH AVENUE,

Between 26th and 27th Sts.

THE UNRELIABILITY OF THE TURK

A Correspondent Asks if European Promises Are Written in Water.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

According to the teachings of the Koran a lie is always permissible, and the person who lies can readily remit his sin by giving bread to the dogs. The following illustration will substantiate this statement:

A few years ago a Turkish imam (priest) happened to see a Turk kill a Christian. When the farcical trial of the Turk was called, the imam was summoned to give his testimony in the lower court, and, being a pious and honest man, told the truth, much to the scandal of the court officials, who were unused to having any testimony given in favor of a Christian. As soon as the case was finished in the lower courts, and before it was taken to the higher, the plain-spoken imam was advised to consult with the Mufti, who is the accepted authority on the teachings of the Koran, and without whose advice no Turkish Judge ever dares make a decision.

After the imam had taken due counsel with the Mufti, and the case of the murderer was carried to the upper court, the imam denied every part of his previous statement made in the lower court, and, furthermore, denied witnessing any murder at all. This was in accordance with the Koran which says "a Mohammedan must never testify in favor of a Christian against another Mohammedan." Then the imam went out and purchased bread of the baker, and the Constantinople dogs of that quarter had a feast. The murderer was, of course, acquitted.

In the art of lying the Sultan may be considered as past master. He has again and again denied the existence of the various massacres and smilingly faced his judges, the European powers, while, underneath the cloak of "reform," the Spartan fox of Turkish cruelty and treachery was destroying the very vitals of his empire.

It is no credit to the perspicuity of the powers that they should have accepted his denials, while the tail of the fox, distinctly visible beneath his transparent cloak, gave prima facie evidence against him.

That the promises of the Sultan cannot be relied upon even by his coreligionists can be clearly seen in the case of Said Pasha, who absolutely refused to leave the safe anchorage of the English Ambassador's residence until he was repeatedly assured that this time the arch-deceiver of all the Mohammedans had sworn upon the Koran a solemn vow that no harm should come to him.

How can the powers depend upon his Majesty's meaningless promises when even Said Pasha, his favorite Minister, dared put no reliance upon them?

The Sultan has defied, and still continues to defy, the powers, while they blindly or infamously submit. A case in point is the present condition of things now taking place in Constantinople directly under the eyes of the Ambassadors, if they are not willfully blinded to the facts. When after the demonstration of Monday, Sept. 30, in Constantinople, several hundred Armenians took refuge in the churches of Pera and Kum Kapou, they finally came forth only upon the solemn promise of safety made by the Ambassadors of England, Russia, and France. As a pledge of protection they received cards signed by the dragomen of the different embassies. These cards, however, amounted to nothing in the eyes of the Turkish authorities. They were torn to bits, spit upon, and the holders dragged to the great Turkish prison of Stamboul, from whence at night they are marched to the Bosporous and put upon a Turkish steamer for a journey to that country from which no traveler returns.

How can the Ambassadors reconcile this state of things with their guarantee of protection? And things are no better in the interior. Take Aintab, for instance, and Aintab is but one of scores that might be mentioned. The people of that city, at the request of the missionaries, gave up their arms to the Governor upon his solemn promise of protection, and the next day they were butchered in the presence of the missionaries and high dignitaries.

Now again comes the prelude of specious promises—that will doubtless end, as the others have ended, in a baptism of blood.

The Ambassadors have taken upon themselves to procure the surrender of Zeitoun for the Sultan, who is ready, as usual, to swear that no harm shall come to the Zeitounlis, if they surrender in good faith. In the light of past history we know too well what the outcome will be. What do the powers mean by this apathy? Why do they stand idly looking on, neither rendering assistance nor even raising a hand to prevent the bloody work of the Turk? If they cannot introduce reforms they can at least see that this wholesale system of slaughter is stopped. We have long understood that the promises of the Turk mean nothing and are never to be depended upon. Are European promises also written in water?

Can it be that Europe has joined hands with the Turks to compass our extermination? The story of our wrongs, written in letters of blood upon the pages of nineteenth century history, will go down to posterity as a commentary on man's inhumanity to man that needs no elucidation and admits of no palliation. God is not mocked.

HURACHIA ENFIEJIAN.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1896.

Chicago More Smoky than Ever.

From The Chicago Chronicle.

As a "smoky city" Chicago certainly takes front rank, thanks to the inactivity of the City Bureau of Smoke Inspection for the past nine months. Never since the smoke suppression bureau was established has there been such a condition in the city, and from every section of the city come the loudest complaints of the utter neglect of the Health Department to pay the slightest attention to reports of violations.

The work of the Smoke Inspection Bureau under the last administration, when more was accomplished than in all the years preceding it, has been almost entirely undone. Violators, who were last year either fined or in some manner forced to abate the nuisances they created, have been allowed to go free and unmolested during the reign of the present administration. The city to-day is black with smoke, and on a working day, particularly when the atmosphere is a trifle murky, it is almost impossible to see over a block, even in the down town business district.

Southern Republican Delegates.

From The Providence Journal.

It would not be at all surprising if the news that there may be contesting delegations at St. Louis from Texas were found to describe the state of affairs in the case of delegates from other Southern States. If there is any such wholesale purchasing of the Southern delegates in 1896 as there was in 1888 and 1892, there may be a duty which all Republicans owe themselves in pressing honest members of the party from the South to be ready with contests when the list of delegates is made up.

Eulogies in Congress.

From The Providence Journal.

No one would have been in the least sorry, and least of all the families of Congressmen, if the mortuary eloquence of Congress had been put an end to for the future. The tributes paid under such circumstances are apt to be neither timely nor sincere.

GREAT SCIENTIFIC WORK

Explorations of Princeton Professors and Students.

IMPORTANT COLLECTIONS GATHERED

Some of the Results That Have Been Accomplished by the Annual Trips Directed by Princeton.

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 19.—Apropos of the recent scientific expedition of Princeton students and professors to the far West, a report of which recently appeared in these columns, and on which the attention of the public was centred by the report that the expedition had been captured by the Bannock Indians. The Princetonian has collected some very interesting facts concerning Princeton's scientific expeditions during the past eighteen years, which alumni of the college as well as the general public will read with interest. Among other things the article, which is published to-day, says:

"The system of geological expeditions to the far West, which has become such a well-known feature of scientific work at Princeton, was inaugurated by the class of '77, and the first trip was taken immediately after the graduation of that class. Since that time the expeditions have been repeated almost every year, and are now regarded quite as a matter of course.

"The objects sought to be attained have been the collection of the vertebrate fossils which are so abundant and finely preserved in the arid districts of the West, and particular attention has been paid to the mammals. No other part of the known world has yielded such abundant harvests to the paleontologist as the Western United States, and of these Princeton has secured a large and ever-growing share. A great impetus was given to the work when, in the Spring of 1893, Prof. John Bell Hatcher accepted the Curatorship of Vertebrates in the Geological Museum. Aside from his scientific attainments, Prof. Hatcher is widely known as one of the most skillful and successful collectors, and the three seasons of his work have added far more and greater treasures to the museum than all the preceding expeditions together. Princeton now has one of the great collections of the world, and the fame of it is known among the biologists of all lands.

"Many of our friends have but vague notions as to the objects and usefulness of this work, and imagine that it consists in little more than the accumulation of innumerable 'curiosities.' As a matter of fact, there is no branch of biological science which is yielding such valuable returns or offers such high promise for the future as the study of vertebrate paleontology. At the International Zoological Congress, recently held at Leyden, the opinion was both publicly and privately expressed by some of the most eminent men in Europe that this geological and paleontological exploration of Western America was one of the most important and promising provinces of scientific work now undertaken in any part of the world.

"The reasons for this opinion are not far to seek. At present the scientific world is almost unanimous in accepting the theory of evolution as true, but there is no such unanimity in regard to the mode in which evolution is effected or the factors which determine its course. On these points biologists are divided into warring camps, and are eagerly searching in every direction for facts which shall serve as weapons for defense of favorite hypotheses. Paleontology gives us the means of deciding many of these questions, because it recovers from the rocks many of the actual lines of animal descent, and thus makes clear what has actually occurred in the process of evolution. To do this successfully, it is necessary to form very large collections representing as many different stages of geographical time as possible, and for this purpose the West is preeminently the most favored region. Other countries rival it in the richness and fullness with which one or other geological stage is represented, but no other land is known where such a long succession of periods is recorded with so little of interruption or break.

"In nearly every other department of biological inquiry, the help of paleontology is indispensable. It alone can solve the problems of zoological geography; it clears up many of the problems of comparative anatomy, and even the medical student, with his attention only too exclusively directed to the human body, finds that it sheds much welcome light upon this difficult subject.

"The scientific employment of the treasures gathered in the museums at Princeton has not been neglected. The numerous papers published by Prof. Henry Fairfield Osborn, now of Columbia College, but formerly of Princeton, and Prof. William B. Scott of the Geological Department of Princeton, also by Prof. Hatcher, Mr. Bruce, Mr. Earl, and Mr. Adams, upon these collections, fill, when gathered together, six large volumes, and have found cordial recognition from biologists everywhere. To avoid a one-sided development of the museums, great pains have been taken to secure collections from other lands, and important series have been obtained by exchange with the great national museums of London, Paris, and Munich, and by purchase or exchange from France, Italy, India, Australia, and South America.

"The work of vertebrate paleontology is also being performed on a grand scale in the American Museum of Natural History in New-York, where it was established by a man of whom Princeton is very proud, both as a graduate and a professor, Prof. Henry Fairfield Osborn of the class of '77. This museum is co-operating in every way with the Princeton museums in the prosecution of their common aims. The great expense connected with the work of collecting and preparing the material falls upon the generosity of a few graduates of the college, principally in New-York. It is hoped that in the near future some permanent provision will be made for carrying on these important investigations."

Photographer Brady's Pictures.

From The Washington Post.

Every eminent man in public life and every prominent man and woman in every walk of life sat for pictures to Mr. Brady here in Washington. No one of prominence visited the country but came before Brady's camera. The Prince of Wales and his suite, Prince Napoleon and Princess Clotilde, and all who visited America, were photographed by Mr. Brady.

Every President from John Quincy Adams down to the present day was photographed by him from life. Gen. Jackson sat for Mr. Brady at the Hermitage only a few months before his death.

Mr. Brady has left a priceless collection of portraits of the most celebrated personages of the last half century—statesmen and their wives, not only of this country, but of Europe, distinguished men and women of letters, professionals in every branch of art, singers, actresses, and actors, clergymen, Cardinals, and Bishops of every church.

The most distinguished leaders of society, the beauties of the day, and, in fact, "everybody who was anybody" in the social, political, literary, and professional life of the day found a place in Mr. Brady's gallery. Mr. Brady followed the Army of the Potomac through the battles of the war, and his views were purchased by the Government.

A Shipmaster's Papers Far Astray.

From The Portland Oregonian.

In making alterations in a room in a building at the corner of Third and Ash Streets a few days since, Mr. Matthew Keith found behind the wainscoting a tin case, old and rusty, in which was a Captain's certificate, issued at Liverpool, England, in September, 1863, to William Sidney Dawson. It is on parchment, and was issued by the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade. The box also contained a Captain's certificate issued to Mr. Dawson by the American Shipmasters' Association of New-York, April 19, 1864, and his application to be admitted to American citizenship in the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, dated Sept. 1, 1857. Just how long the box and papers have been hidden behind the wainscoting, or what has become of Capt. Dawson, who was born in Bristol in 1836, or whether the papers are now of any value or interest to any one, Mr. Keith cannot say.

FURNITURE

Of the highest artistic merit, soundly constructed, and made of perfectly prepared materials, at FLINT'S, 45 West 23d St.

NEED OF RELIANCE ON GOD

Bishop Potter Preaches to College Men and Their Friends.

MOSES TAKEN AS AN EXAMPLE

The Great Lawgiver a Unique and Dominant Personality — How Force May Lie Dormant in a Man.

In spite of the disagreeable weather last evening Calvary Church was crowded to the doors with a congregation anxious to hear Bishop Potter of New-York preach to "Students, College Men, and Their Friends."

The sermon was a special one, and the students and college men were invited by the rector and the congregation through the Brotherhood of St. Andrew.

After the usual service, Bishop Potter took his text from Exodus iii., 11, the words of God to Moses, "Certainly, I will go with thee." Bishop Potter said in part:

"Moses stands out prominently dominant and eminently great among the men of his age as a unique and commanding personality. In the first place, he thoroughly believed in himself, and if he wished to accomplish something would either find or make a way. Moses was a man of most resolute purpose."

Bishop Potter told a story to illustrate what forces—reserve forces—may be in a man without his knowing it. A young physician, he said, to whom all success was open, was, alas! a slave to the opium habit. He went to a clergyman friend, and asked advice and help.

"What am I to do?" he asked. "I cannot conquer this habit."

"There is nothing for you to do," replied the old clergyman.

"Can you give me no help?" implored the young doctor.

"None whatever; there's only one thing for you to do. Take a revolver, go down to the Battery, and blow your brains out."

The young physician was so wounded by his friend's view of his weakness that he swore to him he would conquer his evil habit. And in time he did so, though at first he had no idea that such a reserve of force was in him.

Moses was also a cultured man. Bishop Potter dwelt upon the influence of music and art upon the success of men. Many people ignored their influence, and laughed at the idea of eager men, who are anxious to get on in their world, spending any of their time in their pursuit. Never was a greater mistake made, said the speaker.

"'Certainly, I will go with thee,'" he continued. "Honesty, beneficence, broadmindedness and courage are essentials to success, and were all possessed by Moses in high degree.

"The great lawgiver was not more conscious of his great mission than he was of the all-conquering presence of God. 'Certainly, I will go with thee.'

"It has been conspicuous of all great men from John the Baptist to Cromwell and from Cromwell to Lincoln that they never thought they could work alone and accomplish their great ends alone. Three great instances of this truth occur to me, Lord Lawrence, who saved India; David Livingstone, and our own Lincoln. Lincoln was a man who went his way as God showed it to him.

"Believe me, my young brothers," said the Bishop, in conclusion, "that, though your task may not be so great as that of those men who saved continents, you cannot accomplish it, whatever it is, unless you have God with you. If you are to face conflicts and to conquer foes you must have God with you."

DR. ROSSITER TO THE CURLERS.

Annual Sermon Draws a Crowd to the North Presbyterian Church.

"We're brithers a'," the curlers' motto, was well illustrated yesterday morning, when their Chaplain, the Rev. Dr. S. B. Rossiter, preached his annual sermon to the curlers in the North Presbyterian Church, Thirty-first Street and Ninth Avenue. There were over 150 curlers assembled. Jersey City, Long Island, and Yonkers clubs were represented, and the members of the ten New-York City clubs gathered in force with their wives and children, undeterred by the snowstorm.

The subject of the discourse was "A Great Player in Life's Bonspiel."

"A great player must remember he is one of many," Dr. Rossiter said. "Know ye not that they which run a race run all. Life may be looked upon as a game, a race, a battle, but we are all in it. Many contestants crowd the field or rink.

"Let no one claim a larger place than his due. Let no one claim privileges that do not belong to him. Birth or blood may be accidents or orderings, but in either case they are opportunities and obligations of help to the poor, the fallen, the downcast.

"Civilization has utterly reversed the Lord's directions. Instead of the poor worshipping the rich, the titled, the aristocratic, the royal, these, because of their great ability and position, ought to serve the poor and the feeble. He who would be great among you, let him be your servant.

"We need more of community of feeling, more brotherhood, more of divine charity. Have feeling for the tramps, for they, too, are in the bonspiel. Have pity for those upon whom appetite has laid its spell, weakening the heart and adding weights to the feet. Have sorrow for those who stop to weep at a newly made grave. Have a heartsome word for those who bear heavy burdens.

"I plead for brotherhood among all men, for cordial, affectionate relations between people speaking the same English language. In a word, I plead that the spirit of Jesus may be in all players in life's great bonspiel.

"A stern necessity drives us on from the cradle to the grave, but between those two points are all our experiences of our human lot—love of home, of mother, of native land, of wedded bride, of business ventures, of hard work, of hard knocks, bitter disappointments, change, reverse, perhaps failure, and these certainly give us opportunity for the exercise of all powers in the way of preference, loyalty, industry, and hope, and we reach the goal, oh! so different in personality from what we imagined when, as young lads, we looked out upon life with great, hopeful eyes, and with hearts yearning to take great works into our embrace, and with strength great enough to throw the wrestling world.

"A bonspiel on the ice is not only the contestants, and umpire, and playing and victory, but there are minor matters, very important in deciding the game, such as the hack in the ice, the definitely laid-out game, the accurate measurement, the laws of the game, and, withal, courtesy, fairness, and justice on the part of the contestants.

"So, in life's great bonspiel, there are minor details, small in themselves, but important as bearing upon the great result, which need to be well considered and obeyed. When you are about to take your part in the game of curling, you do not set your foot anywhere, and shut your eyes, and play your stane.

"And yet, I fear a great many men play the game of life with no thought, no calculation, no end in view. They run, but do not know whether they are on the track, on the right road, or not. They fight shadows, they are curlers on the ice, but do not know their rink, the club they belong to, when their turn comes to play, nor where to play the stane.

"Out upon such aimlessness! Out upon such wavering! Better pursue a mistake boldly, courageously, deathlessly, as King James IV. of Scotland did when he finished his last bonspiel on Flodden Field and died in glorious defeat."

France and Austria.

From The North American Review.

Marie Louise, the consort of the greatest man that ever lived, shakes the dust of France from off her feet the moment she can; she leaves her son to the tender mercies of her father and old Metternich; on the evening of the day she learns the news of Napoleon the Great's death she goes to the theatre as if nothing had happened. Antommarchi, who comes to tell her of the hero's death, is not even received by her. The Duc de Reichstadt is practically sequestrated, and his grandfather sanctions all the questionable proceedings of his mother with regard to him. Now look at the other side. Marie Antoinette is murdered in France; the first Napoleon simply treads Austria under foot, and when he marries one of her daughters still conspires against her, (against Austria;) Napoleon's nephew despoils Austria in Italy. In the day of Austria's trouble with Prussia he leaves Austria to face that trouble by herself, although his policy dictates to him a different course; the death of Maximilian, the madness of Maximilian's wife, are virtually Louis Napoleon's doings.

CARDINAL SATOLLI'S DEPARTURE

Will Go to Rome Next Month, It Is Said—Archbishop Grasselli Probable Successor.

Despite the denials issued from Washington, the seat of the Apostolic Delegation, that Cardinal Satolli has been ordered to return to Rome at an early day, there is a well-defined opinion among Catholics here who are conversant with the facts that the present representative of the Vatican in this country will speedily leave for Italy, and that his successor will have been fully established in Washington before the beginning of March. It has been stated on excellent authority that Cardinal Satolli will leave this country early next month.

This view is confirmed by a correspondent of Dr. Michael Walsh, in Rome, who writes under date of Jan. 5, as follows:

> The date of the next consistory has been changed. It was intended to hold it in March, but the Holy Father has decided that it shall take place next month, on the 28th or 29th of February. As the imposition of hats on the new Cardinals will be made, Cardinal Satolli may leave the United States on or about Feb. 10.
>
> It is rumored that the Pope has selected Mgr. Grasselli, Titular Archbishop of Colossi, to succeed Cardinal Satolli as Delegate Apostolic in Washington, and to carry on the grand work so auspiciously inaugurated by Cardinal Satolli.

Archbishop Grasselli is one of the most distinguished of the Roman hierarchy, and stands in the closest relations with the Pope. He is about sixty-five years old, and was for many years the Papal Nuncio at Constantinople. He is said to be thoroughly versed in state diplomacy, and carried through many important measures during his residence in the Turkish Empire. He has always manifested a deep interest in affairs in America, and speaks and writes the English language with ease. If he should be appointed to the vacancy caused by the retirement of Cardinal Satolli, it is said that he will carry out the ideas of the latter with regard to the Catholic Church in the United States.

It has been said, with reference to the statement that Cardinal Satolli will remain here some months, that he has made engagements and appointments until late in the Summer. These engagements, however, the Cardinal is reported to have said, are not personal ones, but in behalf of the delegation, which his successor may fill.

MEMORIAL OF REV. ARTHUR BROOKS

Drs. Greer and Donald, Seth Low and Many Others Speak in Praise of His Lifework.

Services were held last night in the Church of the Incarnation, Thirty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue, in memory of the late Rev. Arthur Brooks, who was for twenty years rector of the church. The Rev. Dr. Grosvenor, who succeeded Mr. Brooks, was master of ceremonies. Archdeacon Tiffany, the Rev. Dr. David Greer, the Rev. W. S. Rainsford, the Rev. Dr. Winchester Donald, President Seth Low of Columbia College, and others made addresses.

The Rev. Dr. Greer said that the great talent of the Rev. Mr. Brooks was his personality. He was possessed of intelligent freshness, and was a man of integrity. He believed that truth was as free as the air, and stood absolutely for the truth.

President Low of Columbia College said that it had been the aim of the Rev. Arthur Brooks to make New-York an ideal city, and that when he died the city lost a valuable friend from a scholastic standpoint, especially women, for whom he had always advocated higher educational facilities.

The Rev. Dr. Winchester Donald of Trinity Church, Boston, who was closely allied to the Rev. Mr. Brooks, said that the man whose memory they were honoring contributed largely to the theological thought of this city, and that he was an apostle of a form of Christianity which had not lost its nerve and which he had unhesitatingly and unceasingly preached in that church for twenty years. The other speakers referred to his moral sympathies and the intelligent phases of his character. During the services the favorite hymns of the Rev. Mr. Brooks were sung by the congregation, standing.

BETH ISRAEL'S NEW BUILDING

Managers of the East Side Hospital Have Purchased Four Lots at Cherry and Jefferson Streets.

The Beth Israel Hospital, one of the best known on the east side, is to have a new and imposing building, and four lots have just been bought for that purpose.

The present building at 206 East Broadway is not large enough to meet the demands made on it. As it is a charitable institution, it receives more applications than any other hospital on the east side except Bellevue and Gouverneur.

At present there are twenty-eight beds, the limit of the ward's capacity. The new building will contain about 150 beds. The four lots at the corner of Cherry and Jefferson Streets were bought last Wednesday. The Board of Managers announces that the price paid was $50,000.

The new building will be five stories high, and of light-colored brick, with stone trimmings. Every means known to modern science will be employed in equipping the new hospital. The plans have not as yet been completed, but the managers hope to have more details regarding the building to make public in a few days.

In the Land of Claret.

From The Cornhill Magazine.

In truth, the man who buys an unclassified château and cultivates grapes for a living must not expect an easy career. The demand for the best Médoc growths is constant, but it is uphill work indeed for the proprietor who aspires to make a wine that shall force its way, quite unheralded, into the society of these noble fluids. There are many thousand tuns of excellent wine in Medoc cellars seeking buyers in vain, all because of the universal prejudice in favor of reputations already established, and in contempt of the unknown. As if this, the phylloxera, and kindred inflictions, were not enough hardships for the newcomer to face, he has also the usual atmospheric anxieties, which may or may not be justified by actual disaster. There is frost and there is hail, and if the vineyard lie in low, stiff soil, a superabundance of rain may play terrible havoc with his hopes. It is interesting to see how frost under certain conditions is here combated.

A community of growers combine and arrange for a line of bonfires of dried leaves and green wood. These are lighted about two hours before sunrise, when a frost by radiation of not more than two degrees is to be expected. The thick canopy of white humid smoke which ensues may be relied upon under these circumstances to protect the plants. Experiments prove that under this blanket of smoke the temperature will be some 2° higher than outside it. Wooden screens are also in use for the same purpose. On the other hand, hailstorms cannot be guarded against except by insurance—for which, however, there is every facility, assuming that the grower has plenty of money in his pocket.

Burmese Weaving.

From The Cornhill Magazine.

In the Burmese villages every house contains a loom, and on these are woven the really beautiful stuffs worn by the natives. Some of these materials are damasks of complicated patterns. The mystery of the "cards" and the Jacquard loom has never penetrated to these primitive regions, and I found that close-patterned damasks of varied and brilliant colors were produced by the weaver's passing to and fro through the warp-threads tiny shuttles carrying weft. I counted once 100 shuttles used on a silk damask twenty-four inches wide. I have witnessed few prettier examples of village and hand industries than seeing women and girls, gaily clad and chatting merrily, sit skeining and winding bright-colored silks under the palms and papayas of the woodland lanes of Amaurapoora; or busy at the loom, weaving with deft fingers, by means of a hundred shuttles, under the shade of bamboo shelters set against the plaited walls of toylike houses.

Work as hard as they may, the earnings of these willing and clever workers are but 2 annas a day, that is, less than 2d. Many months go by before an elaborate damask tamein is finished. On the pulleys of the loom may be often seen little bronze figures of nats, or fairies, placed there to win the good offices of the guardian spirit; for, firm as may be the belief of the Burman in a pure Buddhism, he has not shaken off the older belief in spirits, fairies, and angels, good and bad.

DR. SILVERMAN ON OSTRACISM

THE JEWS NOT TO BLAME FOR THEIR EXCLUSIVENESS.

Social Repression Endured for Centuries Accustomed Them to the Existing Conditions.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman delivered a lecture in the Temple Emanu-El, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street, yesterday, on "Social Ostracism."

He said there were certain social barriers in all countries. These social distinctions were a figment of the mind, but did really debar foreigners from equal privileges. These barriers have existed for many ages. The Greeks termed all foreigners "barbarians." The same feeling still exists in the face of advancing civilization and the improved facilities of travel. But the antagonistic feeling toward foreigners is gradually disappearing.

"But the Jew," he said, "is often barred out as a foreigner, even by his own nationality, when American, German, or Frenchman. The hand of fellowship is extended to the Mohammedan, the Buddhist, and others, but not to the Jew. There seems to be a universal bar against the Jew. The astonishing fact is that the Jew is blamed socially for this exclusiveness. There are three grounds assigned for this—racial and national clannishness, a tribal or religious spirit, and social exclusiveness.

"The Jews are said to regard themselves as the chosen people of God, and passages of Scripture are quoted to substantiate the claim. But these passages refer mostly to political states which are predicted for Israel, a prediction that the Jew does not care to see fulfilled. Where the Talmud speaks disparagingly of Gentiles it refers to the Greek soldiers of Antiochus and the women soldiers of Titus and Adrian. It was but natural that the Jews of ancient times should not respect their persecutors. The Jews are to be regarded as chosen people because they were chosen as bearers of monotheism. They certainly have been chosen by reason of their persecution and oppression while undertaking the works of spreading God's truth by martyrdom.

"As to tribal or religious spirit of the Jews, it must be answered that our censors ignore entirely the universal spirit of Judaism as laid down in the Scriptures and in the Talmud. Israel's election as the herald of monotheism does not mean exclusiveness, but is inclusive of the world's election to a share in the eternal hereafter, the place of bliss. We have a justification by works, rather than by faith.

"It has been falsely said that Judaism is not an aggressive faith. It is true we do not seek to make converts in the manner of other religions, nor do we believe that a man must be a Jew to be saved.

"The third, and most important, charge is said of social exclusiveness. Jews are said to be clannish and to merge their social intercourse with their coreligionists. There may be some faint semblance of truth in this charge, because of the social repression endured for centuries. It is no wonder the Jew is accustomed to hold social intercourse with the Jew, and is resigned to that social condition. The well-recognized camaraderie among the Jews the world over well compensates them for the loss of social standing among other nationalities.

"If we understood the intimate relations, domestic and social, among the Jews, we would see they are not due to contempt of the world, but to a perfect abandon to companionship of confrères in thought and sentiment. If there be a remnant of exclusiveness, is the Jew to blame for it? Did he go into voluntary exile? Did he lock the gates on himself against the world? Is he exclusive, or was he ostracised?

"We protest against the error underlying all ostracism, alleging that it purifies the one side from all vices and shows the ostracised as an outcast on the earth. The ostracising power is nothing as a virtue, but merely shows that the dominant society has exercised a tyrannical sway.

"We are familiar with the logic which says a Jew has done wrong, therefore all Jews are bad; ergo, they must be banished. But why not reverse the syllogism and say, Montefiore has done nobly, therefore all Jews are good; ergo, their society is worth cultivating?

"Another form of ostracising consists in insisting on the historical error that the Jews have crucified Christ, and in teaching the young that they are an accursed people because they rejected the Messiah.

"The Church ought to recognize the fact that no religion has all the truth, and that all truth is but relative, and, as Spencer says, in all truth there is a germ of falsehood.

"None are more desirous of fraternity than the Jew, but he will not accept it at the sacrifice of manhood, nor accept it as patronage, but claims it as a matter of equality and right. The Jew has certain intrinsic claims to recognition and distinction.

"The elements of this claim are purity of blood, length of settlement, intellectual and moral superiority and refinement and culture. It is easy to show that the Jew has all these elements. No race has purer blood unmixed with that of barbarians. As to settlement, it is well known in Europe that the Jew ranks with the earliest settlers.

"In America we date from the coming of Columbus. As to refinement, it is well known that those from humblest stations at once find themselves at home in the highest conditions of culture. The reason is that the Jew is never devoid of the elements of soul culture. Further claims to social distinction are courage, pluck, and patriotism. They might also claim noble ancestry. The claim to intellectual superiority and moral supremacy will need no proof."

DEFENSE OF THE BERTILLON SYSTEM

It Has Long Been in Use, and with Excellent Results.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I see by The New-York Tribune of the 17th inst. that Police Commissioner Andrews is favorably impressed with the Bertillon system of identification, but that Acting Captain O'Brien, one of his subordinates, says "that it is absolutely worthless."

With all due respect to Capt. O'Brien, it is more than probable that he has no more idea of what the Bertillon system really is than the average hodcarrier has of the differential calculus. If he had been at all familiar with this system, he would not have expressed himself so recklessly. This system has been in practical operation in France since 1882; is used throughout Belgium and Switzerland, in certain parts of Russia, and in several South American republics, and is now being introduced into England, a country exceedingly conservative and slow to adopt new methods, especially if they are French.

In the United States the Bertillon system of anthropometric identification has been employed since 1887 in the prisons of Illinois, and now is in use in Michigan and Wisconsin. Very lately this system has also been legally adopted by the State of Massachusetts. Prior to the Chicago Exposition, Major McClaughrey, the Chief of Police of Chicago, sent agents to various prisons throughout this country and Mexico, and secured anthropometric measurements of a number of noted criminals who were soon to be discharged from custody. From abroad, similar measurements were also obtained. A large number of thieves and criminals were arrested and identified by means of the Bertillon system during the exposition, and among them, five most desperate criminals, who had been measured in the City of Mexico. These various criminals were driven out of the country before they had any opportunity to commit crime, and it was to the care and forethought of Major McClaughrey, that Chicago was not flooded with criminals and thugs during the exposition. Capt. O'Brien's statement that the Bertillon system is worthless reminds me of the fact that not a thousand years ago an old subordinate official at Sing Sing State Prison, upon being questioned as to the Bertillon system, replied, "They build up around a man a frame something like a coffin, and if the man is again arrested they put him into the frame and see whether it fits; but it is not practical, as the great number of boxes would become very cumbersome."

The Bertillon system would long ago have been introduced into New-York but for the opposition of Chief of Police Byrnes, who possibly might have thought it would interfere with the sale of his ten-dollar book. The Bertillon system is much simpler than is ordinarily supposed. The dominant idea is that there are no two men alike and that the bony lengths of the body remain constant after twenty-one years of age. Bertillon has selected ten of these lengths which are measured and classified systematically. Any ordinarily intelligent schoolboy fourteen years old can be taught in an hour's time how to make these measurements.

To these ten measurements are added a scientific analysis of the features of the face and an exact anatomical localization of the various scars, marks, &c., of the body.

"BERTILLON SYSTEM."

NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1896.

UNPATRIOTIC COLLEGE PROFESSORS

A Protest Against Their Interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

It seems to me that the hour is at hand when a vigorous note of protest should be sounded by the American people against the further teaching in our universities of such an interpretation of the National polity as that set forth in the recent public utterances of certain college professors in this country. It is, perhaps, intelligible that a foreign diplomat should feel himself impelled to put a somewhat limited construction upon the language of the "message of 1823," and insist, as did Lord Salisbury, that "the dangers apprehended by President Monroe have no relation to the state of things in which we live at the present day"; but what are we to think of the high-salaried instructors of our youth in American history and political economy who have adopted substantially the same views on this important question—who have, in conjunction with a small coterie of Anglo-maniac newspaper editors and Wall Street speculators, concurred in the opinion expressed by the British Minister that in the pending Venezuelan boundary dispute this Government "has no apparent practical concern"?

Are these public educators to be upholden in the assumption of this unnatural and unhealthy attitude toward the administration of our foreign affairs in relation to this unfortunate controversy? Can it be their purpose to undo the patriotism taught for seventy years in the common schools of our country, where three generations of American boys and girls have been brought up to enjoy a wholesome respect for the Monroe doctrine and all it implies? Is the mind of the college youth of the present day destined to become instilled with new and erroneous views of the principle involved in that famous message?—views that are unfair to his forefathers, unjust to his country, untrue to the facts of history.

Rather let him be taught to comprehend the real scope of this grand doctrine; its gradual growth and development from the Administration of Washington to that of Monroe, and especially let him be taught that it is a doctrine of peace and not of war. Let him understand it is the traditional policy of the American people, declared by their Chief Executive at an epoch when it became necessary that the whole world should know the unalterable determination of the great Western Republic to defend to the utmost her peace and safety on this continent.

In the early infancy of our National life France urged this young Republic to join her in her fight with the crowned heads of Europe. This was, indeed, a sore temptation, for there were many reasons why our former friend and great ally should look to us for assistance. But we refused! We wanted peace! And on the third day of December, 1793, Washington issued his "Proclamation of Neutrality" to the world, announcing on the part of the United States a disposition to "pursue a conduct friendly and impartial toward all the belligerent powers." Then and there was founded the cardinal principle of the true American doctrine—"non-intervention in European affairs." And who shall say that the duties and obligations which that principle involved upon us have not been faithfully executed from that day to this?

Planted by the hand of our great first President, this germ has been carefully nourished by all his immediate successors, of whose official utterances we can now quote but briefly:

In his first message to Congress (May 16, 1797) President Adams says: "We ought not to involve ourselves in the political system of Europe."

On the 4th of March, 1801, in his celebrated inaugural address to the people—of whom he was the favorite statesman—Thomas Jefferson spoke thus: "Equal and exact justice to all men; peace, commerce, and honest friendship with all nations; entangling alliances with none." These were, indeed, words of wisdom, and the rulers of Europe had done well to have put their reliance upon that immutable law of "equal and exact justice" which the prescience of this great American statesman taught him ever to observe in the government of his own conduct, as well as that of his people.

Eight years pass away, and we come now to the inaugural address of President James Madison, March 4, 1809. Mark well his words: "Indulging no passions which trespass on the rights or the repose of other nations, it has been the true glory of the United States to cultivate peace by observing justice, and to entitle themselves to the respect of the nations at war by fulfilling their neutral obligations with the most scrupulous impartiality. If there be candor in the world, the truth of these assertions will not be questioned. Posterity, at least, will do justice to them. * * * This unexceptionable course, however, could not avail against the injustice and violence of the belligerent powers. In their rage against each other, or impelled by more direct motives, principles of retaliation have been introduced, equally contrary to universal reason and acknowledged law. How long their arbitrary edicts will be continued in spite of the demonstrations that not even a pretext for them has been given by the United States, and of the fair and liberal attempts to induce a revocation of them, cannot be anticipated."

From these few lines, quoted from President Madison's address, it will be seen that our forefathers were at last brought face to face with the fact that, notwithstanding their laudable desire to remain at peace with the world; notwithstanding their attitude of perfect neutrality and impartiality toward the belligerent powers; notwithstanding "the singular blessings of the position in which nature had placed them"; notwithstanding their oft-repeated declarations of friendship both to England, France, and Spain; in short, notwithstanding "the fulfillment of our duties to the rest of the world," we had failed in "exacting from them the fulfillment of their duties toward us."

Such was the situation of our forefathers in 1810, thirteen years before the aged Jefferson (in his letter of advice to President Monroe) penned these significant words: "Our first and fundamental maxim should be, never to entangle ourselves in the broils of Europe; our second, never to suffer Europe to intermeddle in cis-Atlantic affairs." Thus was the second maxim of our American policy slowly but surely unfolding itself!

But what were these acts of "injustice and violence" to which President Madison referred? It would seem hardly necessary to answer that question. The breast of every American youth swells with angry patriotism as he reads of the gross indignities heaped upon our vessels and commerce during the first two decades of the present century. History teems with the innumerable edicts, decrees, blockades, embargoes, and illegal French, English, and Spanish seizures of our neutral cargoes in American waters. The public documents in the State Department are replete with the petitions and complaints of our people engaged in the West Indian and South American trade. Our Government's persistent contention for the recognition of the principle that "neutral bottoms shall make neutral goods" was completely and utterly ignored by the European powers at issue, and their desolating war upon our unprotected commerce ultimately drove all our vessels from off the waters of our own hemisphere.

Under the pretense that the British were taking all neutral vessels bound to or from French ports, the French decreed that all American vessels bound to or from English ports should be captured, and such captures were declared to be good prize! Caught thus between two fires (for the dependencies of France and England in this hemisphere were numerous) our maritime commerce was totally destroyed. The numerous cases of spoliations and maltreatment of our vessels in Caribbean waters were so flagitious and outrageous that it is scarcely possible for any patriotic American of the present generation to consider the recitals of our wrongs in that quarter without profoundly wondering at the patience of our forefathers.

Is it in any degree astonishing that President Madison should protest against such measures as being "contrary to universal reason and acknowledged law"? Is it strange that a few years later Thomas Jefferson should advise President Monroe to announce the second maxim of the American doctrine to the world? Consider for a moment the contemptible indifference exhibited by the belligerent powers toward our right to use the seas for the purpose of transporting in our own vessels the products of our own soil and the acquisition of our own industry to the market in the ports of friendly and neighboring peoples on our own continent. Was it then any wonder our ancestors should begin to cry out: "America for Americans!"

Was it any wonder they should begin to watch with intense interest and sympathy the struggle of our Spanish-American neighbors, who were about this time (1810) battling for freedom and independence? In his message to Congress the following year (Nov. 5, 1811) President Madison alludes pointedly to this burning question, and foreshadows the "Monroe doctrine" in these words: "In contemplating the scenes which distinguish this momentous epoch, and estimating their claims to our attention, it is impossible to overlook those developing themselves among the great communities which occupy the southern portion of our own hemisphere. * * * An enlarged philanthropy and an enlightened forecast concur in imposing on the National councils an obligation to take a deep interest in their destinies, to cherish reciprocal sentiments of good will, to regard the progress of events, and not to be unprepared for whatever order of things may be ultimately established."

Twelve years later, after we had recognized their independence, and when certain European countries were threatening an unjustifiable interference in their affairs, the hour arrived for us to declare the full American doctrine to the world, and on the second day of December, 1823, President James Monroe wrote to Congress these memorable words:

(1.) "Our policy in regard to Europe, which was adopted at an early stage of the wars which have so long agitated that quarter of the globe, remains the same; which is, not to interfere in the internal concerns of any of its powers.

(2.) "But with the Governments [on this continent] who have declared their independence and maintained it, and whose independence we have, on great considerations and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them or controlling in any other manner their destiny by any European power in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States."

Such is the famous "Monroe doctrine." And such is the history of its gradual development during the thirty years intervening between the "Proclamation of Neutrality" in 1793, and its declaration to the world by our Chief Executive in 1823.

Now, I would ask certain Boston and Chicago college professors this question: Is it not—in the light of our past history—essential to our tranquillity, welfare, safety, and honor that no European power shall increase her dependent territory on this hemisphere? Is not President Cleveland doing exactly right in demanding an impartial hearing on this Anglo-Venezuelan boundary case? Did not Secretary Olney state the exact truth in his letter to Lord Salisbury when he declared that the Monroe doctrine consisted of these two essential maxims:

(1.) American non-intervention in European affairs.

(2.) European non-intervention in American affairs?

G. A. GILBERT, M. D.

DANBURY, Conn., Jan. 14.

PROF. ADLER ON MARRIAGE

HE DISCUSSES WHAT OUGHT TO BE THE RIGHT IDEA.

Ties Formed Too Recklessly and Without Proper Acquaintance—Too Easy to Secure Divorces.

Prof. Felix Addler, in Carnegie Music Hall, yesterday, lectured on "The Safeguards of Marriage."

"The right idea of what marriage ought to be," he said, "has a certain influence in making it what it should be. The right idea will help to mitigate the evils which it cannot extirpate.

"Some one has said a compass has never been invented to navigate the sea of matrimony. And yet there is such a compass. It is the human heart, with the magnetic influence of love. Let us consider the causes of marital infelicity, and come down to a few of the safeguards.

"Among the causes which bring about dissensions and alienation with loosening of the marriage tie none is more potent for evil than the recklessness with which the tie is formed in the first place. The tie, if fortunate, makes you; if unfortunate, mars you. Some enter that state with utter sangfroid, almost incredible.

"Congeniality is the most important factor in domestic happiness. Marriage is, or ought to be, a treaty of perpetual peace between man and wife. One's whole nature should enter into the discussion of the treaty, and the intellect and heart should be most prominent.

"Too much stress cannot be laid on the importance of pre-nuptial acquaintance. I have no sympathy with those who advise easier divorce. It is already too easy to dissolve the marriage tie.

"In many cases the match is a money affair. In other cases it is a fortune against a title, and that is not only among our plutocratic people, but among the middle classes, such as our professional people, where patients or clients are absent, and the man wishes to get a start in life.

"In other cases, not mercenary, too little care is taken as to the fitness of the man and woman for each other by nature. How many women there are who fall in love with a mask, and marry the man behind it! Four weeks is the average period of acquaintance before marriage among the tenements.

"Is parlor conversation likely to acquaint you with the man or woman who is to be your life partner? It would, if all your life was to be passed in the parlor. But there are to be adversity, sorrow, and pain. Over the character there is a veil drawn, which is not lifted until after marriage, when defects shown cannot be remedied. On what slight circumstances will the future happiness of a marriage be built!

"You have no right to ask for divorce. You entered a contract for life. I admit there is such a thing as love at first sight, and yet these ecstasies, this passion at sight of each other, are not the true affinity; they are but a temporary outburst of the flame of passion. Long acquaintance must test its worth.

"Marriage is not and cannot be, except with the angels, the union of the perfect man and the perfect woman. If you wait for the perfect partner, you had better go into a monastery or a convent.

"Love is founded on admiration and appreciation—admiration for the form and personal graces, and appreciation for the mental and moral qualities. Admiration is the foundation; marriage is the superstructure. There is a great mistake in the words 'wooed and won.' The moment you think you have won, that moment you have lost. Having won, you think there is no further motive to please and win.

"Statistics show that the greatest number of petitions for divorce occur in the second or third year of marriage. At that time the charm and novelty of marriage have worn off. The sense of possession breeds loss of admiration. Woe to those who seek to idealize each other. When the ideal is replaced by hard reality, the disappointed partner seeks another ideal in other things. This, on the part of men, is the greed of gain, which would not prevail if there was more love of home. In the case of women it causes running about, trying to outshine each other in this miserable surface life so filled with heart pain.

"Love is not alone for the young. It is for all ages, and especially for the aged.

"Every man and woman should seek to grow more lovely in the sight of each other, and should not forget the commonest forms of courtesy in home life. They should still be lovers, still continue tenderly considerate of each other. You can afford to be boorish with strangers, but not at home. The principal safeguard is to cultivate the mind."

CITY COLLEGE COMPLIMENTED

Work Approved by the Board of Regents—Changes in the Catalogue.

The work done by the City College is evidently appreciated by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New-York, as is shown by a letter received by the President from Melvil Dewey last week. Through the efforts of President Webb, the college has advanced one more step toward the position which he thinks it ought to occupy among the colleges of the country. The letter is as follows:

> I have just received your letter, and though it calls for no answer, I take pleasure in expressing to you my great satisfaction with its spirit. I appreciate what you say, that in the face of what seemed to you an annoyance and an injustice, you had respect enough for the constituted authorities to be patient, and it was this spirit that led me to ask again and again to have the work reviewed to see if we could not give a larger credit.
>
> You can understand, then, how satisfactory it was to me to have our Inspectors report, as they did, that the remarkably good work you were doing in the City College fully justified us in adding another six months to the credit allowed. I am trying hard to keep entirely clear from any prejudice, and to do only what will be for the best interests of education at large in this great State.
>
> My sympathy is very strong for the institution that reaches so many boys whose means would not allow them to go to Harvard or Yale, and who are made doubly valuable citizens from the thorough training you give them.
>
> I am delighted that you succeeded in getting the legislation that will give you a more suitable home, and I beg to assure you that it will always be a pleasure if this office can co-operate in any way in the good work you are doing.
>
> Yours very truly, MELVIL DEWEY.

The Board of Regents has now registered the completion of the freshman year for law certificates and for medical, dental, and veterinary student certificates up to July 31, 1895, when the completion of the sophomore year will be required; also the certificate of graduation will be accepted hereafter as entitling the holder to an allowance of one year in term of study for admission to the bar.

According to the register which was issued last week five of the tutors have received the title of instructors, making in all fourteen instructors. The new instructors are John J. McNulty, moral and intellectual philosophy; C. Howard Parmly, applied mathematics; Stanilas C. Constant, the French language and literature; August Rupp, the Latin language and literature; John Alfred Mandel, chemistry and physics.

A noticeable absence in the roll of professors is in the department of moral and intellectual philosophy. The chair was left vacant by the death of Prof. George B. Newcomb.

The most marked change in the catalogue is the announcement of Prof. George E. Hardy in reference to the department of English literature. The course as laid out by him is a vast improvement on the old system. The course consists of literary analysis and reading, with discussion of the works of masters of prose and poetry.

In the sub-freshman class, Longfellow's "Evangeline" and selections from Irving's "Sketch Book" are critically read and studied; in the freshman year, Lang's "Blue Poetry Book" and Scott's "Lady of the Lake"; in the sophomore year, Shakespeare's "Julius Caesar" and Webster's Bunker Hill orations; in the junior year, Burke's Speech on Conciliation and Macaulay's and Carlyle's essays on Johnson. He has also made a special point on English composition, and requires written work from each student in the college.

Minor changes have also been made in the French department. The textbooks have been changed for more modern works.

The natural history museum has received two collections during the past year. One, by William F. Decker, '85, was a valuable collection of natural history specimens made by his father, John J. Decker. The other collection was that of fossils and minerals from the Bad Lands, given by Prof. Stratford.

The library shows an increase of over 1,000 books. The largest number of new books are on history, biography, natural history, physics, French literature, fine arts, philosophy, English literature, and German literature.

According to the roll of students there are 85 seniors, 123 juniors, 172 sophomores, 346 freshmen, 629 sub-freshmen, making a total of 1,355.

The catalogue shows eleven new men on the Board of Trustees. They are R. H. Adams, W. H. Hurlburt, H. Kelly, A. P. Ketchum, J. J. Little, J. W. Mack, D. E. McSweeny, P. Meirwitz, A. P. Montant, E. H. Peaslee, and N. A. Prentiss.

Held for Joining in Excise Violation.

"I shall hold you in $100 bail for trial for participating in a violation of the excise law," said Magistrate Kudlich to Patrick McQuaid in Essex Market Police Court yesterday. Policeman George B. Grimshaw of the Madison Street Station said that at 12:40 A. M. yesterday he went to the saloon at 33 Rutgers Street. McQuaid had just opened the door to let some people out, and he walked in. There were men in the place and beer on the bar. He said he had learned that McQuaid was the proprietor of the place, but the defendant denied this, although he admitted that he was employed as watcher there.

SAYS A BRIBE WAS OFFERED HIM

Thomas H. Barker Alleges that Senator Quay's Opponents Tried to Purchase His Support.

NORRISTOWN, Penn., Jan. 19.—From a statement made to-day by Thomas H. Barker of Lower Merion Township, this county, it is learned that the fight to overthrow the power of Senator Quay last Summer was more desperate than even appeared. Mr. Barker was Chairman of the Montgomery County delegation to the State Convention last Summer.

The fight between Quay and his opponents for the State Chairmanship hung in the balance before the convention, and if it had been announced openly that the seven votes of Montgomery County would have been cast against Quay it might have changed the result. Both sides held a caucus the night before the convention, and Quay had a majority.

Mr. Barker asserts that before the caucus he was approached by a Philadelphian, who offered him $5,000 if he would not go into the Quay caucus with his delegation. He refused the money, and then the offer was increased to $8,000, and finally $10,000. When it was found that even this sum would not bribe Mr. Barker, the effort to make him prove false to his pledges was abandoned.

Mr. Barker asserts the absolute truth of this story, and says he has corroborative witnesses to it.

VESTRY TO CONSIDER THE TROUBLE

The Rev. Mr. Throop of Jersey City Makes a Statement.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Jan. 19.—The Rev. Montgomery H. Throop, rector of St. Matthew's Episcopal Church, made no reference to the troubles of St. Andrew's Guild and the church, except to say they were greatly exaggerated. After the evening service he made a statement in which he attributed the trouble to William Franz and his son, Sheppard Franz. The latter is Secretary and Treasurer of the Sunday school.

William Franz, Mr. Throop said, sought to become a Vestryman at the last Easter election. Mr. Throop said he had good reason for opposing Mr. Franz's election, and had finally been compelled to give the whole family a letter of transfer to another church. They had refused to accept it, however, and he would probably appeal to the courts. In view of such a necessity he has already retained counsel.

He said the Vestry would meet to-morrow night in order to consider the matter.

William Franz was seen at his home in Hudson City. He says all the statements made by Mr. Throop concerning him are false. He says he will answer them fully at the Vestry meeting to-morrow night.

MR. PLATT'S ADHERENT WINS

J. F. Parkhurst Carries Everything in Steuben County.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 19.—The Republican caucus yesterday in both districts of Steuben County resulted in a victory for J. F. Parkhurst of Bath. Of twenty-one caucuses he carried twenty. Out of twenty-four towns he carried twenty-two, and Nichols two.

This gives Parkhurst, who is a leader of the Platt men, fourteen delegates to Nichol's nine in the First District, and a solid delegation from the Second.

The caucuses were held for the purpose of electing delegates to the Assembly Convention, and the fight has been a fair trial of strength between the two men, each of whom wants to be a delegate to the National Convention.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19—8 P. M.—Forecast for Monday:

MAINE, NEW-HAMPSHIRE, and VERMONT, increasing cloudiness, winds becoming easterly. MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, and CONNECTICUT, continued cloudy and threatening weather, probably with light snow, northeast winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, cloudy and threatening, with light snow in southern portion, northeast, shifting to southeast, winds.

NEW-JERSEY and DELAWARE, cloudy and threatening, probably with light snow, northeasterly winds, becoming variable. EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, cloudy and threatening, northeasterly, shifting to southeasterly, winds. DISTRICT of COLUMBIA and MARYLAND, somewhat cloudy and threatening, but probably without rain, northerly winds, becoming variable. VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, and WESTERN FLORIDA; fair, light westerly winds, becoming variable. WESTERN FLORIDA and ALABAMA, increasing cloudiness, warmer, winds becoming southerly. MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA, and ARKANSAS, rain, warmer, southerly winds. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, fair in eastern, increasing cloudiness, with rain, in western portion, warmer, winds becoming southerly.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, WEST VIRGINIA, and WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, cloudy and threatening, but probably without precipitation, warmer Monday night, variable winds, becoming southerly. OHIO, INDIANA, and LOWER MICHIGAN, fair and warmer, southerly winds. ILLINOIS, cloudy and threatening, with rain in southwest portion, warmer, southerly winds. WISCONSIN, fair, warmer in southern and eastern portions, southerly, shifting to westerly, winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, fair and warmer, southerly, shifting to westerly, winds. MISSOURI, rain, warmer, southerly winds, becoming variable. KANSAS, increasing cloudiness, with rain in eastern portion, variable winds. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, rain, southerly winds, becoming variable. EASTERN TEXAS, cloudy, with rain in eastern and northern portions, southerly winds. WEST TEXAS and NEW-MEXICO, generally fair, southwesterly winds. COLORADO, fair, variable winds. MINNESOTA, fair, cooler in northwest portion, westerly winds, becoming northwesterly. IOWA, generally fair, warmer in southeast portion, southerly winds, becoming variable. NORTH DAKOTA and SOUTH DAKOTA, fair and colder, northwest winds. NEBRASKA, fair weather, colder in northwest portion, northwesterly winds. WYOMING, fair weather, variable winds. MONTANA, fair, colder in extreme eastern portion, westerly winds, becoming variable.

Signals are displayed on the Atlantic coast at Newport section, Narragansett section, and Wood's Hole section. The depression noted twenty-four hours ago in the lower lake region has drifted southeasterly to the Middle Atlantic coast, gradually diminishing in energy. The pressure has risen in New-England, and a belt of high pressure extends from this section southwestward, to the Ohio Valley, and, thence, southward to the Gulf of Mexico. A storm area of considerable energy has advanced across the Western Canadian Provinces to Manitoba and Northern Minnesota. A secondary depression has developed to the southward, in Colorado and Kansas. Light snow has fallen in Southern New-England and the Middle States, extending as far south as Norfolk. Other sections of the country have been nearly free from precipitation, but it remains generally cloudy, except in the South Atlantic and Eastern Gulf States and the extreme Northwest. The temperature has fallen in Tennessee and the Ohio Valley. There has been a rapid rise in temperature in the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys, and on the Rocky Mountain slopes from North Dakota to Texas. Generally fair weather, but with a partial cloudiness, is indicated for New-England and the lower lake region; cloudy and more threatening weather, possibly with light rain or snow, for the Middle States, and fair weather for the South Atlantic and Eastern Gulf States. Increasing cloudiness, probably followed by rain, is indicated for the Southwest; cloudy and threatening weather for the upper lake regions, and fair weather for the Northwest. Temperature changes will be slight in the Atlantic coast districts; higher temperature will prevail in the Mississippi and Lower Ohio Valleys and the upper lake regions, and lower temperature in the Northwest.

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WORK OF THE FREE LIBRARY

IN CIRCULATION IT RANKS THIRD IN THE COUNTRY.

Good Results at the Six Branches, and Especially in Harlem—More Money and Books Needed.

The report of the New-York Free Circulating Library for the year ending Nov. 1, 1895, which has just been issued, gives abundant evidence of the continued growth and usefulness of that institution.

The library is now, in point of circulation, the third free public lending library in the country, being surpassed only by the public libraries of Boston and Chicago. During the year covered by the report, the library circulated 654,451 volumes, an increase of 18,318 over the circulation of the previous year, and this with only 81,786 volumes on its shelves—a high ratio of circulation to volumes.

The library has now six branches, situated at 49 Bond Street, 135 Second Avenue, 226 West Forty-second Street, 251 West Thirteenth Street, 18 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and 49 West Twentieth Street. Five of these have reading rooms, which were used during the year by 181,153 persons.

All the branches are open for several hours on Sundays. The Sunday circulation for the year was 47,047 volumes.

Of the total circulation, adult and juvenile fiction make up 70 per cent., the remainder being distributed among history, biography, travel, science, and art. At the Ottendorfer Branch, 135 Second Avenue, nearly one-half the circulation is German.

The great and rapid growth of the Harlem Branch is worthy of special mention. This branch, which was opened in the Summer of 1892, though laboring under great disadvantages, such as inadequate quarters and lack of books, has made great strides. William W. Appleton, Chairman of the Library Committee, reports concerning it as follows:

> We are glad to be able to report that this branch was removed in July from its dark, cramped quarters on Madison Avenue to a remodeled private house, 18 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, where we now occupy the entire building. The circulation at the Harlem Library has been unexpectedly large, numbering 96,319 volumes, which makes this library the third in circulation among all our branches. This library has enjoyed the distinction of circulating the greatest number of volumes in proportion to the number of books on its shelves of any library in the State, and probably in the United States.
>
> Although it is the only library of the six where we are obliged to pay rent, the cost of circulation has been less than in the other branches, being .042 per volume. The librarians here deserve special praise, because the work has been done during the greater part of the year in most disagreeable and inadequate quarters, with too small a supply of books, and with a very small force of assistants.
>
> The library had at the beginning of the year 3,461 books, and has now 4,300. It is suffering from a lack of books, and the reading-room requires a good reference library. We have now only a few old cyclopedias, with hardly a modern book of reference. It is hoped that we may be able to add at least 2,000 volumes and a fair number of reference books early in the coming year.

Among the special pieces of work undertaken at all branches of the library is that of aiding the public schools as much as possible. What is being done in this direction will appear from the following extract from the report of the chief librarian:

> To the end that the scope of the library as an educational institution may be widened both in itself and also in connection with the public schools of the city, all the aid in our power has been given to the teachers in the schools by furnishing them with catalogues and bulletins, by making for them lists of books on special subjects in the curriculum, and by lending books in lots of fifty or sixty to any teacher who will undertake to become responsible for their proper use by the scholars and for their safe return to the library, with a statement of the number circulated.

This work is now being carried on in connection with the Public Education Association, whose members have volunteered to distribute books at the schools, and to interest the teachers in providing good reading for their pupils. In addition to these school lists, lists of books and articles on timely topics are issued frequently.

Some of these that have appeared during the year are lists for Arbor Day, Easter, election day, (books on civil government and politics,) on Prof. Huxley, Independence Day, the tariff and silver questions, cycling, music and musicians, and of books for boys and girls. A printed monthly bulletin has been published since November, containing the more important of these lists, as well as a monthly list of additions to the library.

An interesting experiment was tried in the library last Summer, to see whether circulation could not be stated in days' reading, instead of in volumes, as is the usual method, with the view of giving due weight in the result to the solider works that require more time in the reading. The experiment showed conclusively that much more time is spent in reading such works than would appear from the ordinary circulation statistics.

The income of the library during the year was, in round numbers, $43,000, of which $23,000 was received by appropriation from the city, $5,000 from invested funds, $12,000 from donations and subscriptions, and the remainder from fines, the sale of catalogues, &c. The average cost of circulation, all expenses included, has been 5.2 cents a volume, a phenomenally low figure much too low, in fact, for owing to lack of money the library has been obliged to exercise economy in directions where money should have been spent more liberally.

The city's appropriation has been increased this year to $35,000, but not all of this will be available during the current library year, and the amount received from donations is likely to be so much reduced that the library's resources have not been greatly, if at all, increased.

The expense of the new Harlem Branch, and the necessity of increased expenditure in the purchase of books, in salaries, and, in fact, in all directions, if the work of the library is not to come to a standstill, make it imperative for its friends to do all in their power at once to aid and uphold it.

One way in which all may aid in the work is by gifts of books, not worn out, useless works, that may be had for one cent apiece at the book stalls, but live works of merit, in fiction, history, or travel, that have been read and cast aside.

The report acknowledges for last year gifts of 1,154 bound volumes and 4,937 unbound volumes and magazines, but a large proportion of these were reports, bulletins, and other pamphlets not available for purposes of circulation.

"As stated in the report of the Trustees, in the recent consolidation of the large reference libraries of this city no provision has yet been made for circulating books in the homes of readers, so that the chief work in this direction is still done by our library, which is likely to remain for an indefinite time the chief public circulating library of New-York."

The Arabian Nights Once More.

From The Saturday Review.

A large part of Cairo is very little spoilt; it is still, to a great degree, the city of the Arabian Nights. The worst injury was done before England took the reins, for it was Isma'il who recklessly ran streets through mosques and ancient palaces, in order to make a straight drive to the Citadel. In the Boulevard Mohammed Aly we certainly find the oddest jumble of East and West, old and new. For example, just opposite the stately mosque of Sultan Hasan, at the head of this unsightly street, you see a cabaret with the signboard, "Grog Shop for Army and Navy"; next door a Muslim school, as the inscription, "Medresseh Mohammediyeh," shows.

Across the road stands the shapeless mass of the unfinished Rifa'iyeh Mosque, erected at the cost of £350,000 by the mother of Isma'il; and within those unroofed walls, surrounded by rotting scaffolding, lies the body of the princely borrower himself. Under the shadow of Sultan Hasan an Arab barber is cutting hair with a modern clipping machine. A gaily painted harim carriage stands in the road; on the panel is a sham coat of arms. Solemn sheykhs pass by without any sort of emotion at these queer sights. Overhead the citadel guns boom out a salute, for it is the Great Festival, the Id-el-Kebir.

At the Sistine Chapel.

From Letters of Arthur Penryhn Stanley.

"The name of each was whispered by some one among the spectators. There was the little Barberini, a lively little old man; Antonelli, Chief Secretary of State, in full vigor of age, very striking, strong, clear, yet not malevolent features, seated himself in a moment, and talked incessantly till the service began; then came old Prince Altieri, oldest of the Cardinals; and, though not the oldest, yet the most infirm, tottering in, the companion of Gregory, our own Gregory, old gray-headed Lambreschini. The rest were ordinary enough; some read their books, others took snuff, others talked. Any one who has seen the heads of houses drop into Adam de Brom's chapel before the University sermon has a very fair notion of the aspect of the conclave. There is just the same mixture of a few very able, with many very weak faces; the same look of ecclesiastics, yet not ecclesiastics; the same appearance of an ancient institution outliving itself, yet determined not to die. All this, carried to the highest pitch, is the meeting of the Cardinals in the Sistine Chapel."

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S—Izeyl—8:00.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Sporting Duchess—8:00.
AMERICAN—Nohthern Lights—8:15.
BROADWAY—An Artist's Model—8:00.
CASINO—Wizard of the Nile—8:15.
CASINO CHAMBERS—Cabaret du Neant—8:00.
DALY'S—The Two Escutcheons—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Wax Works; Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Michael and His Lost Angel—8:00.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Mavourneen—8:00.
GARDEN—Chimmie Fadden—8:15.
GARRICK—Mrs. Ponderbury's Past—8:30.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—A Night Clerk—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Excelsior, Jr.; Vaudeville; Promenade Concerts—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Carmen—8:00.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:00.
HOYT'S—A Black Sheep—8:30.
ICE PALACE—Skating—Day and Evening.
IRVING PLACE—Glueck bei Frauen—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:15.
LYCEUM—The Benefit of the Doubt—8:15.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Cycle Show—2:00 P. M. to 11:00 P. M.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Romeo et Juliette—8:00.
PALMER'S—The Squire of Dames—8:10.
PASTOR'S—Vaudeville—12:30 P. M. to 11:00 P. M.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12:00 P. M.
STANDARD—The Strange Adventures of Miss Brown—8:15.
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Tough Stories Told by the Rocks.

From The Philadelphia American.

A prominent geologist who has been looking into the formation of the bed of the Ohio River forty-three miles below Pittsburg says the old river bed is 300 feet above the present water level, and he finds there stones of Canadian granite, whose nearest home now is on the Canadian side of Lake Ontario. In the glacial gravel he came across a rough arrowhead, which he attributes to the glacial period, perhaps 300,000 years ago. The testimony of the rocks is in the nature of sensational news in spite of its great antiquity.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from The New-York Times's thermometer, which is placed on the face of The Times Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	Weather Bureau. 1896.	Times. 1896.
3 A. M.	28	32	34
6 A. M.	28	32	33
9 A. M.	28	31	33
12 M.	25	30	32
3 P. M.	30	31	34
6 P. M.	28	31	35
9 P. M.	25	30	32
12 P. M.	23	29	31

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.................33.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.................30.06
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year.................28.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last twenty years.................30.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Snow.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 3, Column 6.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JAN. 20, 1896.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE DINGLEY "EMERGENCY" BILL.

A few questions are suggested by Senator Jones's demand that the otherwise uniform increase of 15 per cent. in the Dingley Tariff bill shall be applied to the sugar duties, and by the dead-lock caused in the Senate Finance Committee by his refusal to vote for a report until this demand shall have been satisfied. They have not been answered by any of the utterances or explanations of Republican legislators or the Republican press.

If it was, as Republicans assert, the sole purpose of the Republican Party in Congress to increase the public revenue by its Tariff bill and to increase it to meet the demands of an "emergency," why did the Ways and Means Committee and the Republican House except sugar alone from the operation of the otherwise general increase of 15 per cent.?

Was sugar excepted because the duties on sugar were already high enough? Under the new law they were 40¼ per cent. upon all the sugar imported last year. If the Republican Party was unwilling to increase to 46 per cent. this rate for a product upon which revenue is easily collected, why did it provide in the same bill for an increase of the duty on woolen goods (average last year 56.80 per cent.) to about 85 per cent.?

The average duty on all woolen goods last year, as we have said, was 56.80 per cent. The average for woolen dress goods (imports $14,505,777) was 60.44 per cent. The proposed addition of 60 per cent. of the McKinley yard and pound duties would increase this rate to about 90 per cent. If the sugar duties ought not, even for "revenue purposes" in an "emergency," to be increased from 40 to 46 per cent., why should the duty on dress goods be increased from 60½ to 90 per cent.? The average last year for woolen and worsted cloth (imports $15,706,729) was 55½ per cent., and the bill would increase this to about 85 per cent. Why should this be done, if the duty of 40¼ per cent. on sugar is so high that even 6 per cent. ought not to be added to it? And, if the sugar duty must not be touched, why should the present duty of 71.12 per cent. on knitted woolen goods be increased to about 100 per cent.?

It should be borne in mind that the duties on woolens are not subject to the general increase of 15 per cent., but are enlarged in the bill by the addition of 60 per cent. of the McKinley yard and pound duties, which were cut off by the present law.

The duties on sugar last year were $15,354,000, at 40¼ per cent. The duties on woolen goods were $20,698,000, at 56.80 per cent. Why, in an "emergency," should a bill "for revenue purposes" increase the duties on woolens to about 85 per cent. and reject the additional revenue to be obtained by making the sugar duty 46 per cent. instead of 40¼?

If the Republicans in Congress would have the public respect their professed belief that an "emergency" calls for additional customs revenue—a professed belief which has no foundation in fact—why do they permit their so-called "emergency revenue" bill to be held back in the Senate committee only by the demand that the general "emergency revenue" increase of 15 per cent., applied to some 3,000 dutiable articles, (woolens having a special and greater increase,) shall also be applied to sugar, the only dutiable product omitted in the scheme?

If the "emergency" is so imperative, why do they allow the proposed enlargement of the sugar duty from 40¼ to 46 per cent. to bar the way? With their manufactured "emergency" staring them in the face, why do they stick to their sugar-exclusion boundary with as much tenacity as Lord Salisbury exhibits in sticking to his Schomburgk line?

Do the Republicans in Congress desire to avoid a debate upon the sugar duties? If so, why?

By answering these questions the Republican Party may promote an understanding of the true inwardness of its "emergency revenue" tariff policy with respect to sugar and other things.

THE GERMAN UITLANDERS.

The theory that the Kaiser's expression of sympathy with the Boers as against the English was an ebullition of personal feeling was a natural explanation of his unusual course. As it became evident that German opinion was with him, however, this theory was supplanted by the suggestion that the dispatch was a deliberate stroke of policy.

There is something to be said in favor of each view. On the one hand there is the fact that German interests in Africa are not in the least directly menaced by English attempts to capture the Transvaal. In the same direction is the fact that Jameson's raid was a mere filibustering expedition, and that the British Government completely cleared itself of any complicity with it before it was known whether or not the raid was successful. On the other there is the adoption by German opinion of many shades of the Imperial view and the report that the Continental powers, and especially Russia, had been sounded in advance.

But really the most specific German interest at stake is the interest of the Germans in the Transvaal. A comic touch is given to the whole performance by the evidence that these Germans resent their Emperor's interference. Of course they must resent it. Their interests are exactly the same as those of the English Uitlanders. That is to say, they are the interests of modern men trying to do business in a modern way in a primitive community. It is amusing that they should find themselves embarrassed and disgusted by the interference of their own Government.

THE INFAMOUS RAINES BILL.

There is an evident purpose on the part of the politicians who control, or assume to control, the present Legislature to push through the Raines Excise bill with all speed and with little regard for opposing sentiment. It is on its very face an infamous partisan scheme, an outrage upon the home-rule principle, and a direct defiance of the only demand for a change in the excise law that has been made.

An attempt is made to disguise this measure by calling it an act of taxation, but it is just as much a license act as the present law. It calls the charge imposed upon liquor selling a tax, but one must apply for a "tax certificate" under requirements almost identical with those imposed upon applications for license, and must submit even to greater restrictions. He cannot sell until he gets his "certificate," and he must pay his tax and give his bond before he can get it. To all intents and purposes it is a certificate of license, and there is no difference between the "tax" and the present license fee except that it is larger and grossly unequal for different parts of the State.

The so-called tax is graded from $100 for rural communities up to $800 for the City of New-York, a difference that might possibly be justified in a strict license fee going into the local Treasury and operating at once to restrict the traffic and to mitigate the burden of its consequences where the fees were paid, but utterly indefensible in a State "tax." After exacting four times as much from a seller in New-York City as from one in an incorporated village of 5,000 inhabitants, and eight times as much as from one in a strictly rural community, the law would appropriate one-half the proceeds for the State Treasury. A saloon keeper in New-York would pay twice as much to the State as the entire tax of a saloon keeper in the village of Herkimer to the relief of all the taxpayers of that place. The inequality of the tax and the robbery of cities for the benefit of the country districts are bad enough, but the political purpose of the bill is still worse.

It is pretended that the tax system will take the liquor traffic out of politics, but this is not a tax system, and it would put the liquor traffic into State politics and make it a power there. It abolishes all local control, wiping out Boards of Excise and giving no discretion to any local authority, but it puts the enforcement of the law practically into the hands of the State Controller. If it were a law for assessing and collecting taxes only, this would be logical, but it proposes more regulation, restriction, and prohibition than the present law contains. It would create a "department" in the office of the Controller, at Albany, in charge of a deputy, with a force of "such bookkeepers and clerks as may in his judgment be necessary," and the Controller would have the appointment of fifteen "confidential special agents" to go about the State and ascertain "whether the law is complied with by those engaged in the traffic of liquors." All the power of inspection and supervision would be vested in the State Controller, with his force of "special agents," appointed without competition on account of their "confidential" character.

The power of this kind of a "State constabulary" to make the liquor traffic serve the purposes of the party in control of it has been made known by experience in other States. This provision covers one of the main purposes of the Raines bill, the other being the exaction of revenue from cities for the benefit of the rural districts. There is reason to believe also that the politicians who devised it are scheming with the Greater New-York proposition, with a view to getting control of the police force of the metropolitan area, and working that and the "liquor-tax law" together for the utmost advantage of the grand old party of moral ideas. It is the most daring and infamous partisan scheme set on foot for many a year.

PHILADELPHIA'S CORRUPTION.

An important part of the testimony recently taken by the Senatorial committee of investigation in Philadelphia has been corroborated by the shameful action of the police at the Republican primary elections on the 14th inst. In addition to shocking disclosures concerning the protection of vice and crime by the police, and the persecution by policemen and the police courts of respectable citizens who had complained of this protection, it was shown that in each ward or district the police force was wholly subservient to the local Republican boss, and that primaries, school elections, and similar meetings were controlled in the interest of the boss by patrolmen and their immediate superiors. As to this the testimony was conclusive, and it was shown that this control was obtained by both fraud and violence.

It is now notorious that at the recent primary elections the police force was used in this way to promote the interests of local bosses and a Republican faction. Indeed, at one polling place, the leaders of this faction, with the active assistance of the police, drove the election officers away and conducted the election to suit themselves. At one polling place the attempt of the police to serve the interests of their political masters caused a riot in which several shots were fired and a number of persons were hurt.

The committee has since taken testimony concerning this fresh example of those practices to which the original testimony directed attention. Two or three of the city newspapers express a fear that the investigators will not go far enough, but the leading Republican journal (The Press) still asserts that the investigation is an "assault upon the fair name and fame of Philadelphia," and ransacks the dictionary for epithets and adjectives to be used against the Republican Senators who are "shamelessly pouring forth a foul stream of filth, falsehood, perjury, and defamation."

GOV. MORTON AND MR. LORD.

We cannot understand the course of Gov. Morton in regard to the nomination of George P. Lord as a Civil Service Commissioner. That is to say, we cannot understand it on any interpretation of the motives of the Governor that we should like to make, or that is consistent with the honorable record he has kept so far. Surely Gov. Morton cannot now plead ignorance of Lord's absolute unfitness for the place. He must know the requirements of the office and he must know that Lord does not satisfy those requirements and probably does not pretend to do so. The Civil Service Commission is intrusted by law with the essential part of the enforcement of the Civil Service act, in the light of the explicit and unqualified provisions of the new Constitution. The sole purpose of the law and the Constitution is to secure appointments to the civil service for merit ascertained by impartial and adequate tests, preferably by open competition, but in any case without any reference to politics, and to the positive and peremptory exclusion of politics.

Can Mr. Morton believe that Lord is capable of this sort of work, or would do it intelligently and honestly, or would not evade it? He is an avowed and habitual spoils politician. He is an intimate political friend and partner—"pal," if you please—of the experienced Raines. He has long been an expert in political deals. His deals have been made largely by patronage and the promises of patronage. So far from being a civil service reformer, as in all decency a Commissioner ought to be, he is a part of the thing to be reformed. He is supported in entire good faith by shrewd men who know him intimately and have worked with him, solely because they rely on him to "beat" the law. Instead of excluding politics from the service, he will try to get as much of politics of his own low sort as possible into it. Would Mr. Morton place a man at the head of his banking business whose notorious purpose would be to help the "lame ducks" with whom he had for years been associated, at the expense of the business, to all the cash and credit they sought?

It is said by some of the Governor's volunteer apologists that the opponents of Lord have mistaken him for the old canal contractor. This is nonsense, so far as this Lord is concerned. He is not as bad as the other, but he is much too bad for the place. Really, the Governor has been so badly served by his advisers that he would do well to think of himself. In all friendly candor, we advise Mr. Morton to keep Lord out of the Civil Service Commission.

BOUNDARIES OF THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

The writer of the editorial, "The Monroe Doctrine as It Is," in to-day's Times, appears to know little of United States history, which tells us that California, Arizona, and New-Mexico formed no part of the Louisiana purchase, but were ceded to the United States by Mexico in 1848.

Utah and Nevada were also ceded by Mexico, and, along with Oregon and Washington, were not included in the Louisiana purchase.
A READER.
New-York, Jan. 16, 1896.

And Texas? "Reader" ought to have made a point of that, too, for it was included by The Times in the great tract that came to us through Jefferson's purchase of Louisiana.

It is usual, however, as "Reader" ought to know, to consider the Louisiana Purchase as including all that part of our country lying west of the Mississippi River. In an article on the Venezuela boundary Judge Charles P. Daly, President of the American Geographical Society, writes: "The French * * * ceded to the United States by treaty at the beginning of this century the Mississippi, from its mouth to its headwaters, and the whole region west of it to the Pacific." Henry Adams, in his "History of the United States," commenting on Marbois's "asking price" to Livingston, says: "Yet twenty-four or twenty-five million dollars for the whole west bank of the Mississippi, from the Lake of the Woods to the Gulf of Mexico and indefinitely westward, was not an exorbitant price." The treaty of cession did not give boundaries, but merely defined the property as "the colony or province of Louisiana, with the same extent that it now has in the hands of Spain and that it had when France possessed it." John Fiske, a very careful historian, in his "Civil Government in the United States," says: "In 1803 the enormous territory known as Louisiana, comprising everything (except Texas) between the Mississippi River and the crest of the Rocky Mountains, was purchased from France." The mountains were naturally enough regarded as a Western boundary, on the principle that, as original discoverers of the Mississippi, the French were entitled to claim territory to its headwaters and to the headwaters of its tributaries.

But Texas was held to be ours. It was uncertain whether the western boundary of the Purchase was the Sabine or the Rio Grande. La Salle's discovery of the coast of Texas, however, gave to France the watershed of that coast, and the early maps made Louisiana extend to the Rio Grande. Monroe and Pinckney, at Madrid, attempting to settle the Florida dispute with Spain, were instructed to insist that Texas belonged to the United States, and Clay and others, opponents of the treaty of 1819, constantly spoke of Texas as our territory. By that treaty, however, we agreed to a boundary line that gave Texas, New-Mexico, and the territory below the forty-second parallel and west of the Rocky Mountains to Spain.

On the authority of United States Government publications and others Oregon has often been included in the Louisiana Purchase, and reasonably enough, since it was through Jefferson's desire that the new territory be explored that Lewis and Clark made their famous journey of exploration to the Pacific. But Prof. McMaster prefers to trace our Oregon title to discovery, the Astoria settlement, and the treaty of 1819.

We might have had Texas by insisting on our claim in 1819. Our giving her up was regarded as a cession, and the American settlers protested. She came back to us of her own accord a quarter of a century later. It is true, too, that New-Mexico, Utah, Nevada, and California became ours by conquest and treaty at the close of the Mexican war. But it is not less true that none of this territory would now have been a part of the United States if we had never bought what in 1803 was known as Louisiana.

In depicting the westward expansion of the Republic, which was the occasion of the reference criticised by "Reader," it is usual and strictly accurate to say that we owe to the Louisiana Purchase everything west of the Mississippi River.

CLAIMING THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

Another great English estate has been placed on the American market, and in Youngstown, Ohio, may be found the "heirs" who are bidding for it. This estate includes the Isle of Wight. We find the news in the following dispatch to The Cleveland Leader from that journal's correspondent in Youngstown:

> "Youngstown, Ohio, Jan. 9.—City Commissioner Frank McConnell, J. W. Tippetts, and Mrs. I. M. McGowan have been informed that they are direct heirs to large estates in England. A relative of Mr. McConnell owned a large estate in England, had a large bank account, and, in addition to this, owned the Isle of Wight, where the Summer residence of Queen Victoria is located. The island was leased for ninety-nine years, and the lease expired several years ago. The heirs have been proving their kinship for some time, and have information that it has been perfected. All expect a distribution of the estate during the present year."

The Leader is a prominent and influential newspaper, and it knows how utterly baseless such an expectation must be. We suggest that it should enlighten these "heirs" in Youngstown as to the history and nature of this foreign-estate delusion. These persons who claim the Isle of Wight are not the only deluded "heirs" in Northern Ohio. There are in that region several "heir" associations, each of which has for two or three years been spending money and time in pursuit of some "estate" which does not exist. They need advice from an intelligent press.

THE READING PLAN.

Announcement is made in behalf of the Philadelphia and Reading underwriting syndicate that nearly 90 per cent. of the company's stock and bonds have been deposited under the terms of the reorganization plan. This fact, taken in connection with the financial power and scope of the syndicate, insures the success of the plan unless a more vigorous opposition develops than there is any indication of at present. Although the heavy assessments—i. e., 20 per cent. on the income bonds and the stock—have provoked a great deal of rebellious criticism there appears to be no widespread disposition to organize against the plan.

In this proposed reorganization of the great Reading properties J. Pierpont Morgan and his associates have applied the same drastic and precautionary principles that marked their treatment of the Richmond Terminal and the Erie corporation. The holders of the stock and junior bonds are compelled to bear the heaviest portion of the burden, fixed charges are scaled down, and there is provision for placing in the treasury a large amount of cash for working capital and for future needs. Foreclosure and sale of the entire property is contemplated and a new company will be formed which is to be wholly controlled by voting Trustees for five years. This voting trust provision has also caused much dissatisfaction on the part of the holders of Reading stock, but inasmuch as the underwriting syndicate proposes to raise about $28,000,000 with which to rehabilitate the company, its members insist upon controlling the management until the reorganization plan shall have had time fairly to develop.

The new company, as provided in the plan, will start without floating debt and will be relieved from the embarrassment of car trusts. The annual fixed charges will be about $9,300,000, which, it is figured, will be considerably within the net income of the system, basing an estimate on the annual net earnings for the past four years. Besides underwriting the payment of the assessments and all other cash requirements of the plan, in all about $28,000,000, the syndicate also guarantees the extension or payment of some $20,000,000 improvement mortgage bonds and Coal and Iron Company bonds, most of which will mature within the next two years.

Poor, foolish Max Lebaudy had to die in order to prove that he was ill. It is indeed a strange commentary on the state of politics and journalism in France. In no other country, probably, could army officers and doctors have been terrorized into a shameful silence or more shameful denials as to the gravity of this wretched millionaire's true condition. They feared the charge of bribe taking which they knew would follow Lebaudy's release from military service, and the only amelioration they dared make in his lot was to place him, a consumptive, in a hospital filled with typhus patients. Unimportant in itself as is the death of one from whom the world had nothing to expect, and who would never have been anything except an attachment to a purse, yet it reveals, if not the existence of universal corruption in the race which prides itself on being the most intelligent in Europe, at least a universal suspicion that such corruption exists. The case is more disgraceful to France than were the Panama scandals, of which it is perhaps a consequence, and should produce more discouragement in her friends, native and foreign, than did the result of her war with Germany.

Venezuela's Consul at London thinks that, in case of hostilities between the United States and England, it would be most injudicious on the part of those two countries to make Venezuela itself the scene of operations. The fighting, in his opinion, should be done somewhere else, say in the neighborhood of New-York or London.

APPLIES TO AMERICA, TOO

The Brutality of Shooting Eagles Denounced as It Deserves.

From The London Standard.

Another golden eagle has been shot by a gamekeeper, this time at Eastwell, in Kent, and it is believed that the one killed last week at St. Lawrence may have been its mate. A like fate seems to be in store for every rare visitor to these islands belonging to the feathered race. Somebody or other must have a shot at the unfortunate stranger, be he what he may.

Sometimes the bird collector wants him for his museum; sometimes his plumage may be thought likely to find favor with the purveyors of ladies' headdresses; oftener still it is the sheer love of destruction, coupled, perhaps, with the temporary notoriety which is to be acquired by the killing of a rare specimen. But, whoever the offender may be, or whatever the excuse set up, the act is perfectly indefensible, and we wish it could be made punishable. Lovers of natural history have a claim to consideration above that of the man who merely fills glass cases with stuffed birds and beasts; and, above that of the game preserver, who is, however, very often a naturalist himself, and is, at all events, much less responsible for the destruction of many kinds of birds than is commonly believed.

It is not to be supposed, indeed, that the Golden Eagle would ever become common in Kent or Sussex, and we condemn the slaughter of such a bird, not so much because it prevents the species from becoming denizens of our Southern woods, as because it betrays the animus by which so many persons with guns in their hands are swayed.

As for this particular instance, we should like very much to know what reason the keeper would assign for killing such a noble bird, and whether his employer would justify his conduct. He might say, of course, that he thought that the eagle had an eye to his pheasants or his hares. If it had been in the breeding season, when eagles, no doubt, like the whole tribe to which they belong, are extremely mischievous, the man might have had some semblance of an excuse, though even then we do not believe that one sportsman in a thousand would grudge a few head of game to this royal member of the British fauna rather than see him shot down like a magpie or a carrion crow. But at this time of year, when all the harm that a solitary eagle would do is almost infinitesimal, such a defense is ridiculous. We wonder that gamekeepers in particular should be so short-sighted as not to see that it is such acts as these which get them a bad name with the public, and cause them to be charged with cruelty, prejudice, and ignorance, when they are really only doing their duty.

We regret the destruction of rare birds, whether eagles or any other, on many grounds, but we would put it to all employers of gamekeepers that they in particular are bound to avoid incurring the odium which attaches to this stupid practise.

Knocking at Oxford's Door.

From The London Daily News.

About 140 resident members of the University of Oxford have signed a petition for opening the degrees to women. The matter was referred by the Hebdomadal Council to a committee, which took the evidence during last term of Mrs. Bryant, D. S. C., (one of the Royal Commissioners on Secondary Education,) the Principals of Somerville College, Lady Margaret Hall, the Royal Holloway College, London; Bedford College, London, and the headmistresses of several important schools in London, Oxford, and elsewhere, and the Principal of the Home Students. The committee has already reported to the Council, and it is probable that the question will come on for consideration early in next term.

The friends of women's education in Cambridge are also taking steps to bring the question before the University as soon as possible. There will no doubt be some opposition to it, but in view of the fact that all other universities within the United Kingdom, except Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin admit women to degrees, and that on the Continent, as well as in America, and in the Colonies the movement is going on very rapidly, it is probable that even should the proposal be defeated it will be brought on again before long.

A Surviving Superstition.

From The London Spectator.

Only a year or two ago a young couple (both still living and unmarried) used "to walk out together," and during the engagement he, by some means, got possession of a handkerchief of hers. For some reason she threw him over, and the swain, much incensed, vowed vengeance. Soon after he was seen near a deep pond, and told the neighbors who inquired what he was after that he was "going to drown her angkecher." I am not aware that anything very serious has yet befallen the former owner, but the deliberate manner in which the act was performed, and the seriousness with which it is talked of, shows that the singular belief which is known as "sympathetic magic" survives in our midst, county councils, technical education, board schools, and much more to the contrary notwithstanding. None of the parties to this performance or its narration are mere rustics, but they are well known to me.

Property Owned by Negroes.

From The Jacksonville (Fla.) Citizen.

Recent reports in regard to the acquisition of property by negroes are surprising to many who have not carefully watched the march of events. On Emancipation Day the statement was made in a public address at Memphis, Tenn., that the negroes in the thirteen Southern States, including Missouri, and leaving out Maryland and Delaware, pay taxes on $136,300,000 worth of property, the largest amount being owned in Louisiana, to the value of $18,000,000, and the smallest in Virginia, to the amount of $4,900,000. Texas shows $18,000,000, Mississippi $13,400,000, South Carolina $12,500,000, North Carolina, $11,000,000, Georgia and Tennessee each $10,400,000, Alabama $9,200,000, Arkansas $8,000,000, Florida $7,900,000, Missouri $6,600,000, Kentucky $5,900,000.

"It Bore the Brand of Caine."

From The Saturday Review.

We hear that the authorship of the American Address of the Authors' Society was guessed at not altogether correctly two weeks ago. Its English, we said then, is the chaste commonplace of Sir Walter Besant. This, we are informed, is true enough. But there was an alien element, only to be described as meretricious. It appears that we ought to have observed on the forehead of the address the brand of Caine. We readily admit that the groveling attitude of the address ought to have suggested the name of Rossetti's discreet biographer. On the other hand, who could have suspected that the champion self-advertiser would ever consent to rouge the cheeks of Sir Walter Besant's style without claiming the credit of the performance?

PERSONALS.

—Among the people recently knighted by Queen Victoria was Samuel Lewis, Mayor of Freetown, the capital of Sierra Leone, of which colony he is a native. He is a pure-blooded negro. He was educated in England, however, at Wesley College, Sheffield, and at University College, London, with the original intention of making the bar his profession, and he was called at the Middle Temple nearly a quarter of a century ago; but he soon preferred a colonial life, and returned to his native country, where he at once began to figure prominently in religious and educational quarters. Mr. Lewis's wife is a white woman, the daughter of the Hon. W. Grant, at one time member of the Sierra Leone Legislative Council.

—C. P. Villiers, "Father of the House of Commons," celebrated his ninety-fourth birthday quietly at his home on Jan. 3. He received a large number of congratulations from friends and admirers of all shades of public opinion. He continues to enjoy good health, and his interest in political affairs is as keen as ever. He has now entered upon his sixty-first year of Parliamentary life. He was first returned as member for Wolverhampton, in January, 1835. Previously, in 1826, he contested Hull.

—The English papers all note the death of Mrs. Cornelius, the old and faithful servant of Charles Dickens, and who was the first person named in his will. She died on Jan. 7 at the residence of her son-in-law, at Peckham. She was aged seventy-five, and had suffered much in her last illness.

—Victor Robert of Paris has paid $30,000 for the collection of postage stamps—all new—formed by Count Primoli,—Princess Mathilde's nephew. The stamps were valued one by one; Moldavia's, $1,600; Reunion's, $1,000; Tuscany, 3-lire, $600, and so on. M. Robert is a famous "timbrophile."

—There are forty-four entries under the name of Alfred Austin in the catalogue of the British Museum. The catalogue compiler, however, was not gifted with prescience, for he merely distinguishes Mr. Austin from others of the same name by the words, "novelist, &c."

—The Sultan sent the Czar as a New Year's present a number of horses and a quantity of fine tobacco. The Czar accepted them, and now the politicians of Europe are wondering what importance they should attach to the incident.

—Lord Brassey has scandalized Melbourne society. The first time he occupied the viceregal box at the theatre, he noticed, sitting in the gallery, several sailors from his yacht, and, terrible to relate, "nodded familiarly" to them.

—Patti has been taking part in a pantomime performance for a London charity. It is said that she saw nothing humorous, or even pathetic, in assuming a dumb show rôle.

—"Mrs. Barney Barnato," says Emily Melville, the actress, "is a very charming woman, but—I hardly like to say it—she is very, very much of a brunette."

—Edna Lyall states that the original for her patriotic "Doreen" was the popular Welsh cantatrice, Edith Wynne.

CHARGED WITH THE SIX HUNDRED

William Faulkner, an English Soldier Who Saw Many Famous Battles.

From The London Daily News.

The death has just occurred at Chatham of William Henry Faulkner, one of the few survivors of the Six Hundred who took part in the famous Balaklava charge.

Born in Inverness, Faulkner, at the age of seventeen joined the Fourth Light Dragoons. In the course of a few months he was sent out to the Crimea, and his regiment was speedily under fire. In charging the Russian guns at Balaklava he received a bullet in his neck, where it remained until the day of his death, being deeply buried in the muscles. The young dragoon attacked the Russian who fired the shot, and cut him through with his sabre from shoulder to side, severing his body completely. The horrors of the war were too much for a young fellow of Faulkner's age, and he was invalided home, suffering from mental aberration.

He was taken to Fort Pitt Hospital, Chatham, and was among the wounded visited by Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort. Upon his recovery Faulkner was the recipient of an anonymous gift of a five-pound note and a suit of clothes, and throughout his life he always held the conviction that his unknown benefactor was none other than her Majesty. Upon his restoration to convalescence Faulkner joined the Royal Marines, and again saw active service in the Indian Mutiny. He was present at both the relief of Lucknow (Nov. 17, 1857,) and its recapture, (March 21, 1858.) He also fought at Cawnpore in the battle of Dec. 6, 1857, and was severely wounded by a blow from a club wielded by a giant sepoy. He had himself bayoneted three of the enemy previously to being rendered hors de combat.

Faulkner completed twenty-one years' service in the Royal Marines, and then retired on a meagre pension, afterward getting employment as a laborer. The naval and military authorities, in recognition of his gallant services to his country, admitted him to Melville Hospital during his last illness, and at the funeral a party of Royal Marines in uniform bore his body to the grave. The deceased was fifty-nine years of age.

ENGLAND AND ARMENIA.

H. D. Rawnsley, in The London Speaker.

Once was she hailed "Defender of the world?
Queen, East, and West?—the Ruler of the Wave!"
To her the oppressed ones looked and cried the slave,
The cross upon her banner was unfurled;
But now men wag their heads, and lips are curled,
For she is craven-hearted who was brave—
Her honor lies in a dishonored grave—
Her word from off its ancient throne is hurled.

Now, where Death's hand upholds the Golden Horn,
She chaffers for her place, and has forgot
God holds another horn above her head—
Vial of wrath because she heeded not
The wailings of a people hope-forlorn,
The groans of those who cannot count their dead.

Listen to the English Humorist.

From London Punch.

A storm of unusual violence, coming from the United States, struck the British coasts on the 18th ult. The usual storm warning from New-York had not preceded it. It was accompanied by loud thunder and blustering winds, and seemed likely to cause great damage. Happily a condition of great calmness prevailed over the British Isles, the cyclonic disturbance seeming to have little effect, unless to cause a temporary increase in the fog and gloom. Since then appearances give hope of greater clearness, with probably bright and settled conditions later.

It is believed that this storm originated in a violent outburst of Mount Cleveland, a large volcano hitherto quiescent; and of Mount Olney, a smaller, but equally active, centre of fiery disturbance. Until recently they were considered quite harmless. The Irish newspapers state that both craters had been for some days in a state of violent ebullition. Before this outburst the summit of Mount Cleveland was densely wooded, and produced a larger number of inferior planks, used in the construction of platforms, than any other headland in the United States. The present volcanic condition has, of course, entirely superseded the production of these inferior planks.

Origin of the Word "Canard."

From The London Daily News.

What is the origin of the expression "a canard" when a wonderful story that has no foundation in fact is meant? Even Frenchmen cannot say. It is now claimed that the honor of the invention belongs to M. Cornelissen, a member of the Academy of Brussels. He had noticed some wonderful "yarns" in the daily paper to which he subscribed, and in order to satirize the writers, he sent in one himself, as a joke.

It was about a pretended experiment with twenty-five ducks, and tended to show that ducks are cannibals. He had, he said, killed the ducks one by one and fed the survivors exclusively on the body, and in course of time there remained but one duck of the whole twenty-five. This last of the ducks was said to have had a post-mortem examination made of its body, when it was found to be suffering from certain internal injuries as the supposed consequence of its strange diet.

The paragraph, which the writer never expected to see in print, was published and sent the rounds. It got to America, whence it was constantly coming back, and the phrase "It is another canard," or duck, became common in newspaper offices.

RUMORED SALE OF CUBA

Unconfirmed Story that Spain Has Disposed of the Island.

ENGLAND SAID TO BE THE BUYER

Flying Squadron, It Is Alleged, Will Enforce Great Britain's Authority—No Basis for the Statements.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 19.—It is rumored here among Cubans that England has bought Cuba, that her flying squadron is destined for Cuban waters, and that active steps will be taken to quell the insurrection.

A private letter from Tallahassee to a nephew of M. A. Dzialynski of this city says that Adjt. Gen. Patrick Houston has received advices from Washington indicating that it may be necessary to call out the State militia.

Cubans are disturbed by the belief that England is to quell the insurrection. They believe that England can do it, but hope in the event of a manifestation of belligerency that the United States will interfere and that the island will eventually come out of the complications an independent country.

Weyler Popular in Spain.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The Standard will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Madrid saying that Gen. Weyler is very popular. He is an energetic soldier, and it is expected that he will adopt severer measures than did Gen. Campos toward the insurgents and their direct and indirect aiders. The Government will give Gen. Weyler twenty battalions of infantry, twenty-five squadrons of cavalry, and several mountain batteries. Fresh reinforcements will be sent to Cuba in February. All the money required to push operations decisively before the rains of May set in will be furnished to the new commander.

New Minister at Work.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Senor Dupuy de Lome, the Spanish Minister, received notice to-night that Senor Elduayen, the new Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, whose title is Marquis Del Paso de la Merced, had taken the oath of office and entered upon the discharge of his duties. The Minister's advices to-day from Cuba were to the effect that only minor engagements between the insurgents and royal troops had taken place in the past day or two, none of them being of importance.

Cubans to Work in New-York.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Calisto Garcia, who commanded the Cuban revolutionists in their last war, lasting from 1868 to 1878, is in this city, conferring with the Cuban delegates, Palma and Quesada, upon work in New-York concerning the insurgent policy which is expected to give a decided additional impetus to that cause. It is the impression that Gen. Garcia will again become active in the military movements of the revolutionists.

To Drill Cuban Soldiers.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 19.—Henry Floerichind, for five years a Drill Sergeant in the German Army, has accepted an offer from the Cuban patriots to join the forces and drill their cavalry. He closed out his liquor store here yesterday and prepared for departure. St. Louis is the point of quiet departure of American volunteers for Cuba, and if belligerent rights are granted the insurgents several large expeditions will depart from here equipped for active operations.

Weyler's Appointment Confirmed.

MADRID, Jan. 19.—It is officially stated here to-day that the Government has appointed Gen. Weyler to succeed Gen. Campos in Cuba. He will sail from Barcelona for Havana on Jan. 25.

Second in Command to Weyler.

MADRID, Jan. 19.—Gen. Juarez Valdez has been appointed second in command under Gen. Weyler.

CHIEF CLARENCE MAY RETURN.

Mosquito Indians to Ask Him to Go to the Territory.

COLON, Jan. 19.—It is reported here that the Mosquito Indians, including Chief Andrew Hendy, will invite Chief Clarence to return to the Mosquito Territory. Chief Clarence was deposed by the Nicaraguans in 1894, and subsequently went to Jamaica, where it was said he was in receipt of a pension from the British Government.

Great Britain refused to recognize the new Nicaraguan Government that was set up at Bluefields after the deposition of Chief Clarence, and out of this grew the troubles that resulted in Great Britain sending a squadron to Corinto to enforce the payment of the indemnity demanded by Great Britain for the expulsion of the British Vice Consul at Bluefields. Chief Hendy was appointed as the successor of Chief Clarence.

The strike among the laborers on the Panama Canal continues.

A dispatch from Bogota states that martial law has been proclaimed in the Province of Barranquilla, State of Bolivar. Six hundred troops are proceeding from the coast up the Magdalena River to the City of Barranquilla. The Governor has been invested with military power, and the police force has been doubled. The Government is vigilant, and is said to be prepared to put down any attempt at revolution.

ABYSSINIANS WANT MORE TIME.

Make a Pretended Offer to Treat for Peace.

ROME, Jan. 19.—A dispatch received from Massowah this evening states that the situation at Makalle, the Italian position which the Abyssinians have been trying for some time to capture, is unchanged. It is reported that Menelik, King of the Abyssinians, has offered to treat for peace, but on what conditions is not positively known.

It is alleged that he offers that the Italians will not be harmed if they abandon the fortress at Makalle and retreat. It is believed that the negotiations on the part of the Abyssinians are only for the purpose of gaining time in which to make preparations for another attack on the Italians. The Abyssinian force numbers 55,000 men, most of whom are armed with Remington rifles. Ten thousand of them are armed with lances.

A majority of the troops who were at Adigrat have advanced to Adagamus under the command of Gen. Baratieri.

FOR A PACIFIC CABLE.

Australia Thinks England and Her Colonies Should Build It.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Jan. 19.—At a conference of the Postmasters General of the Australian colonies, Duncan Gillies and Sir Saul Samuel, Agents General in London of Victoria and New South Wales, respectively, were appointed Australian delegates on the Pacific Cable Commission.

The conference adopted a resolution declaring that Great Britain, Australia, and Canada should each pay one-third of the cost of the cable; that the landing places should only be on British territory, and that the route from Fiji should be to Norfolk Island, from which place the line should go to North Island, New-Zealand, and to Moreton Bay, on the east coast of Australia.

ENGLAND WANTS NO HELP.

Not Seeking an Alliance with Any Other Country.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The Standard will to-morrow publish a review of the European situation, in which it will declare emphatically that Great Britain does not seek an alliance with any power.

Americans Stand by Kruger.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—Mail advices of date of Jan. 1 arrived at Plymouth from Cape Town to-day. These advices relate that the Americans in Johannesburg held a meeting Christmas Day, at which the following, addressed to President Kruger, was unanimously adopted:

"Some desire to shake your house, but we are with you, and shall build it higher. Thousands of Americans in the Rand wish you a merry Christmas and a happy New Year."

Queen to Review Warships.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The Queen, who is now at her residence on the Isle of Wight, will review the new flying squadron on Tuesday. The vessels will proceed to sea on the day following.

Ceremonies at the Vatican.

ROME, Jan. 19.—An immense number of people this evening attended the Vatican to witness the ceremonies attending the beatification of the theologian, Da Corte.

Judge Brausewetter Dead.

BERLIN, Jan. 19.—Judge Brausewetter, who presided at many trials of editors for lese majesté and other press offenses, died yesterday from paralysis.

Popular Preacher Dead.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The Rev. William Rogers, a popular preacher, died to-day. He was seventy-six years old.

CARLISLE FOR PRESIDENT

A Cincinnati Paper Has Discovered, It Says, that the Secretary Is an Avowed Candidate.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 19.—The Tribune will say to-morrow that there now seems to be no question that John C. Carlisle is an avowed candidate for the nomination for President.

"In Washington last week," it goes on to say, "it was definitely ascertained that Mr. Cleveland was not a candidate and would not accept a fourth nomination, even if it were tendered him. A gentleman who is known to be quite close to the President, said to a reporter in the Arlington Hotel last Thursday that Mr. Cleveland did not believe in third terms, and felt that the country's safety depended on frequent rotation in office.

"It was a very noticeable fact during the three days that the local committee was in Washington trying to get the National Democratic Convention that many of the delegates did not care to exhibit a preference until they had consulted the Secretary of the Treasury. His wish was theirs, and at least five votes came to Cincinnati by reason of fealty to Carlisle.

"Gov. Caleb West of Utah made no concealment of his position, and he plainly said that he was for Carlisle for President, and would vote for the city that Carlisle wanted."

OBITUARY RECORD.

Capt. Benjamin H. Warford.

Capt. Benjamin H. Warford of Tottenville, S. I., one of the Richmond County Board of Police Commissioners, and one of the best-known citizens of Staten Island, died yesterday afternoon in St. Vincent's Hospital, this city. He was affected with blood poisoning about two months ago, resulting, it is said, from a corn on one of his feet. It was decided to amputate his leg, and he was taken from his home to the hospital for the operation, but Bright's disease and other complications were discovered, and the operation was not performed.

Capt. Warford was born in Troy, N. Y., Oct. 11, 1831, received a good education, and early in life began to follow the water. At nineteen he was the Captain of a vessel. For many years he has been the manager of the firm of Warford & Andrews, having offices in this city and in West Troy, and owning the largest fleet of barges in New-York Harbor or on the Hudson River.

Capt. Warford established his home on Staten Island nearly forty years ago, and at the breaking out of the war of the rebellion raised a company of volunteers and went at once to the front, as Second Lieutenant. He was commissioned Captain June 30, 1862, for gallant conduct on the field.

He was one of the Republican leaders in Richmond County for many years, serving as Vice Chairman and Chairman of the Republican Committee for five years, until 1893, when he declined re-election. He headed the Blaine Electoral ticket in 1884 and was a Blaine delegate to the National Convention in 1882. He never held any local office until he was appointed Police Commissioner in January, 1895.

His wife and one daughter survive him. The body will be taken to Tottenville, but the funeral arrangements have not yet been made.

John B. Alley.

Ex-Congressman John B. Alley of Lynn, Mass., died yesterday. He was for years a most influential politician in Massachusetts, and was prominent in National politics.

He was born Jan. 7, 1817. He was apprenticed when fourteen years old to a shoemaker, and at nineteen went to Cincinnati, beginning commercial life as the proprietor of a flatboat. He became engaged in shoe manufacturing when twenty-six years of age. He was connected at various times with the firms of Alley, Choate & Cummings, John B. Alley & Co., and Alley Brothers & Place. He retired from business in 1886.

His political career was a remarkable one. He joined the Free Soil Party in 1848, and was elected to the State Senate. He served as Chairman of the Committee on Railroads, and held other important committee posts. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1853. He was a member of the State Central Committee of the Republican Party in 1857, and was a member of Gov. Boutwell's Executive Council. He was elected to Congress in 1850, and served in the House of Representatives for four terms. He married, in 1841, Hannah, daughter of William Rhodes. She died several years ago. He leaves two sons and two daughters.

Bernhard Gillam.

Bernhard Gillam, the well-known cartoonist of Judge, died at Canajoharie, N. Y., yesterday morning. He was thirty-eight years old. Death was caused from a heart clot, resulting from an attack of typhoid fever. Since Mr. Gillam was fourteen years old he has been interested in art. His first work was done for the Harpers, and he was not successful. After his discovery that he had a genius for making cartoons he became noted, and did good work for Puck. While on that paper he drew a picture of Blaine as the "Tattooed Man," which made a sensation. For the past ten years Mr. Gillam was on Judge.

Bishop A. G. Haygood.

Bishop Atticus Green Haygood of the Methodist Church South died yesterday at his home in Oxford, Ga. He was born in Watkinsville, Ga., in 1839, and was graduated from Emory College, Georgia, in 1859, in which year he was licensed to preach. He was elected Bishop in 1872, and four years later he was chosen President of Emory College. He held the office eight years. After he left the college, he attended to his Church duties. Bishop Haygood was the author of "Close the Saloons," "Our Brother in Black," and other books.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Otto Sutro of Baltimore, who conducted one of the largest music stores in the country, died yesterday, aged sixty-three years. He was born in Prussia and came to this country after studying music in the Conservatory at Brussels, and also under Mendelssohn. He married a daughter of Judge Alex H. Handy, late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Mississippi. He leaves two daughters, who have won reputations as pianists on the concert stage. One of Mr. Sutro's brothers is Mayor of San Francisco. Theodore Sutro of New-York is another brother.

—Mrs. Sarah C. Besson, eighty years old, died in her home, 116 Bloomfield Street, Hoboken, N. J., yesterday. She had been slightly ill for some time, but death was due to old age rather than to disease. She was the widow of Jacob Besson, a New-York merchant, who settled in Hoboken sixty years ago, and who died in 1885. Mrs. Besson was the mother of Elbridge U. S. Besson, who was twice Mayor of Hoboken some years ago.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Jan. 19.—The smallpox house on the almshouse farm, near this city, was destroyed by fire last night, started, it is believed, by an incendiary. Loss, $3,000.

LATEST ARRIVAL.

SS Cherokee, McKee, Jacksonville and Charleston, with mdse and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

THE KAISER DISAPPOINTED

His Berlin Celebrations Not What He Planned Them to be.

SOUTH GERMAN PRINCES ABSENT

Had Celebrations of Their Own That Required Attention—They Promise to be with William on His Birthday.

BERLIN, Jan. 19.—The absence of Prince Luitpold, Regent of Bavaria, the King of Würtemberg, and other South German Princes from the celebrations which took place in Berlin yesterday, upon the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the German Empire, has been commented upon as indicating the existence of some tension in their relations with the Kaiser. The explanation given by Prince Luitpold in response to the Emperor's invitation explains the absence of the others as well as his own failure to be present, Prince Luitpold, in regretting his inability to attend, informed the Emperor that he was under obligations to preside at the local celebrations held in commemoration of the coronation of King William of Prussia as Emperor of Germany.

This certainly was a good reason for his nonappearance, but it was, nevertheless, highly displeasing to the Emperor, who had desired to make himself the centre of a grand State function at which all the heads of the federal States should be in attendance. Therefore, his Majesty sent his highest court official, Prince von Hohenlohe-Oehringen, to Munich with a pressing invitation for the Prince Regent to be present at the Berlin celebrations, but the Prince Regent returned a courteous refusal to alter his plans.

Similar refusals were received from other princely quarters, and these put the Emperor in the worst of humors, a state of mind from which he recovered, however, upon receiving promises from Prince Luitpold and the other Princes that they would be present at the fêtes on the occasion of the birthday of the Emperor, Jan. 27. This function will be the culminating point of the season, and it is understood that, besides the South German Princes, the Grand Duke of Hesse, the Grand Duke of Baden, and a number of other equally exalted persons will be in attendance.

It has been arranged that the Crown Prince and his brother, Prince Eitel-Frederick, will not go to Ploen for the purpose of pursuing their studies until April 18, and it is likely that all of the children of the Imperial family will accompany their parents to Abbazia in April. The Emperor and Empress are projecting a yachting cruise in the Mediterranean, and will visit the Grand Duke George, Czarowitch of Russia, in the Riviera—the Court report says at some French port. The Emperor, in the course of his stay at Abbazia, also will meet the Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria at some place which has not yet been fixed, or, if it has been, it has not been made known.

The Triple Alliance Unshaken.

All the stories in circulation that the Triple Alliance has been shaken through England's hostility to Germany are declared semi-officially to be utterly without foundation. None of the powers concerned, according to this authority, has suggested the slightest modification of the terms of the Dreibund, or intimated any desire to withdraw therefrom. Both the Berlin and Vienna Governments are interested in the ventures of Italy in Abyssinia, and are fully conscious of the consequent drain upon the resources, which are weakening her as an ally, but that is held to be no sufficient reason why the stability of the Triple Alliance should be shaken.

The Case of Mme. Parlaghi.

There is quite a lot of gossip attaching to the connection between Mme. Vilma Parlaghi, the artist who was favored so highly by the Emperor, and M. Rosenthal, the Parisian journalist, professionally known as "Jacques St. Gere," who is now in prison in Paris under charges of blackmail in connection with the successful schemes to blackmail the late Max Lebaudy, the young millionaire who died recently while serving out his term of conscription in the French Army. Mme. Parlaghi came to the full front of notoriety when the Emperor, against the verdict of the Berlin Academy, decided to award to her the Grand Gold Medal. Of course the Kaiser had his way, but despite this mark of imperial favor the German art world has continued to refuse recognition of her claims, and the Court for certain reason has not encouraged any advancement of such claims.

Mme. Parlaghi became acquainted with Rosenthal in Paris. According to common report here, Rosenthal visited her at her studio in Berlin and promised to obtain for her the French Cross of the Legion of Honor if she would obtain for him an interview with the Emperor, or even an opportunity to converse with him by an apparently accidental meeting with him in her studio. This may or may not be true, but, according to an interview with Mme. Parlaghi published in the Frankfort Zeitung, she admitted having seen Rosenthal in her studio, but declared the meeting took place in Paris and not in Berlin, as alleged.

Rosenthal, she continued, asked her to obtain for him an interview with the Kaiser, and promised in return for the favor to get her the decoration of the Cross of the Legion of Honr. Mme. Parlaghi told the Zeitung interviewer that she positively declined to entertain the proposition, informing M. Rosenthal that she neither would mix herself up in politics, nor accept a mark of distinction which she had not earned as an artist. Whatever may have been her part in the Rosenthal affair, it is now plain that the Kaiser has totally withdrawn his favor from her.

Gehlsen Back in Berlin.

Herr H. J. Gehlsen, once notorious as the editor of an old Berlin paper called the Reichsglocke, has returned to Berlin after a twenty years' residence in London, where he lived under the name of J. B. Keller. Prince Bismarck suppressed the Reichsglocke twenty years ago, and Gehlsen immediately disappeared from London. He acted for ten years as the London correspondent of the semi-official Berlin Post. Since his return to Berlin he has resuscitated the Reichsblocke, and in recent articles has made disclosures which involve Herr Tiedemann, an attaché of the Foreign Office who is accused by Gehlsen of having dictated articles to the editor of the Berlin Post. He further promises to publish proofs that a certain German Socialist leader was in close connection with the late Gen. Boulanger, their letters being exchanged in London. Gehlsen knows a good deal that is likely to add to the already numerous political scandals.

A Socialistic Criticism.

The Vorwaerts, the Socialist organ, characterizes as idle fiction the Emperor's message delivered in the White Hall of the Schloss yesterday, in which his Majesty asserted that the empire realized the hopes of the people. "Happily," the Vorwaerts says, "the present form of the empire is not the last in the world's history. Out of the anarchy of capitalism will arise the order of Socialism."

The celebration which took place in Dresden yesterday in honor of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the empire was very imposing. In the evening there was a grand torchlight procession, in which 3,000 persons participated. The populace was very enthusiastic, and the King on his appearance received an ovation.

In Munich the celebration terminated with a grand State banquet at which Prince Regent Luitpold toasted the Kaiser in the warmest terms. The Emperor was cheered heartily.

The Emperor at last evening's banquet in the White Hall of the Schloss congratulated Baron von Hammerstein-Loxten, Prussian Minister of Agriculture, upon his anti-Agrarian speech in the Reichstag in the debate on Count von Kanitz's grain monopoly bill.

The police dispersed several Socialist mass meetings in Dresden yesterday because of the violence of the language indulged in by the speakers, who protested against the threats of the Government to curtail the suffrage.

Loan for Guatemala.

The banking firm of Muller & Thomson of Hamburg is about to arrange a loan of 12,000,000 marks for the Government of Guatemala for the purpose of constructing a railway.

Mrs. F. K. Sunderland and Miss M. F. Potter of the United States are visiting the Berlin elementary schools for the purpose of studying the system.

JERSEY CITY BUILDINGS BURNING

Two Clothing Stores, a Jewelry Store, and a Tenement House Destroyed—Loss About $60,000.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Jan. 19.—The buildings 58, 60, and 62 Newark Avenue were destroyed by fire to-night, involving a loss of about $50,000. The buildings were two-story frame structures owned by the Clark estate.

The fire started about 10:30 o'clock in the clothing store of Marshall & Ball, in No. 60. The first known of the fire was when the heat forced out the large windows in the front and the flames burst forth.

A general alarm was immediately sent in, but the fire spread so rapidly that the London and Liverpool clothing store, in No. 62, and the jewelry store of Caroline Krause No. 58, were practically ruined before the firemen got to work. The buildings burned rapidly. No. 64 Newark Avenue was in danger of being burned, but the firemen saved it.

Marshall & Ball estimate their loss at between $20,000 and $25,000. The loss on the London and Liverpool store will be between $12,000 and $16,000, and on the jewelry store, $2,000. The buildings and contents were insured. The loss on the buildings is about $10,000.

The fire could not be confined to the three stores on Newark Avenue and spread from the rear of those buildings to the four-story tenement house at 42 Railroad Avenue. This was occupied by twelve families. Most of the contents of the house were removed before the fire reached it. The building will be a total loss. It was owned by Jacob Ringle, a hardware merchant. His loss will be $10,000.

The fire was still burning fiercely at midnight. A four-story building adjoining the tenement owned by Ringle was badly damaged by smoke and water. There is a dry goods store on the first floor, and the stock is entirely ruined.

The firemen suffer greatly from the cold, and are hampered in their work by the formation of ice on the burned buildings, streets, and sidewalks.

WILL BE HELD IN NEW-YORK CITY

Republicans Will Probably Meet in Convention Here to Select Their Delegates to St. Louis.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 19.—Speaker Fish is authority for the statement that the Republican State Convention for the election of four delegates at large to the National Convention will be held in New-York.

This proposition was discussed at the Fifth Avenue Hotel conference Friday night, and the metropolis was practically decided upon. The date of the convention will be between March 20 and March 25.

It will be the first Republican State Convention to assemble in New-York City since 1881, when a full State ticket was nominated at the Academy of Music. It is understood that one of the considerations which was made for the selection of New-York was a desire to gain as much prominence as possible for the convention throughout the country, and to serve notice upon Republicans everywhere that there is no nonsense about the Morton boom.

ITS "SMOKER" AN ENJOYABLE AFFAIR

The Cercle Francais de l'Harmonie Will Keep Up the Custom.

The Cercle Français de l'Harmonie held a soirée musicale last evening in their clubhouse, 24 West Twenty-sixth Street. The proceedings were altogether informal, and took the form of a smoking concert. It was decided that the evening was so jolly and so successful that similar soirées will be held every Sunday during the rest of the Winter.

About 150 members were present. There were songs and solos, dances, imitations, recitations, and all sorts of vocal and musical numbers. Three of the numbers were given by music hall performers—Cooper and Miller, in negro melodies; Dan Quin, in comic songs, and Mr. Peckham, in whistling, imitations, &c. It was the first musicale ever given by the Cercle de l'Harmonie, and everything went so well and so pleasantly that M. Dorval, the President, was delighted, and so were all the others.

Among the members present were M. Dorval, Charles L. Kaufman, Louis Tissot, Edouard Blanc, Jules Bois, Auguste L. Louis, Joe Waill, L. Thompson, L. Roussiguot, and E. Moneuce.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN CHICAGO

Two Apartment Houses Destroyed, the Loss Being $300,000.

CHICAGO, Jan. 19.—Two of the finest apartment houses on the south side of the city were destroyed by fire this evening, involving a loss of $300,000. The buildings were owned by Lincoln Brooks and situated at the southwest corner of Wabash Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street. The one on the corner contained forty apartments, and was unoccupied, having been recently completed.

The building adjoining was filled with tenants and contained over thirty apartments. The excitement among the occupants grew almost into a panic, and rumors were started that many people had been burned to death. Several persons were injured by fire and stray bricks from falling walls, but no one was fatally hurt.

Harvey Ostrander Is Dead.

Harvey Ostrander, sixty-two years old, the watchman on the Ward Line, pier No. 18, East River, died in the Hudson Street Hospital last night without recovering consciousness. The Coroner's office was notified.

Ostrander was for a number of years a driver on the Fifth Avenue stage line.

Deliberately Upset a Lamp.

Charles Wenzle, forty years old, of 54 First Street returned home last night intoxicated, and struck a lighted kerosene lamp with his right hand. A blaze immediately started, but it was extinguished by a tenant named Charles Hoeber. Wenzle's right hand and side were slightly burned. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—SAVOY—Miss Olga Nethersole.

—HOFFMAN.—Gen. Albert Ordway of Washington.

—ALBEMARLE. — Congressman Franklin Bartlett.

—PARK AVENUE—Public Printer T. E. Benedict of Washington.

—FIFTH AVENUE.—Ex-Speaker Fremont Cole, of Watkins, N. Y.

—EMPIRE.—H. H. Daniels of Denver and W. H. Wallace of Camden.

—CAMBRIDGE.—L. Hengelmuller von Hengevar, Austrian Minister at Washington.

—HOLLAND.—Gen. Selden E. Marvin and Erastus Corning of Albany, and Columbus R. Cummings of Chicago.

—MURRAY HILL—Congressman Charles A. Chickering of Copenhagen, N. Y., and Gen. Russell Thayer of Philadelphia.

—WALDORF—Ex-Gov. David R. Francis of Missouri, John G. Milburn and Robert L. Fryer of Buffalo, and Robert C. Pruyn of Albany.

AT THE WASHINGTON HOTELS.

—COCHRAN—C. G. Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. King, L. H. Little, New-York.

—ARLINGTON—J. Brenk, J. W. Deane, George Holt, J. S. Okrpp, F. R. Coudert, G. Swathy, R. Wisherger, New-York.

—WILLARD'S—C. W. Striker, D. E. Hammond, W. J. Dubois, J. Isaac Jackson, H. Lealy, J. Harrison, G. H. Rouse, H. C. Connelly, New-York.

—SHOREHAM—A. W. Telle, H. Keene, R. Smith, Charles W. Truslow, B. Clark, David Stern, Mr. Baker, C. P. Cohn, W. Stanton, Samuel Smith, New-York.

—EBBITT—H. Woodruff, J. Brewster, T. J. Miller, Capt. James R. Raymond, C. R. Holihan, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Miss May E. Wood, Col. Ira Alger, New-York.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night to 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

—1:40 A. M.—46 and 48 West Forty-second Street; Pursell Manufacturing Company, and others; damage, $48,000.

—6:35 A. M.—189 Seventh Street; Christina Follmer; damage, $300.

—6:40 P. M.—172 Allen Street; Samuel Schwartz; damage, trifling.

—7:30 P. M.—158 Eighth Avenue; damage, $300.

—8:40 P. M.—241 West Sixtieth Street; Thomas McDonald; damage, $300.

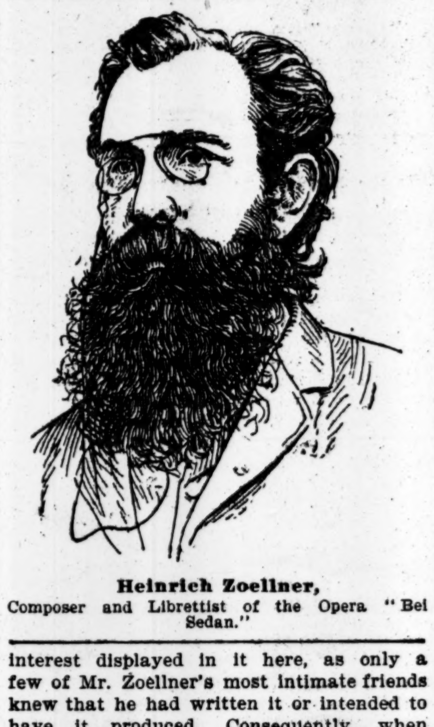
—8:45 P. M.—54 First Street; Carl Wenzel; damage, $15.

PATRIOTIC GERMANS CELEBRATE

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF CORONATION OF WILLIAM I.

Heinrich Zoellner's Opera "Bel Sedan" Successfully Presented for the First Time in America.

The celebration last night in Carnegie Music Hall of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the coronation of Emperor William I. of Germany was a very successful event. It was the medium of presenting for the first time in America a German opera, "Bel Sedan," which is enjoying much popularity in some of the principal cities of the Fatherland. Both score and book are the work of Heinrich Zoellner, the musical director of the German Liederkranz of this city.



Heinrich Zoellner,
Composer and Librettist of the Opera "Bel Sedan."

Since the production of the opera in Leipsic last Summer, there has been much interest displayed in it here, as only a few of Mr. Zoellner's most intimate friends knew that he had written it or intended to have it produced. Consequently, when THE NEW-YORK TIMES made the exclusive announcement at the time that it had met with an unqualified success, local German singing societies became curious. No doubt all of this contributed much to the size of the large audience at the Carnegie Music Hall last night.

The most prominent German-American literati and musicians of New-York were present to judge of Mr. Zoellner's ability in both of these branches. On previous occasions he had proved his worth as a composer, as well as a writer of verse, but none of his previous efforts was as pretentious as the one produced last night.

The programme contained his "Helden Requiem," which has been heard here before, and stamped as an extremely creditable work both as to the poem and the music. It has been accepted as an excellent composition, and one worthy of a high place in this class of compositions. Its rendition last night was the best it has as yet received here, and was deservedly well received.

The hall was appropriately decorated for the occasion. The stage in front of the director's stand was beautified by German flags and the double eagle. In front of these was a bust of Emperor William I., on the head of which was placed a laurel wreath. In the centre of the horseshoe of boxes a duplication of the flags and eagle was placed, and on both sides of the stage United States flags were displayed.

The entertainment opened with Wagner's "Kaisermarsch," which was well played by an orchestra of fifty pieces under Mr. Zoellner's direction. A prologue was next ead by Miss Ida Haar. The poem was written for the occasion, and contained an abundance of patriotic German expressions well strung together. The reading proved Miss Haar to be an elocutionist of ability.

After the "Helden-Requiem" was given by the Liederkranz chorus and Mrs. Elise Erdtmann, who sang the soprano solo part creditably, although displaying considerable nervousness at first, the opera was given in its entirety, with the scenic and costume effects omitted, by the following cast:

Fouchard, a French Peasant......Heinrich Meyn
Honoré, his son, Cavalry Sergeant in the French Army ....George W. Ferguson
Maurice Levasseur, French Infantryman..
..Carl Naeser
Silvine, Fouchard's House Maid.Lillian Blauvelt
In the Camp of the German Army:
Sergeant of the Prussian Guard...Emil Senger
Trompeter of the Cuirassiers..........Hans Seitz
Kutschke, Prussian Fusilier..........Carl Naeser
Reader of the Dialogue ......Charles Splitdorf

The opera begins with a Vorspiel by the orchestra, in which a military motif is well treated and delightfully orchestrated. At the rise of the curtain French soldiers are discovered at the home of Fouchard, asking for succor. To their pleadings for meat and drink Fouchard exclaims that there is nothing in the house, soldiers preceding them having depleted his provender. This portion of the music is somewhat disappointing, as it is written too much in monotone, but this impression is soon dispelled with the entrance of Honoré soon after, and from that time the music develops both in melody and in breadth.

Honoré, shortly after his entrance, has an excellent bass solo of some length—"Mein Vaterhaus"—which is well placed for baritone, and which was artistically sung by Mr. Ferguson. His resonant voice was advantageously displayed in this number. Throughout the opera Mr. Ferguson's work was highly artistic.

Silvine's aria, which follows shortly, is a good selection for a dramatic soprano, and the prayer, included in this, is a charming bit of sacred composition. It is flowing and touching, and superbly rendered by Miss Blauvelt. In the duet which is introduced at the meeting of the two lovers, Silvine and Honoré, Wagnerian reminders occasionally crop out, but it contains much that is original and effective. A later love duet is an excellent composition, and one that abounds in phrases depicting the ardent love of the two.

Honoré's solo, "Doch Nun Ein Ende," is a virile composition of the Wagnerian order, and with masterly orchestral effects. A delightfully melodious number is next allotted to Silvine, "Ein Trauliches Hüttchen." In some places here the mellifluousness of Schubert is recalled. It is followed by a duet by the two lovers, in which the same motif is utilized with good effect. The finale of the first act is a splendid orchestral work, which is so filled with good effects that it is almost certain to evoke applause whenever heard, as it did on this occasion.

The best work, from an auditor's standpoint, is contained in the first scene of the second act. Here the German soldiers' camp at Sedan is the subject. The soldiers entertain themselves with folk songs, recitations, and some humorous songs. The first catchy chorus is followed by the song of the Trumpeter, which is superbly written for the baritone voice. After a dialogue comes a tenor solo that is certain to find its way soon to the concert stage. It is entitled "Heimweh," and is of a pleasing order throughout, especially the refrain. So well did this number impress the audience that it had to be repeated.

The "Schneiderlied" of Kutschke is a gem of a humorous song, which evoked enthusiastic applause, and was called for a second time. This number is sure to become as popular as the "Tinsmiths' Crorus" in "Robin Hood" and works of that order, among which it must be classed. The finale of this scene merges "Heil Dir Im Siegerkranz" and "Die Wacht am Rhein" artistically together.

The Vorspiel of the last scene depicts the death scene of Honore. The scene changes back to Fouchard's home, where Honore returns mortally wounded, and where he dies after delivering a prayer invoking the Creator to bring peace among the nations of the earth. Here Mr. Zoellner demonstrated satisfactorily that he can illustrate the pathos surrounding such a scene. The sorrow of the bride and father are convincingly brought out in the music.

The book is entitled to high rank as a literary work, and the music is of the order that will live and receive the stamp of approval from the musical world. The opera should be repeated in operatic form in order to do full credit to it.

A Music Professor's Death.

Vincenzo Morino, sixty years old, a professor of singing, was found dead in bed in his apartments, 334 Fourth Avenue, at 9 o'clock las night. It is believed he died Thursday night or Friday morning.

Prof. Morino engaged a parlor and bedroom on the third floor several months ago. He moved a piano into the parlor, and had quite a number of scholars, including several women who lived in the house. He was also connected with a conservatory of music in East Twenty-third Street. The landlady saw him enter his room Thursday evening. He did not appear Friday. A pupil called last night to see him, and being unable to gain admittance to his apartments, an investigation was made.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE.—The extremely low prices for such excellent values makes this the leading establishment in the city. Wareroom, 45 W. 23d St.—Adv.

WILL NOT TELL WHO SHOT HIM

Bartley Clancey. His Partner Says, Was Accidentally Wounded While with Friends.

Bartley Clancey, of Clancey & Connors, who keep a saloon at Sixth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, is in the New-York Hospital, suffering from a pistol shot wound in the right leg.

Clancey was admitted to the hospital Jan. 6 under the name of Bartley Foster. He refused to state how he had been injured. According to a story in circulation in the Tenderloin Precinct, Clancey was shot in his saloon Jan. 6 between 9 and 10 o'clock in the morning during a dispute with Policeman Wadsley.

According to the story, Wadsley entered the saloon, had some words with Clancey, and shot him. Capt. Pickett did not learn of the affair until last evening. He sent a Roundsman to see the injured man, but the latter refused to give any information about the shooting.

The Captain notified Police Headquarters, and Inspector Brooks called at the station house last night and questioned Wadsley and several other policemen. Wadsley and the others denied all knowledge of the matter.

Clancey's partner said last night the shooting was accidental. Clancey, he said, was out with friends, when a revolver fell from a pocket and was discharged, the bullet striking Clancey.

THINKS $50,000,000 NOT TOO MUCH

The Rev. E. G. Porter Gives an Estimate of the Loss to Armenians.

The Rev. Edward G. Porter of Boston, who has been interested in missionary work in Turkey, spoke at the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, Seventy-seventh Street and West End Avenue, last night, on the atrocities in Armenia.

"The roll of martyrs has been greatly increased during the past year," Mr. Porter said, "when we consider that of the 60,000 people who were slain for Christ nearly all of them could have saved their lives by embracing the religion of Turkey. Our brothers' blood cries to heaven—I will not say it cries to us—for vengeance, for vengeance is mine, saith the Lord'—but it cries for justice."

Dr. Porter has traveled extensively through Armenia, and his sermon was devoted mainly to a history of the country, its people, and their characteristics. He described the people as industrious, honest, and virtuous. They were smart business people, and their success in the face of constant Turkish oppression is, in a large measure, responsible for the outrages on the part of their indolent Turkish neighbors. In a letter which he received a few days ago from a friend in Constantinople, Dr. Porter was informed that $50,000,000 was not too large an estimate of the value of the Armenian property carried off by the Turkish looters. The Armenians, said Dr. Porter, had an extra claim on Christian sympathy. They became Christians by grace of Pope Gregory in the year 302, and have held to Christianity tenaciously since then.

Dr. Porter told how the superstition of the people had made the work of the American colleges in the Turkish domain especially hard. Copies of the song, "The Christian Soldier," were seized because the Turkish mind scented in it a call to arms and a future Christian invasion of Constantinople. "Shall We Gather at the River?" met a like fate because it was thought that a gathering of enemies at the river was contemplated.

WILL TALK ABOUT ARMENIA

Brooklyn Clergymen and Laymen to Address a Meeting Feb. 6.

A mass meeting will be held in the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, Thursday, Feb. 6, when the Armenian troubles will be discussed by prominent clergymen and laymen. The meeting will be called under the auspices of a committee appointed for Armenian relief. This committee consists of the Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church; Gen. John B. Woodward, Arthur B. Cook, ex-Mayor Charles A. Schieren, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, James McKeen, President of the Hamilton Club; William G. Low of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, Edwin Packard, the Rev. Dr. James H. Darlington, rector of Christ Episcopal Church; the Rev. Sylvester Malone, and John Notman.

Arthur B. Cook, the Secretary of the committee, said yesterday:

"The Turkish Legation excused the exclusion of relief expeditions on the ground that the Red Cross Society has ignored the Porte. The Turk is an artful dodger, but this time he made a clumsy failure. The excuse does not meet the issue, for the prohibition is not confined to the Red Cross, but extends to all individuals and societies coming from outside the Turkish Empire."

Frederick Davis Greene, the author of "The Armenian Crisis in Turkey," will speak at the mass meeting, as will also the Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs, the Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, the Rev. Dr. A. J. F. Behrends, Hevant M. Kiretchjian of Constantinople, and Vartan Dilloyan, a survivor of the massacre of Sassoun.

THE OLYMPIA SUNDAY CONCERT

A Large Audience Enjoys an Excellent and Varied Programme.

In spite of the disagreeable weather a large audience greeted Director Fritz Scheel and his grand orchestra in Hammerstein's Olympia last evening. The concert was the eighth of the Sunday night popular series, and the quality of the entertainment justified the large patronage. The honors of the evening plainly belonged to Miss Caroline A. Wolfe, soprano, and Franz Hell, soloist on the flugelhorn. Both had to respond to several recalls.

The concert began with the "Coronation March" by Kretschmer. An overture, Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream" followed. Miss Marie Brockman, soprano, then sang commendably "Non pia Mesta," by Rossini. Miss Florence Heine, violinist, had to respond to an encore after giving, with exquisite touch, "Faust Fantasie," after Sarasate. Owing to the illness of Miss Leonora Cousens, the Verdi Ladies' Quartet, which was down for the seventh number on the programme, could not give its vocal selections, and Mr. Hell substituted in place an original composition on the flugelhorn.

The audience seemed to enjoy greatly the work of Yvette Violette, the young French girl who is making capital by her imitations of Yvette Guilbert. Her singing of "Less Ingenues" and "Le Fiacre" called forth applause. The programme ended with a spirited composition of Mr. Hammerstein's, entitled "The Shenandoah March," It was well received by the audience.

The Opera Concert.

Guilbert and a military band take us further than ever away from the old-fashioned notion of a sacred concert, especially, of course, Guilbert. The monologist was in her usual bad voice and good form, and was undeniably amusing. Her selections seemed to be somewhat mitigated by the influence either of the day or the place. The other vocal contributions to the entertainment seemed to be calculated for the purpose of showing the audience that the operatic understudies whom they are in the habit of hearing are not so bad as they seem. Certainly they shine by contrast with the members of Guilbert's company who were heard last night. Mr. Warwick Ganor's sonorous but rough voice and vigorous but unfinished style were exhibited in a rendering of the prologue to "Pagliacci," in English, which was worth hearing. But Miss Louise Engel, who essayed Siebel's romanza from Faust, is out of place in the opera house, or indeed anywhere in towns of over 20,000 population.

Really the only musical dignity and interest of the occasion were imparted by the band still called Gilmore's. Mr. Herbert has done wonders with it, and fully indicated the choice of a refined musician for a band leader. A better performance than he gave of the "Tannhaeuser" overture has not been heard from a military band, and the effects of reeds substituted for strings were very clearly scored and very cleverly rendered. The band was almost equally successful in Liszt's second rhapsody, and played with great spirit some of its leader's compositions.

Musical Changes at St. Thomas's.

An enlargement of the musical organization at St. Thomas's Church is contemplated by the selection of an assistant organist to Dr. Warren, who recently had his twenty-fifth anniversary as musical director. Some important changes in or additions to the choir are also expected.

UNKNOWN BARGE SIGNALS FOR HELP

Abandoned by Her Consort off the New-Jersey Coast.

SEABRIGHT, N. J., Jan. 19.—A tramp steamship was seen to-night off this place with a coal barge in tow. The sea was rough and high, and the barge appeared to be in trouble.

When about a mile north of this place the tramp dropped the barge, which came to anchor. The tramp proceeded toward Sandy Hook.

The crew of the barge then sent up distress rockets. The agent of the Merritt Wrecking Company at this place sent word at once to Stapleton to send a tug to the assistance of the barge.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

There is a vitalizing freshness about the prices on Carpets, Rugs, and Mattings at COWPERTHWAIT'S, 104 West 14th St.

DIED.

BOGART.—On Saturday afternoon, Jan. 18, 1896, Martha Maslen, wife of Abram E. Bogart, in her 73d year.
Funeral services from her late residence, 108 West 116th St., on Tuesday evening, Jan. 21, at 8 o'clock.

CORNELL.—Suddenly on Sunday, 19th inst., Isaac R. Cornell, in the 91st year of his age.
Funeral services at his late residence, No. 4 West 53d St., on Tuesday, at 10:30 A. M.

GLOVER.—Suddenly, of pneumonia, at his home, Fairfield, Conn., on Saturday, January 18th, William Brown Glover, son of the late Samuel Glover.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

HOFF.—On Jan. 19th, Charles A. Hoff.
Funeral services at his residence, 318 West 23d Street, on Tuesday evening, January 21st, at 8 o'clock.

KELLOGG.—At Hoboken, N. J., on Sunday, January 19th, Mary L., daughter of Frances and the late Henry L. Kellogg of Troy, N. Y.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

POOR.—On Friday, Laura Elizabeth, daughter of the late John A. Poor of Portland, Me.
Funeral services at All Souls' Church, Madison Av., Monday morning, Jan. 20, at 10 o'clock.

REMSEN.—On Saturday, Jan. 18, at his residence, 87 5th Av., Robert G. Remsen, in the 75th year of his age.
Funeral services at Grace Church, Broadway and 10th St., on Wednesday, Jan. 22, at 10 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

ROCKWOOD.—On Saturday afternoon, Jan. 18, 1896, at the residence of her brother, Charles G. Rockwood, in Newark, N. J., Abby Arthur Rockwood, aged 87, daughter of Ebenezer Rockwood of Boston, deceased.
Funeral services at No. 28 Washington Place, Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, Jan. 21, at 2:30 P. M. Trains leave Christopher St. at 1:20 and 1:30 P. M. Interment at Greenwood on Wednesday.

ROE.—On Jan. 18, 1896, Elijah Woolsey Roe, in the 83d year of his age.
Funeral services at his late residence, 6 West 128th St., on Monday, Jan. 20, at 8 o'clock P. M.

SPENCER.—Suddenly, on Sunday, January 19, 1896, Sophie Matilda Edwards, wife of Harvey Spencer, and daughter of the late Alfred Edwards.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

WEIDEMEYER.—On Saturday, Jan. 18, John William Weidemeyer, in the 77th year of his age.
Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, the 21st inst., at 11 A. M., from the residence of his son-in-law, Dr. Geo. T. Jackson, 14 East 31st St. Interment at the convenience of the family.

WOODLAWN CEMETERY,
Woodlawn Station, (24th Ward,) Harlem Railroad. Office, No. 20 East 23d St.

Special Notices.

At the American Art Galleries,
MADISON SQUARE SOUTH,
NOW ON FREE VIEW,
9 A. M. to 6 P. M.,
THE ART COLLECTION OF
MR. N. Q. POPE.
VALUABLE
MODERN PAINTINGS,
Water Colors, Etchings, and
Engravings
By Celebrated
FOREIGN AND AMERICAN ARTISTS.
ALSO
Superb Chinese Porcelains and
Other Rare Objects
FROM THE
MARY J. MORGAN COLLECTION.
Jade, European Bronzes, Statuary, and Bric-à-Brac. Also, Rare Tiger, Bear, and Turkish Rugs, Tapestries, Elegant Library and Drawing Room Furniture, including a number of especially fine Cabinets in Carved Oak, suitable for Books or Articles of Virtu, a "Unique Kitchen Outfit" in Copper, Steel, and Brass.
THE ENTIRE COLLECTION TO BE SOLD BY
ABSOLUTE PUBLIC SALE
On Thursday Evening Next, Jan. 23,
AT 8 O'CLOCK,
At Chickering Hall,
(Admission without card, no reserved seats,)
Continuing Friday and Saturday Afternoons Next, Jan. 24 and 25,
AT 3 O'CLOCK,
At the American Art Galleries.
CATALOGUES MAILED ON APPLICATION.
THOMAS E. KIRBY, Auctioneer.
American Art Association, Managers,
6 EAST 23D ST., MADISON SQUARE SOUTH.

Fifth Avenue Art Galleries,
366 FIFTH AVE., NEAR 34TH ST.
FREE VIEW DAY AND NIGHT.
SPLENDID LANDSCAPES
AND
NOTABLE FIGURE PAINTINGS
BY
Inness, Wyant, Lafarge, Fuller, Hunt, Mowbray, Chase, West, Inman, Page, Waldo, and Others.
SALE WEDNESDAY EVENING,
JANUARY 22, AT 8 P. M.
ALSO A REMARKABLE COLLECTION OF
Antique Oriental Medals, Cloisonne and Bronzes, and Beautiful Old Chinese Porcelains.
To be sold on Afternoon of January 22d, at 3:15 P. M.
ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer. ORTGIES & CO., Managers.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.
The highest award at the World's Fair was granted Dr. Deane, dentist, 454 Lexington Av., cor. 45th. Specialty, artificial teeth. Expression restored.

New Publications.

REMOVAL SALE.
S. B. LUYSTER'S entire stock of standard and miscellaneous books, purchased by D. G. Francis & Co., is offered at prices that cannot be duplicated, at 79 NASSAU STREET.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

CYCLE SHOW'S GOOD START

Prospect of a Big Attendance During the Week.

NEVER SO COMPLETE EXHIBITS

Great Array of Souvenirs Offered to Spectators—Novelties in Wheel Construction and Their Accessories.

The remarkably successful opening of the third National cycle show in Madison Square Garden on Saturday evening was the greatest tribute ever paid to the "silent steed" in America. The crowds were variously estimated at from 10,000 to 15,000, and, judging by the enthusiasm shown, the attendance for the run of the exhibit will break all records.

It has been said that 90,000 people paid their respects to the Chicago show, and if that is the case, there is no reason why New-York cannot go her Western sister a few better. The metropolis has the better show in a score of ways, more bicycling enthusiasts to draw from, and many more agents on the field than the Western exhibit had. Under these conditions it seems very reasonable to suppose that all records will be broken at the Garden this week.

From an artistic standpoint, the present exhibition is far and away ahead of all previous shows in this country or Europe. The Paris show comes nearer to this than any other. Of course, one thing that helps the exhibitions here is the place in which they are held. Chicago has no such finely appointed show hall as is the Madison Square Garden, and none of the London or Paris shows has been half so handsomely staged, as it were. Under the direction of Frank W. Sanger there has been no drawback to the preparations, everything progressing like clockwork. Mr. Sanger's previous experience with cycle shows assured this.

The general character of the crowd on Saturday evening came nearer to the Horse Show standard than any ever seen in the Garden. Evening dress was general, and this gave additional tone to the brilliant scene. The society people who flowed with the human tide up and down the long aisles, were apparently just as anxious to gather souvenirs and catalogues as others, and it was not an unusual sight to see a Fifth Avenue belle eddying about a booth awaiting her turn for a bright memento. Such a varied assortment of souvenirs as was given away was quite bewildering to the collectors. The enthusiasts decorated their coats with the bright badges, buttons, pins, &c., and then filled their pockets.

In the matter of collecting catalogues the craze was never before carried to such an extent. As was told in THE TIMES yesterday many of the exhibitors are giving away very artistic booklets, and those suffering from the collection fad just feasted themselves to their hearts' content. One enterprising firm gave away a paper bag with a handle attached, in which to carry catalogues, and these were seen by the thousands, each bulging with the results of the harvest.

The firm which announced a short time ago that their souvenirs would be silver spoons, had to suspend operations early in the evening. They gave one to every lady who came along, until the supply on hand, a gross, gave out, and then an overworked young man hung out a sign: "No more spoons until to-morrow." In his excitement the clerk had forgotten all about Sunday.

A unique souvenir is a brier pipe, and several thousand of these are ready for the smokers. And if you don't care for a pipe, another firm has tobacco cigarettes in little boxes containing their advertisement. Every little souvenir is an advertisement in some way, and, while some of them are of little value, many are useful and desirable.

George R. Bidwell of the Spalding-Bidwell Company has hit upon a very novel and acceptable souvenir. It will be a sterling silver bicycle name plate, with the name of the recipient engraved, and Mr. Bidwell has made arrangements whereby engravers will be in attendance each day and night for the purpose of engraving them. The name-plates are expensive and exclusive, and the invitations which have been issued are limited to 400. Mr. Bidwell's souvenir will be known as the "Spalding 400 Souvenir." They will, indeed, be much sought after.

The few decisive novelties in the great exhibition attracted much attention. The two most striking are the triangle frame wheels, over which the experts linger longer than is their wont. Many virtues are claimed for these, one of which is the upright position made necessary by the placing of the handle bars at the side.

Another bicycle has no chain, the propelling power being provided on the lever principal.

An invalid's tricycle is one of the new things shown. Hand power can be used when desired, and altogether it is a very attractive machine. A bicycle precussion motor, weighing 12¾ pounds, is also to be seen.

It is very interesting to American manufacturers to note that there is but one English concern showing wheels in the Garden. The great argument of the makers in the "Tight Little Isle" is that steel rims are far superior to wood rims, which are now almost universal in this country. The wheels exhibited by the solitary English company sell for $140 and $160.

Wooden handlebars are on view, and it is claimed for them that they greatly lessen the vibration. Wooden frames are also exhibited. A sextuplet shown at the Fowler stand attracts much attention. It is geared to 150.

Beginning to-day, there will be music by Prof. D'Aquins military band afternoon and evening. A feature of the programme for this evening will be the playing of "The Times March," composed by the professor. The entire programme for the day is as follows:

Afternoon.

PART I.

March, "St. Quentin"	Keler-Bela
Overture, "King of Yevetot"	Adam
Waltz, "Kiss"	Strauss
Selection, "La Belle Helene"	Offenbach
Fest Polonaise	Kuhner
Grand medley, "Pleasant Memories"	Beyer
Gavotte, "Stephanie"	Czibulka
Grand Spanish descriptive Fantasie, "A Feast in Aranjuez"	Demerseman

PART II.

March, "Queen of Sheba"	Gounod
Overture, "Zampa"	Herold
Waltz, "Violets"	Waldteufel
Grand popular selection, "On Broadway"	De Witt
Anvil Polka	Parlon
Gems of Scotland	Cavalini
March, "On Popular Songs"	Kappey

Evening.

PART I.

Coronation March, "Prophet"	Meyerbeer
Overture, "Crown Diamonds"	Auber
Waltz, "My Queen"	Coote
Grand popular medley, "A Night in New-York"	Brook
La Czarine (request)	Ganne
Grand selection, "Faust"	Gounod
Spanish danza, "La Paloma"	Yradier

PART II.

"THE TIMES March"	D'Aquin
Overture, "Bohemian Girl"	Balfe
Waltz "The Waves"	Metra
Grand pot-pourri of war songs, "Recollections of the War"	Beyer
Polka, "Minuet"	Waldteufel
Selection, "The Mikado"	Sullivan
Galop, "Ins Centrum"	Stassny

As on Saturday evening, the members of the Metropolitan clubs will attend the show to-night as the guests of the Board of Trade. Another large attendance is therefore expected, and, should the weather be fine, it will probably be fully as large as at the opening. The bicycle agents and manufacturers will have their first business session this forenoon, beginning at 9 o'clock. It is expected that much business will be transacted.

President Willison of the League of American Wheelmen is expected at the show today or to-morrow. Secretary Abbott Bassett is due from Boston to-night; Chief Consul Sterling Elliott of Massachusetts is already here, and other prominent league men are coming.

The Cycle Board of Trade will have several important meetings this week, the adjourned annual meeting on Wednesday being the chief one for many reasons. It is generally understood that R. Philip Gormully will succeed A. G. Spalding as President if the latter declines to run again for the office. The present Secretary and Treasurer, it is said, is slated for reappointment.

NOVEL CENTURY RUN CONDITIONS.

A Plan by Which to Reduce the Possibility of Accidents.

The Century Wheelmen of New-York, in order to reduce the possibility of accidents that usually occur to riders on century runs by their habit of crowding on the leaders, and make it pleasanter for those participating, will introduce an entirely new feature on their opening century to Patchogue, L. I., announced for Sunday, April 26.

It is proposed to divide the riders into sections or companies of the same size, each under a competent Captain, and have them keep a certain distance apart. To distinguish the different sections, each Captain will wear a sash of a distinctive color, and the badges of the riders in his section will be of a corresponding shade. Prizes will be given to the Captains of sections bringing the largest number of survivors through.

The riders will be assigned to the different sections in the order in which their entries are received, commencing with the first section immediately following the pacemakers. Club members or others desiring to be assigned to the same section should send their entries in together. Clubs sending twenty-five entries or over have the privilege of designating one of their number as Captain of a section.

Ladies will have the privilege of being assigned to a section by themselves, if they choose, with one of their number as Captain; otherwise they will be placed in the different sections in the order their entries are received. The entrance fee will be $1 and the survivor's medal $1 extra. In order that all riders desiring to participate will have an equal chance of a position in the sections at the head of the line, no entries will be received before March 29, four weeks previous to the run.

IS YOUR FRAME SPRUNG?

A Method by Which a Serious Defect Can Be Detected.

Not infrequently one finds that his wheel runs hard, without any apparent cause, when the very obvious cause is that the frame is out of true. Frames are often slightly sprung by turning in sandy places, says an expert, by a fall, or, in the case of a heavy rider, by the strain on the sprockets of going up a heavy hill. Sometimes the irregularity can be detected by the eye. If it cannot be seen, then the wheels and sprockets should be tested to see if they are in line.

The front and rear wheels should track. If they are set true between the forks, and the frame is straight, they will do so. If the wheels are both centred in the forks, are as far from one side as from the other, then it is quite simple to try them for the trueness of the frame. Turn the wheel upside down, getting the handlebars straight, and set both wheels spinning; with a piece of string long enough to reach from one end of the machine to another, see if it can be stretched taut and be held so as to be put a little above the centre of the tires. Better still, because it does not allow of deception by irregular tires, is to take two strings and hold one on each side of the rims.

If the spinning wheels bring the rims in constant contact with the strings on both sides, the frame is true. To ascertain whether or not the sprockets are in line, a string can also be used. Take off the chain, and, making a loop in the end of the string, put it over a tooth of the front sprocket. Then draw it taut to the rear sprocket, and hold it so as to see if every tooth of the smaller sprocket will touch the string. If the rear sprocket is true, as it is apt to be, a similar test can be made of the front sprocket. If the sprockets and wheels are true to themselves, but out of line in relation to each other, it means that the frame is out of true.

CYCLIST BOWLERS' AVERAGES.

Sawyer Still Leading in the Metropolitan Individual Competition.

With the first half of the bowling tournament of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs at an end, and twenty-four competitors ranging high in the list of contestants for THE TIMES Medal and other trophies, the individual race promises an exciting finish. The averages of the leaders, notably that of Sawyer, is higher than is usual in club tourneys. Starr's record up to date is very promising; he is second in the list, and has played in four more games than either first or third man. The averages follow:

Name and Team.	Games.	Average.
Sawyer, Golden Rod	5	179⅓
Starr, Golden Rod	9	178 1-9
Dunphy, Tourist	5	175 2-5
Olozaga, Atalanta	8	169⅝
Berdan, Tourist	10	169½
Wilckens, Golden Rod	8	169⅜
Meyer, Golden Rod	10	167 4-5
Shiman, Golden Rod	8	166⅝
Millar, Atalanta	10	166 2-5
Riordan, Catholic	10	166
J. Beam, Riverside	10	164½
Wadleigh, Jersey City	8	163⅞
Starratt, Jersey City	10	161 2-5
Taylor, Tourist	10	160 4-5
Huson, Harlem	6	159⅝
Brock, Catholic	10	157
H. Beam, Riverside	10	156½
Halsey, Atalanta	10	156 1-5
Lockwood, Jersey City	10	156
Cordner, Hudson County	10	154 7-10
Duncan, Hudson County	10	154 3-10
Meyer, Manhattan	10	154
Terbell, Atalanta	10	152½
Pelin, Manhattan	10	150½
Drew, Tourist	10	149

A GAME FOR EACH TEAM.

Bowling Scores of the Columbia and Liberty Wheelmen Match.

The bowling teams of the Columbia and Liberty Wheelmen played their championship games in the tourney of the Long Island Association of Cycling Clubs Saturday night. The first game resulted in an easy victory for the Liberty boys. Both teams, however, played an erratic game. The second game was a more even and better played contest, and resulted in a victory for the Columbia Wheelmen. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

LIBERTY W. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	COLUMBIA W. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
McElroy	3	4	166	Boe	0	3	115
Tilden	1	1	111	Gaden	0	5	118
Gere	1	6	154	Collins	2	2	132
A. Winkler	3	3	139	Ruprecht	2	5	150
Weiss	2	3	136	Letzkus	2	3	137
Total	10	17	706	Total	6	18	652

SECOND GAME.

LIBERTY W. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	COLUMBIA W. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
McElroy	1	9	185	Boe	2	6	166
Tilden	1	1	111	Gaden	5	3	187
Gere	2	2	128	Collins	1	4	150
Weiss	3	2	141	Ruprecht	3	4	160
A. Winkler	3	2	133	Letzkus	4	2	131
Total	12	20	758	Total	15	19	774

LONG ISLAND BOWLERS.

Pequods Now First in the Interesting Tourney Across the Bridge.

Last week was an eventful one among the bowlers of the Long Island Association of Cycling Clubs. The difficulty with the New-Utrecht Wheelmen was smoothed over for the present, but its action has been a source of worry to Chairman Boe. The Pequod Wheelmen have advanced still further in the club competition, while the Bushwick Wheelmen have lost some ground, and are now tied by the Kings County Wheelmen for second place.

Lewis of the Brooklyn Bicycle Club has jumped into first place for THE NEW-YORK TIMES Highest Average Medal, and the big fellow is anxious to add the trophy to the many prizes at the Hanson Place clubhouse. The team records follow:

Club.	Won.	Lost.	High Score.
Pequod Wheelmen	15	3	863
Bushwick Wheelmen	11	7	930
Kings County Wheelmen	11	7	824
Brooklyn Bicycle Club	10	8	925
Liberty Wheelmen	10	8	812
Columbia Wheelmen	9	9	874
South Brooklyn Wheelmen	5	13	826
New-Utrecht Wheelmen	1	17	702

Riversides' Special Meeting.

The Riverside Wheelmen have long been talking about a new clubhouse, but now that they have an opportunity to secure the Pontiac house, in Amsterdam Avenue, between Eighty-first and Eighty-second Streets, there seems to be some opposition to the movement. It is said that the Pontiac place, which was formerly used by the Tammany political club of that name, will cost the wheelmen $7,000 a year, and this sum, the conservatives say, is far too large for 175 members to pay for. Whether the club will take the house will be determined at a special meeting to-morrow evening at the Riversides' home, in West One Hundred and Fourth Street.

Magnitude of the Cycle Industry.

A Western trade paper has endeavored to show the magnitude of the cycle industry by the aid of figures. It has compiled the number of factories in each State, and the result furnishes food for reflection. The figures show as follows: Alabama, 3; California, 5; Connecticut, 11; Colorado, 3; Delaware, 1; District of Columbia, 3; Illinois, 110, (Chicago, 88;) Indiana, 30; Iowa, 2; Kentucky, 4; Kansas, 2; Michigan, 19; Minnesota, 2; Maine, 1; Maryland, 7; Missouri, 8; New-York, 80; New-Hampshire, 1; New-Jersey, 9; Nebraska, 3; Ohio, 36; Pennsylvania, 21; Rhode Island, 2; South Dakota, 1; Texas, 2; Tennessee, 3; Utah, 1; Virginia, 1; Wyoming, 1; Wisconsin, 14.

The Cyclists' Bridge Bill.

Chief Consul Potter was in Albany last Thursday, and it was largely through his efforts that Assemblyman George C. Austin introduced the so-called bridge bill. This provides for the free passage of wheelmen over the Brooklyn Bridge. Mr. Potter believes the bill will become a law.

Cyclers Won at Whist.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The contest last night between the Capital Bicycle Club of this city and the Hamilton Club of Philadelphia, for the possession of the American Whist League trophy, was won by the Capital Club by a score of six tricks.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—"Bill" Martin is now in Australia, and is winning races, too, says Bicycle News. He was something of a "terror" to the natives while in France. With arms almost of gorilla length and hands that should belong to a human piledriver, "Bill" was particularly formidable. One time Siobud—whose real name was Dubois, but who assumed the equivalent of a reversed spelling in order not to conflict with the veteran Jules Dubois—tried to crowd Martin on the pole during a race, but one of those ponderous paws gave him a set-back while its owner kept right on riding.

—The New-Rochelle Wheelmen are making elaborate preparations for the smoker to be given Jan. 31. A number of boxers and wrestlers have been engaged to give exhibitions. There will be also club swinging and an unusually good musical programme.

—The Huguenot Wheelmen of New-Rochelle have decided to hold a bicycle show of their own at their clubhouse on Feb. 6, 7, and 8, afternoon and evening. All the prominent makes of bicycles will be exhibited.

—Homer Morgan Moore, Alvin Elsert, Thomas Daly, Morton Jack, and Bert L. Toplitz are the latest members elected by the Century Wheelmen of New-York.

—"Freddie" Van Sicklen of this city and Chicago contemplates an extended tour of California and Mexico as soon as the show is over.

—"Little Joe" Harrison of Asbury Park is very proud of his record for last season. He got 17 firsts, 7 seconds, and 6 thirds.

—The Brooklyn Bicycle Club's bowling team lost two games in Bantle's Flatbush tourney on last Saturday night.

—"Charlie" Newton, the Stafford Springs wonder, says he will retire from the racing path after this year.

—The team bowling tournament of the Kings County Wheelmen is a great success.

HURT IN A FOOTBALL GAME.

Player Findley Internally Injured in a Contest at Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 19.—There was a serious accident in the foot game played here yesterday between the International Athletic Club and the Scottish-Americans. These teams are having a hard struggle for the lead in the championship series of the National Association Football League. The accident happened in the second half, when the Internationals had a good lead and the Scots were forcing the play to equalize the score Findley, one of the Scots forwards, was playing like a demon, and although he is comparatively a light weight, he had no hesitation in charging the 250-pound full backs of the Internationals. He ran against W. Flynn, and the collision which resulted prostrated him.

An ambulance was sent for, and Dr. Robertson discovered that the player had several ribs broken and was injured internally. He was taken to a hospital.

After the player was removed, the game was resumed, and when hostilities finally ended, it was found that it was a tie, each team having scored 3 goals.

The teams lined up as follows:

Scottish-Americans.	Positions.	Internationals.
Wildt	Goal	McKay
Wilson	Full backs	Flynn
Dawson		O'Donnell
Cutler	Half backs	W......aylor
McCance		Stubbs
McDonald		Kimberlin
Gafney	Right wing	N......Gemmell
Hill		Higgins
McCulloch	Centre	Jamieson
Findley	Left wing	Bohanna
McGee		Jones

Referee—M. Gorevin, Centreville A. C. Linesmen—J. Spence for Scottish-Americans; M. H. Humphries for International A. C. Goals kicked—Jones, Jamieson, and Gemmell for International A. C.; Hill, Gafney, and McDonald for Scottish-Americans.

The New Cricket Club.

The formation of a strong cricket club to play on the grounds of the old St. George Cricket Club, Hoboken, was practically decided upon at a meeting on Saturday night. It is expected that the club will start with nearly 100 members, and not alone be able to play teams in the Metropolitan District Cricket League and New-York Cricket Association, but also have a large schedule of mid-week games for veteran and junior teams, and those who are not strong enough to take part in the championship matches.

It was decided to hold another meeting in about two weeks, when officers will be elected and the club regularly organized. Jerome Flannery, Post Office Box 1,211, New-York, is acting as Secretary pro tem., and he has received many encouraging letters from several prominent cricketers, who have promised to work in the interests of the club.

Squadron A's Entertainment.

Squadron A, Major Charles F. Roe, Commander, will give an entertainment at its new armory, Madison Avenue and Ninety-fourth Street, Friday evening, Jan. 31. The affair will consist of a reception and dance for which elaborate arrangements are being made, to include handsome decorations and the flooring over of the space used in the armory for the riding ring. A large number of invitations will be issued. Some of the guests to be invited will be Gov. Morton and staff and several officers of the army and National Guard. Although the troopers have bee in their new quarters about a year, the entertainment will celebrate the formal opening of the armory.

Stevens Athletic Association Officers.

HOBOKEN, Jan. 19.—At a recent meeting of the Stevens Institute Athletic Association the following officers were elected for the coming year: Gordon L. Hutchins, '97, President; W. E. Mallalieu, '97, Vice President; Rossiter Scott, '98, Treasurer; De Lamater, '98, Secretary; Hunter, '97, Kennedy, '98, and Frank, '98, Executive Board. The Treasurer's report showed a balance of $88.55.

CYCLES AND CYCLE MAKERS.

Mechanical Matters and Trade Talk of Interest to Riders.

—All visitors at the Cycle Show do not appreciate that there are a number of exhibits outside the big building well worth going to see, if they are the least interested in cycles as cycles. Some of the biggest makers and best-known wheels are among this exclusive element. The Overman Wheel Company, maker of the long famous Victor, is eminent in this respect. This concern boasts of not being in the "passing show" as it terms it. Instead, it has its local warerooms at 23 Warren Street, neatly arranged with an exhibit of its 1896 models. The Overman people have ever been conservative and little inclined to join in a "hurrah" of any kind. In its product it clings to substantiality in preference to talking points, though it is well known in the trade that the Victor crank-fastening of 1895 has received the flattery of much imitation.

—At the Fifth Avenue and Park Avenue Hotels are interesting exhibits which will continue during the show week. At the first named, Herman Boker & Co. have, in addition to their cycles, samples of their various lines of sundries, taken from their salesrooms at 101 Duane Street. The display is made in Parlor G, under the charge of Messrs. Funke & Calhoun, and it is instructive in showing some of the progress made in the construction of such cycle accessories as lamps, &c. The wheels to be seen are the Eldredge, Belvidere, and I. X. L. At the Park Avenue, the New-Haven cycles are to be seen. While comparatively a new-comer, the wheel has commanded considerable attention because of its mechanical excellencies. Every feature of it is "high grade" in the true sense of the term.

—With respect to the amount of true mechanical knowledge among the managers and salesmen in the bicycle trade matters are much better than they were a year or two ago. There is still a lamentable lack of sound information on the part of many salesmen who are also riders. Here and there occurs some shining exception to the rule of ignorance, and such exceptions are doing much toward disseminating the mechanical knowledge of cycles which every rider should possess. Frank S. Ray, manager of the New-York branch of Gormully & Jeffery, at 945 Eighth Avenue, is one such exception, and while there are many others, there are few who can tell what they know in the clear incisive language that he commands. Riders who engage him in discussing the merits of wheels find that it is an educational feast.

—Some riders who were heard at the show discussing the novelties in the Stearns wheels, such as the flattened rear forks and offset on one side only, evidenced lamentable ignorance in criticising the offset as weakening. This device is, in fact, just the reverse, and is made so by the drop forging used in connection with it. The offset is not in the tubing, but in the forging. The Stearns product shows up a number of novelties, but Yellow Fellows have never been accused of having anything unmechanical about them.

—A line of superb wheels stalled in a little space on the first gallery of the Twenty-sixth Street side of the Garden, is the long known line made by Iver Johnson, which has recently taken on this name. It is an old established wheel under a new designation, but besides the name there are a number of things new about it. One thing is certain, E. H. Wilcox, who is in charge, will make the most of his little space, and soon teach visitors that the Iver Johnson is worth while going up into the gallery to see.

—A tendency to run the point of the fork crown down the side of the forks is noticeable. It looks neat, but it has a virtue beyond this. It helps distribute the vibration at the point where forging and tubing meets. Where light tubing and heavy forgings come together abruptly there is concentration of vibration and consequent crystallization, which is the death of metal.

—Charles Schwalbach, lately of Brooklyn, has taken managerial charge of the cycle department of the Whitman Saddle Company, which appears in the field this year with a line of two high grade and two second grade wheels, both made in men's and women's styles.

—E. C. Hinck, who has the local agency for the gold crank Falcons of the Yost Manufacturing Company is going to join the other notables in the cycle row on Broadway. He will locate at 337, about Feb. 10, and then abandon his present quarters at 1 Park Place.

—Eddie Bald of the Columbia team, and the bright particular star of the Class B firmament, was taken into the fold of the Quill Club Wheelmen Saturday.

Geographical.

From The Boston Commercial Bulletin.

"Those sandwiches remind me of my native town," said the Massachusetts man at the railway restaurant.

"Dedham?" asked the girl at the counter.

"No, Needham."

A FINE RACE PROMISED

College Students Pleased at the Present Rowing Situation.

CANDIDATES NOW HARD AT WORK

Harvard, Columbia, Cornell and Pennsylvania Expect to Have Unusually Good Crews for the Contest.

Columbia College students view the present rowing situation with much satisfaction They think that a four-cornered race with Cornell, Pennsylvania, and Harvard, or a five-cornered race, in which Yale could row, will be a great boon to collegiate rowing in general, and to Columbia aquatics in particular.

For years Columbia has favored a race in which a goodly number of boats compete.. The victory of the '95 'Varsity eight has recalled to the minds of the undergraduates and the alumni Columbia's past successes upon the water, and the fact that the only 'Varsity which ever secured an English conquest represented their Alma Mater. Of course these pleasant reminiscences open the pockets of those who ought to support the eight, and thus Columbia's chances are materially brightened.

Of the thirty men who presented themselves for the 'Varsity crew, twenty-one are still retained by Capt. Prentice. Of these four rowed in the '95 'Varsity boat, five in the '98 freshman boat, one in the '95, and one in the '96 freshman eights. The others are, to all intents and purposes, "green" men. They are, nevertheless, big, strapping fellows, quick to learn the stroke and strong enough to pull the oar when once they have acquired the art.

A comparison of the present candidates with those who at this time last year were trying for the '95 boat, gives very favorable results. Although the '95 men were somewhat heavier, this year's aspirants are by no means light. They average 157¾ pounds. With a normal gain of ten or twelve pounds, which almost every man takes on while training, 170 pounds, or thereabout, should be their average three months hence. It should be remembered that this is an estimate upon twenty-one men. Taking the eight heaviest students now at the machines one obtains an average of 167¼ pounds.

As regards experience there are eleven men this year who have previously pulled oars. Last year not a single man had handled any other than a freshman oar. Nine of this year's men have been taught the same stroke by one man, Walter B. Peet, whereas the seven experienced men last year had rowed under as many coaches and had been taught as many different strokes. In weight, height, and physical development this year's inexperienced men are fully equal to last year's.

In general, then, it may be said that the nucleus for this year's crew is much better than that of last year, and the new men as good. Hence, Columbia's prospects in rowing are very, very bright.

Concerning the training of the crew, it can now be most definitely stated that Walter B. Peet will keep a supervisory eye upon the men throughout the entire Spring. He will not, however, be present at the gymnasium daily. He is working for a medical degree and cannot afford the time. Capt. Prentice, however, will conduct the work under his direction.

Waters of Troy, will manufacture two new shells; one for the 'Varsity and the other for the freshman crew. They will each be fitted with Mr. Peet's recent invention to facilitate coaching.

AN EARLY DATE WANTED.

Cornell May Send a Crew to Henley if She Wins at Poughkeepsie.

ITHACA, N. Y., Jan. 19.—The announcement of the agreement for a quadrangular boat race between Columbia, Cornell, Pennsylvania, and Harvard has created almost as much enthusiasm among the undergraduates of the university as did the announcement last year that Cornell would row in the Henley regatta. The most significant article in the agreement, of course, is the clause which does not allow any other college to enter the race, if the representatives of one of the parties to the agreement make objection.

Nowhere in the agreement is Yale mentioned. Although three conferences were held—two between Columbia, Pennsylvania, and Cornell, and one between Columbia, Pennsylvania, Cornell, and Harvard—the name of Yale was not alluded to, nor has any official communication been received from New-Haven which would indicate a desire upon her part to enter the quadrangular race.

Cornell will endeavor to have the date for the race set as early in June as possible, so that an opportunity may be given for crossing to the other side and taking part in the Henley regatta, provided, of course, that the carnelian and white is first at the finish on this side. Dean White is at present in communication with the Henley authorities, and as soon as the date of the great English regatta is decided upon Cornell will know what to urge in the matter of date for the quadrangular race. If the Englishmen decide to have their regatta in July, there is little doubt that Cornell will at least enter again in March for the grand challenge cup.

This new agreement naturally places Cornell in a better condition all around. The quadrangular agreement is for one year only, and does not affect the two-year Harvard-Cornell agreement arranged previously. It obviates the necessity and danger of training a crew for two races at different times, as would have been the case had Cornell been obliged to row in the dual with Harvard and the triangular with Columbia and Pennsylvania.

At the various conferences the proposition was considered to make the distance to be rowed three miles instead of four, but it was finally decided to stick to the old four-mile distance, for this year at least.

HARVARD'S BUSY OARSMEN.

Interest Greatly Increased Owing to the Quadrangular Race.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 19.—Though all the branches of athletic sport are now well under way at Harvard, with the exception of football, the greatest interest at present centres in the 'Varsity and Freshman crews, owing to the fact that there will be the big quadrangular races with Columbia, Cornell, and Pennsylvania. Both crews have been hard at training for two weeks.

The squad of candidates has been thinned down. There are two crews of 'Varsity men and four of freshmen. Both lots are reduced by 50 per cent. from what they were a week ago. The list of 'Varsity candidates is as follows:

First Crew.		Second Crew.
Hollister	Stroke	Stillman
Jennings	Seven	A. Brewer
Sprague	Six	Wheeler
Perkins	Five	Chatman
Stevenson	Four	Ames
Donald	Three	Moulton
Bullard	Two	Hayes
Goodrich	Bow	Bull

Every one of these men is a well-known athlete, and a powerfully intelligent fellow. Six of the sixteen have rowed in Harvard-Yale races, and several more have trained with the crew up to the last moment, and have been taken to New-London as substitutes. Hollister, Jennings, Stevenson, Bullard, Stillman, and Chatman are the 'Varsity men. Sprague and Perkins would have rowed last year on the crew but for illness. Sprague was Captain of the '97 freshman crew. Perkins was a freshman last year, and rowed on the crew up to the last month. Goodrich, Ames, and Bull were on last year's freshman crew. Donald is the clever football player of last season. Brewer was last year's football Captain. Wheeler and Hayes and Moulton were all 'Varsity football players.

The prospects of a good crew are excellent. Coach Watson has been convinced that the Harvard stroke is a failure, and has adopted a stroke much resembling the Yale stroke, with increased leg drive.

SQUABBLES OF STEEPLECHASERS.

National Association Wants to Restrict Powers of the Hunt Club.

The controversy between the National Steeplechase and National Hunt Associations is now in the hands of The Jockey Club for consideration. The last-named body and the Steeplechase Association received copies on Thursday last of the resolution passed at the National Hunt Governors' meeting, Tuesday, Jan. 14, which was described in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of the following day. Embodied in the resolution was a protest against the Steeplechase Association's proposed intention to restrict the National Hunt's authority to race meetings of strictly an amateur nature.

No reply from the Steeplechase Association to the protest is expected before the meeting of its Stewards Thursday, Feb. 6, the date they voted at their December meeting to take final action on the proposition to have their association's racing Rule 3, Part III., amended so as to curtail the National Hunt's powers. If the new rule is adopted, in face of the Hunt Association's protest, and The Jockey Club does not revoke the amendment there will be a war between the Steeplechase and Hunt Associations, or at least, will be forced into disruption before the racing season begins again hereabouts.

The feeling at present in the Hunt Association is not to abide by any unfavorable decision, a refusal that would surely result in the ruling off of the rebellious members, and such action would mean the disciplining of members of The Jockey Club and the Hunt and Steeplechase Associations also, as many belong to the three organizations.

The Steeplechase Association was organized in January of last year by August Belmont, S. S. Howland, Frederick Gebhard, A. J. Cassatt, and others, while the National Hunt can date its formation back to the latter part of the eighties.

For a long time the latter organization was known as the American Hunt and Pony Racing Association, which title was altered in 1894 to Steeplechase, Hunt, and Pony Racing Association, and changed again about a year ago, when the association took its present appellation. At first the members gave pony race meetings, notably at Huntington, L. I., which is considered the birthplace of the sport in this country, and gradually open races and events over the sticks were included in the programmes. Besides at Huntington, meetings were usually held each year at Hempstead, L. I., Washington, D. C.; Philadelphia, White Plains, N. Y.; Baltimore, Danbury, Conn.; Brookline, Mass.; Newport, Long Branch, Linden, N. J., and Saratoga. This list includes the locations of three country clubs under whose auspices the races were given.

At present the association has a membership of 145 names, some of which are Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., Ralph N. Ellis, H. A. Buck, respectively, the President, Vice President, and Secretary and Treasurer; Harry Brookman, Alexander Brown, Charles Pfizer, Jr., E. C. La Montague, W. H. Sands, Jenkins Van Schaick, Thomas W. Myers, B. F. Clyde, J. R. Wood, George Lee, S. D. Riddle, F. M. Ware, Craig Wadsworth, H. K. Vingut, E. T. H. Talmage, J. R. Townsend, Barclay Warburton, E. F. Beale, W. W. Tucker, George R. Wales, Albert Stevens, E. N. Nichols, N. C. Reynal, Frank Seabury, Charles E. Mather, P. S. P. Randolph, Dr. Andrew Smith, A. P. Gardner, William M. Manly, John R. Valentine, and O. W. Bird.

Last year five meetings were held under the association's rules. They were given by the country clubs at Philadelphia, Brookline, Mass.; Narragansett Pier, the Genesee Valley Hunt at Geneseo, N. Y., and the Rose Tree Hunt of Media, Penn. The total amount distributed in purses at those meetings was $11,265. Secretary H. A. Buck in his report for 1895 says that the association's prospects for a successful season of 'cross-country sport at hunt and country clubs were never better.

PUZZLED OVER THE KNEEBS CASE.

German Authorities Do Not Know What to Do with Bethel.

BERLIN, Jan. 19.—The case of the American horse owner, Robert T. Kneebs, who was convicted last Monday and sentenced to nine months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of 1,000 marks for starting on the German tracks an entry alleged to have been the mare Bethel under the name of Nellie Kneebs, has taken developments which may lead to diplomatic communications between Berlin and Washington. One of the German Consuls in the United States, it appears, in certifying to the signatures appended to the depositions of some of Kneebs's witnesses, characterized the witnesses as unworthy of belief, and declared that their testimony was only worth so many dollars, implying that they were paid for what they had sworn to and had sworn to only what they had been paid for. Such a statement accompanying the documents received here is held to be a breach of the law.

The Consul, it is contended, had no right to communicate to his Government his personal ideas of the character of the American witnesses, nor had he the right to take any other course than to send the papers to Berlin for what they were worth and without comment.

The authorities are further puzzled to know what to do with the mare Bethel, or Nellie Kneebs, which, according to the judgment of the court, was forfeited to the State. Kneebs has given notice of appeal against the verdict and sentence against him, and pending the decision of the Imperial Court upon the appeal, the mare, which has been seized in accordance with the judgment of the court of trial, must be kept at the expense of the authorities. If Kneebs succeeds in his appeal, he will claim damages from the authorities for any deterioration in the form or condition of the mare, and if he can prove that there has been any, there can scarcely be any successful appeal against such a finding.

Kneebs says he was very much surprised at the verdict of the jury in his case, and declares that he will produce the real Bethel, which is now in America, before the Imperial Court when the hearing of his appeal comes up.

SEVENTH REGIMENT SHOOTING.

Capt. Rand of Company F Wins a Diamond Medal—Corp. Taylor's Record.

The weekly rifle competitions at the Seventh Regiment Armory range on Saturday evening resulted in some remarkable scores. The matches were the Bull's Eye, standing and prone. Corp. T. B. Taylor of Company I broke all records for the match in the prone position, getting 21 bulls. Capt. G. W. Rand of Company F won the Diamond Badge, by making the largest number of bull's eyes in both matches. The conditions for the match, (standing,) were: "Ten shots; two entries; bull's eyes only to count, and the greatest number in any string to win; three prizes, the third of which, The Rifles, goes to the man making the third best score; to be held until again competed for." The conditions for the other position were the same, except that any man making ten bull's eyes shall continue shooting until he misses the centre.

The prize winners in the match shot standing were as follows:

	Bull's Eyes.
Capt. G. W. Rand, Company F	9
Corp. A. Stevens, Company F	8
Corp. C. Drake, Company F	7

Other high scores were made by the following:

Sergt. E. C. Robinson, Company C	7
Private J. W. Halstead, Company C	6
Private J. D. Ford, Company F	6
Private A. Balthasar, Company C	6
Sergt. J. M. Moe, Company G	6
Sergt. C. L. Comfort, Company F	5
Corp. R. M. Kalloch, Company H	5
Corp. A. E. Wells, Company E	5
Corp. E. P. Fowler, Company B	5
Corp. W. N. Bavier, Company C	5
Corp. J. L. Roberts, Jr., Company I	5

In the match shot in the prone position, the prizes winners were:

Corp. T. B. Taylor, Company I, (21 bulls)	10
Sergt. J. Dwight, Jr., N. C. S., (15 bulls)	10

Other scores were as follows:

Corp. E. W. Lancaster, Company H, (12 bulls)	10
Corp. A. Stevens, Company F	9
Sergt. E. C. Robinson, Company C	9
Corp. R. M. Kalloch, Company H	9
Private J. D. Ford, Company F	9
Private E. H. Fitch, Company F	9
Private J. W. Halstead, Company C	9

The competition for the Diamond Badge, awarded to the man making the best total in the above matches, resulted as follows:

	Standing.	Prone.	T't'l.
Capt. G. W. Rand, Co. F	9	8	17
Corp. A. Stevens, Co. F	8	9	17
Sergt. E. C. Robinson, Co. C	7	9	16
Corp. C. Drake, Co. F	7	8	15
Private J. D. Ford, Co. F	6	9	15
Private J. W. Halstead, Co. C	6	9	15

The following qualified as sharpshooters:

	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Total.
Lieut. H. Melville, Veteran	33	35	68
Private D. C. Meyer, Co. C	33	34	67
Capt. R. McLean, Co. K	32	35	67
Private B. F. Goodspeed, Co. F	33	33	66
Private C. W. Wood, Co. B	33	32	65
Corp. O. H. Keep, Jr., Co. I	31	34	65
Sergt. J. M. Jones, Co. B	31	34	65
Private W. D. Edwards, Co. F	31	34	65

C. W. Wood also won a prize for the best score made by a non-sharpshooter.

The Abeel Match will be shot on the Seventh's range, beginning on the 23d inst.

Scores of the Twenty-second.

The Twenty-prize Match for non-winners was continued at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory range on Saturday night, the scores showing a vast improvement over those of the previous Saturday. Capt. Lilliendahl of Company C is still first, with 47 out of a possible 50. The twenty men who are thus far entitled to prizes are:

	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Total.
Capt. Lilliendahl, Company C	23	24	47
Sergt. Romaine, Company I	21	25	46
Sergt. Price, Company E	22	23	45
Private Conrow, Company C	21	24	45
Private Sterling, Company E	21	24	45
Private Hanlon, Company H	21	23	44
Capt. Tuttle, staff	21	22	43
Private Dressler, Company I	21	22	43
Private McDermott, Company C	21	22	43
Private Stevens, Company C	23	19	42
Private Berwick, Company H	20	22	42
Private Mood, Company A	20	21	41
Private Sargen, Company I	19	21	40
Private Sears, Company C	17	21	38
Private Purdy, Company A	17	20	37
Lieut. Asten, Company C	17	20	37
Corp. Doubleday, Company E	16	20	36
Private Dean, Company H	15	18	33
Sergt. Clark, Company I	13	20	33
Private Barber, Company I	17	15	32

Ice Yachting on the Shrewsbury.

RED BANK, N. J., Jan. 19.—The Shrewsbury River Ice Yacht Club will hold its first race of the season to-morrow afternoon. Commodore Samuel Morford will present a cup to the owner of the victorious yacht. Among the starters will be the Commodore's boat Flaw, Edward Asay's Daisy, Frank Payne's Snowbird, and Charles Curtis's Mecca, all third-class yachts. The course will be the triangular one, distance ten miles.

Athletic Prospect at Union.

SCHENECTADY, Jan. 19.—George J. Sweetland, '97, Captain of the football team, and Charles Kilpatrick, the half-mile runner of Union College, Captain of the track athletic team, have tendered their resignations. Sweetland will probably go to Cornell in the Fall. He is a brother of Edwin Sweetland, Cornell's big guard. It is expected that even if Kilpatrick finishes the year he will not return next September. As Enders, '96, Captain of the baseball team, has already left college, the outlook for athletics is very unpromising.

Draw for Lasker and Pillsbury.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 19.—The final sitting in the fifth round of the International Chess Masters' tournament took place to-day, the results being as follows: Lasker and Pillsbury drew after 49 moves. Tschigorin beat Steinitz after 44 moves. The openings were Queen's gambit declined in both games.

The record up to date:

Players.	Won.	Lost.
Lasker	9½	5½
Pillsbury	7	8
Steinitz	7½	7½
Tschigorin	6	9
Total	30	30

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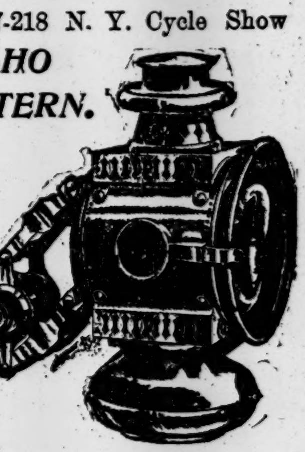

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Religious Notices.

COOPER UNION, Monday, Jan. 20, at 3:30 P. M.—Rev. A. C. Dixon of Brooklyn will preach on "Turning Points in Life"; Rev. S. Parkes Cadman will preside; W. S. Werden will sing; Miss Anna Park, cornetist; Mrs. Froelich, pianist; doors open at 2:45; admission free.

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CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young Swedish girl as competent chambermaid and seamstress or waitress; in small private family; has good city reference. L. S., 1,242 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By girl, lately landed, as chambermaid and waitress, or light houseworker; willing and obliging; can be recommended. 28 Amsterdam Av.; ring Carly's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a German-American Protestant girl as chambermaid, and to assist with other work; willing to go out of the city. Advertiser, 234 East 52d St.; ring second bell, O'Neill's.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman; competent chambermaid and seamstress; private family; four years' city references. 125 West 24th St., third bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady desires to procure a situation for her chambermaid and seamstress. Call, Monday and Tuesday, at the Dakota, West 72d St., Apartment 65.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman as competent chambermaid; willing to do fine washing; best city references. 228 East 41s St., Welsh's bell.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid or parlormaid in a private family; best city references. Oliver, 102 East 52d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—Thoroughly competent; reliable in every respect; first-class city references. M., Box 340 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By first-class chambermaid or parlormaid; five years' good personal reference. 118 East 63d St., third floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By French girl as chambermaid in private family; good city references. Reinert, 119 West 33d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By experienced young girl as chambermaid or waitress; personal reference. 201 West 66th St., one flight up.

Companions.

COMPANION, &c.—By a young lady as companion and help housekeeping; speaks German, French, English; dressmaking, fancy work; references. A. D., 332 East 125th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a young Swedish woman as first-class cook; personal city references; none but private American family; wages, $30. Care of Mrs. Sherwood, 435 East 9th Street.

COOK—BUTLER.—By French couple; middle aged; in private family; both industrious; reliable; best city references. M. E., 397 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By highly respectable person in small private family; thoroughly understands her business; first-class baker; reference satisfactory. Call Monday, 909 6th Av., second floor.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By reliable, willing, neat German Protestant; good cook and laundress; excellent reference; city or country. 211 East 34th St.

COOK.—By young woman as good family cook and assist with washing; good references. 438 West 52d St.

COOK.—By German girl in private American family; thoroughly competent; best city references. Louisa, 877 6th Av., top floor.

COOK.—First-class French and English cooking by day or week; highly recommended. W. G., 142 West 49th St.

COOK.—By young woman as competent cook; first-class city references; lady seen. 212 East 21st St.; ring twice.

COOK.—Man of experience wants position as cook and general man for gentleman's apartments. D. L., 69 6th Av.

COOK.—By a German economical cook; also perfect American cook; in private family; has city references. 246 West 33d St., one flight.

COOK, &c.—By a French girl as good cook, or to do kitchen or house work; sleep at home. L. G., 152 West 25th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; good baker; good reference. 108 West 40th St., basement bell.

COOK.—A lady wishes to find a place for her cook, a young woman whom she can highly recommend. 233 Madison Av., side entrance.

COOK or LAUNDRESS.—A respectable girl as cook or laundress in a private, American family; reference. A. N., Box 264 Times, Up Town.

COOK or COOK-HOUSEKEEPER.—Highest references; London experience; French cookery. Mrs. C., 302 East 21st St.

COOK.—By first-class French cook in private family; best reference. M., Box 393 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—Coarse washing; first-class; strictly temperate; competent girl; several years' reference; country or city. 139 6th Av.

COOK.—By Swedish cook in first-class family, where kitchenmaid is kept; good references. 245 East 37th St.

COOK.—In a private family; first-class city references; thoroughly understands cooking in all branches. 1,828 2d Av., Marker's bell.

COOK.—By respectable woman as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; good reference. 231 East 34th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By respectable woman as cook and laundress; four years' city reference. 482 3d Av.

COOK.—By young woman as competent cook in small private family; good city references. 215 East 34th St.

COOK.—By a young Englishwoman (Protestant) as cook in a private family; good reference. A. E., 372 7th Av.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By an economical, tidy young German as cook and laundress; city or country. 167 East 34th St.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook; good baker; city references. 708 3d Av.

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COOK.—By woman (34) as cook in private family only; country preferred; all kinds of soups, fish, meats, entrees, poultry, and game, jellies and creams; good baker; good reference; wages, $25. 347 West 38th St.; candy store.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook in private family where kitchenmaid is kept; has lived with some of the best families in New-York; last employer can be seen. A. S., care of Mrs. Lewis, 108 West 39th St.

COOK.—By an experienced woman as excellent cook in private family; thoroughly understands her business; three years' reference from her late employer, who can highly recommend her; wages, $35. 196 3d Av., Fitzpatrick's bell.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as good plain cook and do coarse washing; excellent bread and biscuit maker; city or country; first-class reference; wages, $20. M. A. H., 156 West 36th St.

COOK—BUTLER.—By a French couple; wife first-class cook, knowing pastry, bread, and dessert; husband competent butler; private family; best city references. French Couple, 152 West 25th St.

COOK.—Thorough; by an Englishwoman; competent in all branches of cooking; takes full charge; dinner and luncheons; marketing; kitchenmaid required; city references. D. L., 146 West 37th St.

COOK.—By a tidy young German; Protestant; good cook, excellent baker; thoroughly competent; best reference; city or country. 211 East 34th St., between 2d and 3d Avs.

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DAY'S WORK WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as excellent laundress and thorough cleaner; best of reference. 239 West 37th St., Room 3.

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DRESSMAKER.—By artistic dressmaker, perfect fitter, would like a few more customers by day or week; Paris styles; good judgment; many years' experience; references; will bring samples; purchase goods if wanted. Hanson, 108 West 42d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class cutter and fitter; home or out; costumes to order from $5; evening waists, $2.50; late with Worth in Paris and Redfern in London; try her. Mme. Amelie, 101 West 14th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent; takes work home or by day; latest skirts, waists, capes; also remodeling, alterations; children's dresses. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

DRESSMAKER.—By an expert, stylish dressmaker; accidentally open for engagement for a few days; first-class references. Miss B., 1,022 Lexington Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By experienced dressmaker; lastest Parisian styles in street and evening gowns; at home or out; terms, $2.50 per day. Miss Donaldson, 1,276 Broadway, near 33d St.

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DRESSMAKER.—Competent; to go out by day; terms, $2.50. Alice Hall, 1,276 Broadway, near 33d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By an excellent fitter; out by day; at home or out of city; best city reference. M., 134 West 33d St.

DRESSMAKER.—Does all kinds of seamstress work; to go out for $1.25 daily; references. Mrs. Stamm, 79 Greenwich Av.

$1.50 PER DIEM.—Dressmaker, thoroughly experienced in cutting and fitting tailor-made and evening costumes; neat worker; best reference. D. D., 396 Times, Up Town.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By visiting governess; diplomée; very successful; all French branches; has mornings disengaged; would take children out if necessary; first-class city references. Teacher, Box 337 Times, Up Town.

GOVERNESS.—English graduate; teaches English, history, literature, arithmetic, French, German, and music; highest English and city references; willing to go abroad. R. H., Box 261 Times, Up Town.

GOVERNESS.—By well-educated, refined French governess, with diploma; advanced music, English, German, &c.; several years' experience. M. A. B., Box 343 Times, Up Town.

GOVERNESS.—By refined North German as nursery governess or maid, understands kindergarten. L. L., 201 West 80th St.

GOVERNESS.—By a visiting or resident governess; very successful with backward children. Successful, 152 6th Av.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—By refined lady of social experience and cheerful disposition as housekeeper and ladies' companion; accustomed to travel; capable manage; reference from present employer. Housekeeper, Box 190 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a managing housekeeper, who is thoroughly qualified for such work; good manager; very economical; highly recommended; best city references; disengaged Feb. 1. E. J. K., 206 Madison Av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By an experienced, respectable girl as housekeeper; city or country; best references. Call, two days, B. D. A. H., 3 East 72d St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a lady as housekeeper. Mrs. Bronsen, 118 Charles St., near Hudson.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a Protestant woman, with a daughter, to do the entire work of a small family; references. Notley, Box 334 Times, Up Town.

HOUSEWORK, &c.—By a young German Protestant as general houseworker; plain cook; city or country. 167 East 34th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a good cook as houseworker in a private family; city reference. 126 West 25th St., third floor, Room 12.

HOUSEMAID.—With the best reference; willing to assist in pantry or do plain sewing. R. C., 910 6th Av.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—Experienced; competent; good knowledge of dressmaking and hairdressing; accustomed to travel; good family seamstress; best city references. K., 70 West 39th St., Lee's box.

LADY'S MAID.—By a German; speaks English and French; understands her duties thoroughly; has crossed the ocean many times; has best city and Paris references. L. F., 341 West 30th St., French Home.

LADY'S MAID.—Active, settled French Swiss Protestant of education as experienced lady's or children's attendant in Christian family; three languages; personal city references. 411 4th Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent French lady's maid; Protestant; speaks English and German; good seamstress; in a Christian family; best references. 164 West 36th St.; no cards.

LADY'S MAID.—By a good French lady's maid and good dressmaker; best reference. Care Mrs. Charlot, 328 West 59th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a first-class lady's maid; dressmaking, hairdressing, packing; speaks French. L. B., 25 East 14th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a young German; good references. J. W., Box 390 Times, Up Town.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—French; good dressmaker; no objection to light chamberwork, but no growing-up children; first-class city references; age, 35. F. M., 237 West 29th St.

MAID or SEAMSTRESS.—By a German dressmaker, perfect, as lady's maid or seamstress; by the day, in private family; takes also work at home. Lessler, 517 East 11th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a respectable Protestant girl as competent maid and seamstress; best references. Call, two days, L. A. D. H., 3 East 72d St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a French maid and seamstress; excellent hairdresser and packer; would travel. Parisian, 1,227 Broadway.

MAID.—Competent; by the day; is good dressmaker and seamstress; terms, $1.60; city references. M., Box 44, 159 East 47th St.

MAID.—Experienced courier wishes an engagement to travel; good sailor; best references. Advertiser, 216 West 33d St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By a respectable young girl to do laundry work or chamberwork and fine washing; willing and obliging. Conway, 231 East 58th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; excellent shirt, cuff, and collar ironer; also fine laces; best city references. E. M., care Mrs. Becker, 795 2d Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress, or do cleaning; by the day; best city reference. Mrs. Walpole, 451 West 56th St., two flights, back.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in private family; first-class shirt ironer; chamberwork; references. 216 West 36th St., second bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class young woman; private family; thoroughly competent; city reference. 108 West 39th St., McGregor's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress; willing and obliging; first-class city references. 426 3d Av., second floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class Swedish laundress; no chamberwork. Lindgren, 325 West 44th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent laundress in a private family; first-class reference. 212 East 76th St.; ring third bell, west side.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in private family; Swedish. 209 East 44th St., care of Hakenson.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent laundress; work by the day; is obliging. 313 East 24th St.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a competent, reliable young woman as experienced infant's nurse; takes entire charge; brings up on the bottle; five years' best city references; no objections to traveling. 1,396 2d Av.; ring Donnelly's bell.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a very competent infant's nurse; take full charge; or to care for a delicate child; first-class city reference. M., 940 3d Av.

NURSE.—By a Protestant young woman; nurse to infant or grown children; neat sewer; call Monday or Tuesday, at present employer's, 133 East 17th St., care Mrs. Smith.

NURSE.—By competent nurse; is capable of taking full charge of infant from birth; bring it up on bottle; five years' reference from last place; city or country. 307 East 37th St.

NURSE.—American doctors' reference; in good circumstances; to take charge at her home of baby girl for responsible parties. 132 West 63d St.

NURSE.—By an infant's nurse; thoroughly capable in every capacity; best references from last employer; willing to travel. S. S., 1,242 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a competent nurse; to an invalid, either lady or gentleman, or lady in confinement; long experience; terms moderate; best of reference. 145 East 22d St.

NURSE.—By an experienced English Protestant woman as infant's nurse or to young children; take entire charge; bring up on bottle; best reference. 416 East 26th St.

NURSE.—By competent Protestant child's nurse; good plain seamstress; good reference; city or country. 208 East 63d St.

NURSE.—By trained nurse, as nurse companion; would travel. B. B. B., 25 East 14th St.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID.—By a competent Canadian person as parlor or chamber maid; would assist with children; four years' best reference. N. S., Box 313 Times, Up Town.

PARLORMAID or CHAMBERMAID.—Experienced; has lived with leading families of New-York and Newport; highest personal testimonials; city or country. 211 East 31st St.

PARLORMAID.—A lady wishes to place young woman as parlormaid or waitress. Apply at present employer's, Monday, between 10 and 12 o'clock, 109 East 38th St.

PARLORMAID.—By a competent parlormaid; will assist butler; first-class city reference. 117 East 53d St., Healy's bell.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—Makes children's dresses and does all kinds of sewing and mending; home or out; $1. L. P., 1,227 Broadway.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS, &c.—By a young girl as waitress in a private family; willing to assist with chamberwork; best city reference. M. C., Box 400 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as first-class waitress in a private family; takes charge of dining room and silver, and can fill a butler's place. M. C., Box 40, 1,242 Broadway.

WAITRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable young woman as waitress and chambermaid; private family preferred. R. Geyer, 632 2d Av.

WAITRESS.—By young girl as competent waitress in private family; well recommended; 7 years' reference; lady seen. 218 East 47th St.

WAITRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—First-class; Norwegian; good references. 584 3d Av., care of Glowe.

WAITRESS.—By a Welsh Protestant as waitress or waiting upon an elderly lady; good reference. S. D., 372 7th Av.

WAITRESS.—By a competent waitress in a private family; assist with chamberwork; best city reference. M. R., 154 East 54th St.

WAITRESS.—First-class; in a private family; wages, $20. Call or address, Monday, N. L., 118 East 52d St.; ring Keefe's bell.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress for luncheons or dinner parties. A. MacGowan, 221 West 15th St.

WAITRESS.—Competent; in private family; best city reference. A., Box 338 Times, Up Town.

Washing.

WASHING.—By a respectable woman, family washing to do at her home; first-class laundress; plain clothes, 50 cents a dozen. C. M. Brown, 236 East 76th St.

WASHING.—Private family or gentlemen's washing; first-class laundress; open-air drying; reference. 348 East 77th St.; fourth bell, east side.

Miscellaneous.

A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITUATION with lady, to write for her; can make herself generally useful; private boarding house preferred; city reference. 1,167 2d Av.

HAIRDRESSER.—By experienced hairdresser, would like customers at their own residences. Miss Lindstrom, 342 East 13th St.

MASSEUSE.—Scientific massage given to ladies at their residence; Swedish movement; electric treatment for nervous diseases; physicians' references. Miss J. Jackson, 662 6th Av.

MASSEUSE.—By competent Swede, will treat ladies at their own residences; terms $1 per treatment; doctors' references. Masseuse, Box 341 Times, Up Town.

MASSAGE.—Ladies desiring treatment at residence by experienced graduate, or as companion to invalid. M. Nelson, 57 East 11th St.

OFFICE WORKER.—Not afraid of hard work or long hours; good penman. Penman, 152 6th Av.

OFFICE WORK.—By a young lady; correct and rapid writer; wages, $4 and car fare to begin, or more. M., Box 7, 1,242 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—By a good, earnest, thoughtful girl, where faithfulness to duties would be appreciated. Box 175, 152 6th Av.

YOUNG, RESPECTABLE COLORED GIRL wishes situation; willing to work; with three years' personal reference. Call two days, 227 West 18th St., C. M. L. Box.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Bookkeepers.

BOOKKEEPER.—By a young lady who has occupied for past six years responsible position as head bookkeeper in large first-class wholesale house; desires change; adequate recompense required; highest reference from present employers. B., Box 203 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—By a thorough, practical double-entry bookkeeper and cashier, just out of employment; seeks new engagement; twenty years' experience; six years last place; first-class references; will accept moderate salary. Ledger A, Box 202 Times.

Butlers.

BUTLER—LADY'S MAID.—By French couple. man as butler, wife as lady's maid or chambermaid; private family; willing and obliging; best city references. E. G., Box 335 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET—COOK.—By French couple in private family; useful man; understands table service; wife as a first-class cook; can give best of references. L. L., Box 392 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—English; age 30; single-handed or otherwise; willing and obliging; first-class on silver; eight years' city references. J., Box 339 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a sober, competent, reliable man; understands the care of silver thoroughly; neat, willing, and obliging; first-class references. J. S., Box 389 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman; first-class; speaks French, German, English; where second man or parlormaid is kept; six years' city reference from last employer. M., 112 West 29th St.

BUTLER OR VALET.—German, 32 years, single, Protestant, where second man or parlormaid is kept; last employer can be seen. H. Jarck, 1,020 Avenue A.

BUTLER and VALET.—Englishman; thoroughly understands his duties; man of good abilities; city or country; personal city reference. A. L., Box 262 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—French Swiss; thoroughly competent, and good valet; sober and honest; many years in the same place; best city references. Frank, Box 385 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly experienced man; has best city references from last and former employers; wages, $45. W. O., Box 386 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and COOK.—By first-class French couple; both competent in their duties; private family; city references. Fabio, P. D., 251 West 32d St.

BUTLER — COOK.—By English couple; well trained servants; batchelor, gentlemen, or small family; references very good. M. G., Box 398 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—French; good valet; thoroughly maitre l'hotel; knowing cookery and pastry; where strict, faithful service is required and appreciated. B. Vatel, 126 West 50th St.

BUTLER, &c.—As butler or first-class second man; by a thoroughly experienced young Englishman; tall, and good appearance; good personal city reference. H. D., 2 University Place.

BUTLER.—By experienced butler; three years' city reference as regards honesty, sobriety, and capabilities. G. M., Box 265 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By experienced butler; references as to ability, honesty, and sobriety. B. O., Box 276 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a Swiss; single; Protestant; very willing and obliging; first-class city references. Brookman, 212 East 45th St.

BUTLER.—Frenchman; very competent in his work; good city reference. L. D., Box 367 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman; thoroughly understands his business; good references; city or country. A. B., Box 361 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a sober, steady Englishman, where second man is kept; age, 38; height, 5 feet 9 inches. D. M., Box 322 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a competent butler; lady to be seen; the very best city reference. X., Box 387 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a first-class English butler; eight years' personal city reference from last employer. A. Williams, 201 West 82d St.

BUTLER or VALET.—By German, experienced, in private family; first-class city references. F., 237 3d Av.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—French; in private family; good references. Louis Rousset, Box 333 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—English; best city references; employer can be seen. C. G., 430 4th Av.

BUTLER.—Single-handed; or second man's place; would take place for Winter season; first-class references. Thors, Box 258 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman; thoroughly understands his business; good reference; city or country. A. B., Box 361 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—By a young man; willing and obliging; city reference. R., Box 320 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—First-class; just arrived; can furnish best references from noble families; wages moderatet. F., Box 259 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By superior butler; has lived with first-class English and American families; best personal references. W., 257 West 26th St.

BUTLER.—Frenchman; in private family; age, 45; first-class city reference. F. M., Box 260 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Competent French Swiss; 34; good appearance; best city references. L. C., Box 255 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman; very competent in his work; good city references. B. M., Box 384 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—French; best references from England; age, 25; unmarried. 139 West 26th St.

BUTLER.—By a German; age, 28; best of references. G. S., Box 342 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a German. Geisenhof, 931 Columbus Av., near 106th St.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly experienced butler; first-class references. Butler, 1,242 Broadway.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly competent; eight years' city references. J. C., Box 336 Times, Up Town.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—I wish to find a good place for my coachman; has lived with me for ten years; I part with him on account of selling out my horses; I can recommend him in every way as a first-class city driver; takes good care of his horses and carriages, is strictly sober and honest. Call present employer, S. L., 254 West 45th St.

COACHMAN.—By a young man; thoroughly understands his duties in all their branches; disengaged on account of family turning out their horses; will be highly recommended from last and former employers, who can be seen. P. S., 205 West 76th St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—By experienced middle-aged man; city or country; careful driver; keeps horses, carriages, harness, and stable in good order; sober, polite; honest habits; highly recommended by first-class city family. William, 149 East 32d St.

COACHMAN.—By a middle-aged American as coachman or manager of stable; city or country; understands thoroughly the care of horses and carriages; twenty-four years' reference. W. S. S., 292½ 9th St., Jersey City.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By young man; understands care of fine horses and carriages; eight years' best references; last employer seen; no objection to country. D. F., 166 East 38th St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—By a respectable man, married, as coachman; thoroughly understands care of horses, carriages, and harness; ten years' best of reference from last place; no objection to city or country. J. M., 127 East 108th St.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman is desirous of finding a situation for a coachman whom he can recommend in the strongest terms for capacity, honesty, and strict sobriety; personal interview given. 5 East 66th St.

COACHMAN.—By Protestant; single; city or country; thoroughly understands proper care of horses, carriages, harness; willing and obliging; generally useful; last employer seen. H., 139 East 39th St.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—Single; understands his duties thoroughly; experienced city driver; willing, sober, and reliable; first-class city reference; country preferred. Oliver, 451 West 32d St.

COACHMAN.—English; first-class personal reference as to capabilities, honesty, sobriety, &c.; town or country; country preferred. S. G., Martin & Martin, 235 5th Av.

COACHMAN.—First-class; thoroughly understands horses and carriages; 11 years personal references; honest, sober, willing, obliging; last employer certify. Curley, 911 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—By a coachman, just disengaged; thirteen years' personal reference from last employer; married; would prefer country place. E. Clark, 114 West 52d St.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class single man; thoroughly understands his business; horses, carriages, and harness; careful driver; generally useful; best city references. Competent, 753 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—Scotch; single; light; 5 feet 10 inches; six years' first-class references; stylish driver; country preferred. J. M., care Martin & Martin, 235 5th Av.

COACHMAN.—Scotch; single; height 5 feet 10 inches; thoroughly understands his duties; first-class references; stylish driver; city or country. J. M., Box 27, 1,242 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman selling out his horses wishes to find a place for his coachman; can be highly recommended by present employer. C. M., 144 East 39th St.

COACHMAN.—English; country; with good driving references; in every respect a good, reliable young man, in a good family. C. H., 6 East 39th St.

COACHMAN.—By young man; experienced city driver; will furnish best personal references from last and former employers. Coachman, 149 East 35th St., private stable.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, USEFUL MAN.—Understands care of horses, carriages, furnaces; single; Scotch; good references. T. C., 3,311 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—Middle-aged; single; experienced; country preferred; can be well recommended; reference. Coachman, 587 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—By a competent, sober man; nine years' first-class city reference; disengaged in consequent of turning out. Harness, 962 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—Useful around house; sober, honest, careful driver; best references. 168 East 98th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER or USEFUL MAN.—On gentleman's place; good at flowers, vegetables, &c.; can milk and drive; moderate wages; excellent references. E. W., 850 3d Av.

GARDENER.—By an experienced gardener and florist on a private place; married; no family; reference. Kneifel, Stapleton, S. I.

Grooms.

GROOM and USEFUL MAN.—By young Scotchman, in private family; honest, sober, willing, obliging; best reference. H. M. D., care Mrs. Connor, 893 3d Av.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—First-class second man, or single-handed; by a young man; age, 24; neat, willing, and obliging; first-class references. George, Box 332 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN.—By young man, age 23, as second man, or single-handed butler; best reference. 39 West 48th St., care of butler.

SECOND MAN.—By young man, aged 23, as second man or single-handed butler; best of reference. C. Baldwin, Box 330 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN or SINGLE-HANDED BUTLER.—Competent, willing, obliging; excellent city references. L., Box 388 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN.—By a young man as second man; last employer can be seen. H. M. A., 1,242 Broadway.

SECOND MAN or SINGLE-HANDED.—Age 24; good city reference. E., 6 East 55th St.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By young man (21) as useful young man in private family; understands waiting and care of furnace; best city references from last employer. M. C., Box 399 Times, Up Town.

USEFUL MAN.—By a young Swede; handy at anything; accustomed to housework; would like 12 to 4 o'clock off in afternoon. Useful, Box 395 Times, Up Town.

USEFUL MAN—COOK.—By French couple; man as useful man, coachman, gardener, &c.; wife as good cook; city or country; references. Paul, 464 7th Av., third floor.

USEFUL and SECOND MAN, understanding steam, furnace, valeting, and all kinds of housework; six years' personal city reference. H. H., Box 263 Times, Up Town.

USEFUL MAN.—By a young man; willing and obliging; understands care of horses; best city references. Janitor, 39 Broadway.

USEFUL MAN.—Swede; in private family; competent waiter; city reference. R. B., Box 391 Times, Up Town.

Valets.

VALET.—By a valet taking care of a few gentlemen's clothes, wishes to have one or two more in the vicinity of 5th Av., between 21st and 30th Sts. A. O., 1,227 Broadway.

VALET.—By lately landed Frenchman as valet or second man; best of reference. C., 203 West 41st St.

VALET.—By young Englishman; good references. Lawrence, 400 4th Av.

Waiters.

WAITER—COOK.—By French couple; wife as competent cook, husband as waiter; understand general housework; good city references. 116 West 26th St, ground floor.

Miscellaneous.

ATTENDANT TO GENTLEMAN.—By trained nurse; 26; neat, refined; willing and obliging; speaks English, German, and understands French; highest references. H. W., Box 323 Times, Up Town.

CAPABLE MAN, GOOD BUSINESS TRAINING, wants a position of trust and responsibility or otherwise; references and bond if necessary. V. S., Box 200 Times.

COOK and WAITER.—Man and wife, Norwegian, as good cook and waiter in private family or institution. N., Box 7, 1,242 Broadway.

EXPERIENCED PHYSICIAN wishes to travel with invalid; or as surgeon on yacht or steamship; first-class references. T., 211 West 139th St.

FOOTMAN or USEFUL MAN.—Age, 22; height, 6 feet; good appearance; Irishman. Alex. Lockhart, 100 West 40th St.

FURNACES, SIDEWALKS, WINDOWS, AND cellars attended to by a colored man; personal and written references. Barnes, 157 West 51st St.

MASSAGE.—Young man connected with private sanatarium, seeks a few engagements by the hour at patients' residence; thoroughly experienced in the treatment of rheumatic, nervous, and the diseases of sedentary habits. J., Box 364 Times, Up Town.

MAN AND WIFE TO GO INTO THE COUNTRY; wife to do housework; first-class laundress; man, first-class horseman, poultry; can milk; references. Alex., 633 3d Av.

MASSAGE.—As visiting masseur or nurse, &c., to invalid; highest testimonials from physicians and families. Masseur, 821 7th v.

WANTED—Position of trust, private secretary, or confidential agent, by intelligent, well-educated man; first-class references. T., 211 West 139th St.

The Trades.

ARTISTIC UPHOLSTERER, formerly with Marcotte, would work at your house reupholstering furniture; spring and hair mattresses made over. Address, ten days, Upholsterer, Box 275 Times, Up Town.

UPHOLSTERER AND CABINETMAKER.—By Englishman; repairs, re-covers, repolishes all kinds of furniture equal to new; mattresses made over; carpets taken up and relaid at ladies' houses by day or week; town or country; city references. Myers, 448 West 55th St.

Help Wanted—Females.

A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK IN small family; references. 141 West 103d St.

WAITRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—A competent Protestant in a small family, as waitress and chambermaid. 19 West 12th St., between 10 and 12 o'clock; written references.

WAITRESS.—A Protestant as waitress and assist with chamberwork. 42 West 48th St., Monday, 9 to 10; references required; private family.

WANTED—A strong, neat, superior woman, of good appearance, as chambermaid and parlor maid in small private family; must understand her work thoroughly, and have best references. Call Monday morning, between 9 and 10, at 104 East 37th St.

WANTED—A bright, superior woman as lady's maid; must be clever dressmaker and hairdresser; answers must state names of references and length of service. Permanent, Box 344 Times, Up Town.

WANTED—A North German Protestant nurse for young children; only an experienced woman with good references need apply, at 22 East 51st St., on Monday and Tuesday, between 11 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED—Thorough laundress by the day. Apply at 29 West 9th St., Monday, between 9 and 10, with references.

Help Wanted—Males.

WANTED—A useful man, of good appearance, who has had experience in assisting butler in waiting; must have strong references as to his ability in all indoor work; well-trained young Englishman preferred. Particular, Box 345 Times, Up Town.

THE "SHORT-AD" PAGE

Balked in a Good Deed.

From The Detroit Free Press.

He had a memorandum book and pencil in his hand as he walked up to a passenger in the waiting room of the Third Street Station and began:

"My dear Sir, I am canvassing for—"

"I don't want any of your subscription books!" promptly interrupted the other, as he turned his head away.

"Who said I had any subscription books to sell? I am no book canvasser, Sir. Book canvassers are all right, but I don't run in that line. As I set out to tell you a moment ago, I am canvassing for—"

"You want to ask who is my choice for President!" growled the man with the alligator bag between his feet, "but you can go on! I'm no politician. I don't care a copper who's nominated!"

"Neither do I," replied the man with the book. "It is at least five years since I even went to the polls to vote. I discover that we are on the same plane, and now let me say to you that I am canvassing for—"

"Didn't I say no!" shouted the other, as he got very red in the face. "I am waiting here to take a train. I don't want to be annoyed. When I want to buy, I buy; when I don't want to buy, that ends it!"

"My dear Sir," began the man with the book and pencil, "I find that we are exactly alike in many respects. If I didn't want to buy, nothing could force me to. I am also waiting for my train, and don't want to be annoyed. See how we agree. While I respect your feelings, Sir, and while I am the last man in the world to want to annoy you, I wish to say to you that I am canvassing for—"

"There you go again! How many times have I to tell you that I don't want no subscription books, that I don't care who is nominated for President by either party? Must I drive you away by force?"

"You don't understand the situation," protested the man with the book.

"Yes, I do! You are canvassing, and I say I don't want anything!"

"Will you let me state the case?"

"No!"

"But if you are a fair-minded man you will. If you hadn't interrupted me so often, you would have known all about it long ago. I will now begin all over again and inform you that I am canvassing for—"

"Get back! G'way from me, or I'll punch your head!" exclaimed the victim, as he rose up and began to flourish his fists in the air.

"All right—I will," quietly replied the man with the book, as he walked off to another part of the room.

"What are you canvassing for?" asked a passenger who had witnessed the scene.

"Why, Sir, I wanted to raise a purse of 25 cents for that poor woman over there, and was canvassing for four other men to go in with me. Guess I will contribute a nickel and let the other 20 cents go, as everybody appears to be techy, and I don't want no row!"

Paderewiski in Chicago.

From The Chicago Journal.

That nearly every one can find reason for enthusing over a Paderewski recital is shown by a little story that is told by one of those sad-visaged individuals who can never persuade themselves to admire anything which pleases other people.

"I don't believe that one person in fifty of that great company which assembled in the Auditorium Wednesday to hear Paderewski could appreciate the real beauty of his performance. This is evident to me for the reason that the applause came most frequently at the wrong places, from a musician's point of view. For a time I couldn't understand just why this was; but now I know it was owing to a predetermination on the part of most present to find something in the performance to admire.

"This was proved by what I heard as I went home. A company of university students sat in the seat in front of me.

"'Wasn't he great?' exclaimed one of the party.

"'Immense!' echoed another.

"'He must have great muscles in his arms.' said the first, an athletic individual.

"'No doubt of it,' said the second, as he squinted through his glasses. 'But what surprises me most is his memory. He played the whole programme without looking at it once.'"

A Bit of Unneeded Advice.

From The Philadelphia American.

It would be a good idea for mothers-in-law to let their daughters-in-law alone where domestic matters are concerned, unless their advice is asked.

This sounds harsh, but it is meant to be sensible.

The husband's mother, as a rule, is too fussy about her son.

Of course, it is difficult for her to realize that another woman and a comparative stranger, can know as much about "my boy" as his mother does, but it's very often true.

So that cheery and wide-awake mother-in-law who comes in smiling, makes no suggestions, offers no criticisms, thinks everything splendid—or says she does—and isn't full of tiresome reminiscences of "how she used to do," is likely to be the power behind the throne if she covets that position.

Reasonable.

From The Chicago Tribune.

The rising young literary man of the village, author of the poem read at the public installation of the officers of Spiketown Lodge, No. 57, Independent Order of Good Templars, had dropped in for a friendly chat with Mr. Clugston, editor of The Blizzard.

"I've just been reading that piece Poet Laureate Austin wrote about the war in Africa," he said, sitting down on a pile of exchanges and putting his feet on the editor's table. "What a pull that man must have had!"

In the Far West.

From The Washington Star.

"Do you believe in second sight?" inquired Teepee Tom.

"Not fur this part o' the country," replied Derringer Dan. "Yer wanter shoot the fust time ye squints over the barrel er yer li'ble notier git a chance ter squeeze the trigger at all."

Not So Alarming as That.

From The Detroit Tribune.

She (calmly)—I think there is a burglar in the house. Listen.

He—Oh, that's a mouse you hear.

She (excitedly)—William, why do you seek to play upon my fears that way. You know it isn't a mouse.

Couldn't Deny It.

From The Chicago Tribune.

"I've taken all your loose furniture," said the Constable, looking about the room, "and the judgment isn't satisfied yet. I'll have to levy on the fireplace."

"Great Caesar!" exclaimed the debtor.

"Yes," replied the Constable. "That's what I am."

His Glad Birthday.

From The Chicago Record.

"Dear John, here's a silver match-safe, and I wish you many happy returns."

"Thank you, dear Sophia."

"Oh, yes, and mamma's coming to-day to stay two months, and the soft coal's out, and the hard coal's out, and here's the gas bill."

Taken On.

From The Boston Commercial Bulletin.

"Want a situation?" said Oltimer.

"Yes; business was dull and I was discharged from my last place," replied the young man.

"You shall have a chance. I was afraid you had 'severed your connection' with somebody."

Unjust to the Young Man.

From The Chicago Record.

"I'm afraid your young man is not economical."

"Yes, he is, papa; he asked me to go sleigh riding to-night, and he wants to borrow your cutter."

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Remodeled and refitted.
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VIRGINIA BEACH, VA.,
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Opens at 12:30. Continues until 11 P. M.
BEST SEATS, 20 AND 30 CENTS.
Come at any time. Stay as long as you like.

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Last 2 weeks STUART ROBSON in THE Comedy MRS. PONDERBURY'S PAST.

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"GLUECK BEI FRAUEN."

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GRAND OPERA SEASON.
Direction Henry E. Abbey and Maurice Grau.

TO-NIGHT, Jan. 20, Romeo et Juliette, (last time,) Melba, Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Plançon, de Vries, Mauguiere. Conductor, Bevignani.

Tues. Evg., Jan. 21, at Brooklyn Academy: Triple Bill—Last appearance in B'klyn of Mme. Calvé. Philemon et Baucis, Hamlet, (Mad Scene,) and Cavalleria Rusticana.

Wed. Evg., Jan. 22—First time this season of Falstaff. Saville, Lola Beeth, Kitzu, and Scalchi, Cremonini, Campanari, Arimondi, and Maurel.

Thurs. Afternoon, Jan. 23—Second and Last Special Matinée of the Series of German Operas. LOHENGRIN (in German.) Nordica, Brema, Jean and Ed. de Reszke, and Kaschmann.

Fri. Evg., Jan. 24—MEFISTOFELE. Calvé, Mantelli, Cremonini, and Ed. de Reszke.

Sat. Mat., Jan. 25—Only joint appearance at a matinée of Mme. Calvé and Mme. Melba. Lucia di' Lammermoor and Cav. Rusticana. Mmes. Melba, Engle, Bauermeister, and Calvé; MM. Lubert, Ancona, Campanari, Arimondi, and Cremonini. Conductor, Bevignani.

Sat. Evg., Jan. 25—At popular prices—Il Trovatore: Mmes. Nordica, Mantelli; MM. Russitano, Arimondi, and Kaschmann.

Sun. Evg., Jan. 26—10th popular Sunday night concert. Mon. Evg., Jan. 27—First time this season of Manon. Seats at box office, leading hotels, and 111 Broadway. Knabe pianos used.

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H. C. MINER..........Proprietor and Manager
BEGINNING TUESDAY, JAN. 21,
WM. H.
CRANE
and his admirable company in a new play,
THE
GOVERNOR OF KENTUCKY.
By Franklin Fyles.
Rehearsed under the direction of Eugene Presbrey. Scenery from the studio of Walter Burridge.
ONLY MATINEES SATURDAYS.
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Ev'g. 8:15. MUSIC HALL. Mat. Sat.
ENTIRELY NEW EUROPEAN VAUDEVILLE PROGRAMME,
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100TH SOUVENIR PERFORMANCE, FEB. 17.
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50 CTS. ADMITS TO ALL.
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ABBEY'S THEATRE. Sarah Bernhardt.
To-night, at 8 o'clock, every Evg. during the week, and Matinée Sat., Jan. 25,
SARAH BERNHARDT
and her complete company, with all appointments from the Theatre de la Renaissance, presenting for the first time in this country and
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY,
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Drama in 4 acts by Sylvestre and Morand, expressly written for Mme. Bernhardt, and performed by her for over 150 nights in Paris.
Reserved Seats 50c., $1.00, $2.00, and $3.00. Izeyl can be played for one week only, as during Mme. Bernhardt's limited engagement she will appear in La Tosca, La Dame aux Camélias, Adrienne Lecouvreur, Fédora, Phedre, L'Arlesienne, Magda, and Gismonda.

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Prices, $2, $1.50, $1. Adm., 50c.
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"Two hours clean, hearty laughter."
The Two Escutcheons.
Miss Rehan, Mrs. Gilbert, Miss Elliott, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Stevens, Mr. Worthing.
MATINEES AT 2
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
EXTRA MATINEE THURSDAY, 23D.
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In which MISS REHAN will create a new character.

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Mr. DANIEL FROHMAN has the pleasure to announce that Mr. WOOLLETT will, this season, give a course of Six Poetic Recitals at this theatre on the afternoon of Tuesdays and Fridays at 3:30 o'clock, Tues., Jan. 21; Fri., Jan. 24; Tues., Jan. 28; Fri., Jan. 31; Tues., Feb. 4; Fri., Feb. 7. SUBSCRIPTION TICKETS for the series of six recitals, with first selection of reserved seats, $5.00, may now be secured at the Box Office or by written application to Mr. F. D. Bunce, Business Manager, Lyceum Theatre.

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Tuesday Evening, Jan. 21, 1896, at 8:30
SOLOISTS:
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THURSDAY EV'G, JAN. 23, AT 8:15.
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"Immense go."—Sun.
Evenings at 8 sharp.
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Thatcher, Bonnie Thornton, Sam Bernard; others.

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The Great Irish Play,
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Engagement of JOHN DREW.
A New Play. THE SQUIRE OF DAMES.
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Hoyt's Theatre. 24th St., nr. B'way. Eve. 8:30. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
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The Sporting Duchess.
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The Strange Adventures of MISS BROWN Jno. R. Rogers' Comedians.

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MISS NETHERSOLE as CARMEN.

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PETER F. DAILEY. The Night Clerk.

EDEN MUSEE.
World in Wax and Grand Concerts.

MAY NOT TAX THE CITY

New-York Has Vested Rights in Excise Franchises.

RAINES BILL A FAILURE, PERHAPS

The Late Justice O'Gorman, When Corporation Counsel, Decided that Old Charters Protect License Fees.

The introduction of the Raines bill in Albany has raised the very important question as to whether it is within the power of the New-York Legislature to tax the City of New-York for the benefit of the rural counties or not.

Corporation Counsel O'Gorman rendered an opinion Oct. 7, 1867, which showed it was possible that New-York City had an exclusive property right in the excise franchises, as well as in the ferry franchises and various other franchises which the city possesses to the present day.

One of the chief points in regard to this opinion has been the reluctance of the Legislature to challenge its authority to grant to the corporation of the City of New-York any form of excise law which it thought expedient. It is shown beyond question by Mr. O'Gorman's opinion that if the grant by the ancient charter to New-York City was in the nature of a property grant, it is still binding, so that if the Raines bill became a law it would not be binding upon the City and County of New-York. Whether the Legislature would care to pass a high-license bill which would leave out New-York City is open to question.

Corporation Counsel O'Gorman's opinion was written in compliance with the request of the Board of Aldermen as expressed in the following preamble and resolution adopted by that body:

Whereas, The Ancient charters of the City of New-York are most emphatic in granting the corporate authorities, by the Mayor of the city, power to grant tavern licenses, that of 1730, (the Montgomerie Charter,) in Section 25, providing as follows: "And we, for us, our heirs, and successors, grant and confirm unto the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, and their successors forever, that the Mayor of the said city for the time being, and no other whatsoever, shall have power to give and grant licenses annually under the public seal of the said city, to all such persons as he shall think fit to license, them and every of them, to keep a tavern, inn, ordinary, or victualling house, and to sell wine, brandy, rum, strong waters, cider, beer, ale, or any sort of excitable or strong liquors, within the City of New-York, or the liberties or precincts thereof, by retail or small measure. * * *" And also provides that the license fee therefor shall be applied "to the public uses of the corporation and their successors forever, without any account thereof to be rendered, made, or done to us, our heirs or successors, or any other person whatsoever"; and

Whereas, If the city has not voluntarily surrendered the powers so given as aforesaid, it yet to all intents and purposes remains vested in and should be exercised by the authorities of the said city, and the revenue derived therefrom should be applied to the public uses by the corporate authorities, thereby diminishing by that amount the burden of the taxation now borne by the people of the city; be it therefore

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and is hereby requested to report to the Board at his earliest convenience his opinion in reference to the above power so vested in the corporate authorities, and their right yet to exercise it, together with such facts, opinions, and recommendations as he may think proper bearing upon the state of the excise question as it exists at present in this city, with the date of the transfer of the corporation of the city to the Legislature of the State.

The Corporation Counsel, in rendering his opinion, said:

The Revolution, in ousting the jurisdiction of the British Crown and establishing a State Government, did not impair or annul any corporate right or franchise then existing in the City of New-York. The State succeeded to all the rights of the Crown and assumed all its obligations. It was beyond the legal power of the Crown to revoke or annul the patents or charters granted directly by itself. The proposition had been asserted in the British Parliament, and assented to, "that the compulsory substitution of new for ancient charters would amount to a disseisin of the subject of his freehold without a trial." The State acquired no higher right or powers in the matter than the Crown had possessed, and assumed no lighter obligations. This principle was declared in the Constitution of the State in 1777, which provided "that nothing herein contained shall annul any charters to bodies politic." The same phrase occurs in the Constitutions of 1821 and 1846, with the addition at the end of the sentence of the words "and corporate."

The Constitution of 1894 contains a similar provision.

Mr. O'Gorman proves that the rights of New-York City under its ancient charters were unimpaired at the time of the adoption of the first State Constitution in 1777. The first general excise law was passed in 1788, and by it, although Excise Commissioners were appointed, the Mayor was appointed an Excise Commissioner ex officio. The Legislature in 1801 authorized the Council of Revision to appoint an Excise Commissioner for this city. This act is characterized by Mr. O'Gorman as "the first direct and substantial infringement of the right of the civic authorities to grant licenses."

In the course of litigation for the recovery of a penalty under this act it was decided by the Supreme Court in 1821 that only the Mayor had the right to grant licenses under the ancient charter. As the defendant had a license in this case from the Mayor and none from the Excise Commissioner, the Court decided that license from both were necessary. The Court also suggested, but did not explicitly decide that the corporation of the City of New-York had acquiesced in the appointment of an Excise Commissioner and that therefore the Mayor's exclusive powers to grant licenses had expired by the assumed compliance of the corporation.

Judge O'Gorman combats this dictum vigorously, holding that the corporation of the city, as a trustee for the whole body of the citizens, has no power to alienate any of its franchises. He says:

It would appear that the corporation took the speediest means of contradicting the presumption that it had so assented, for, shortly after the decision, it applied to the Legislature for the repeal of this act; and on April 11, 1824, an act was passed declaring the Mayor, Aldermen, and assistants to be Excise Commissioners. On April 16, 1825, another act was passed declaring that the Mayor with the Aldermen and assistants of each ward should be the Commissioners for that particular ward, and thus the power for granting licenses was substantially restored to the hands designated by the Dongan and Montgomerie charters."

That the Legislature felt that New-York City was an exception to the rest of the State is indicated by the fact that the general excise laws of 1830 and 1845 did not apply to this city. The act of 1856 was declared by the Court of Appeals to be unconstitutional.

The act of 1857 first gave the appointment of Excise Commissioners to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, the Presiding Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, and the Recorder. A later amendment gave the power of appointment to the Mayor. Mr. O'Gorman, in his opinion, says this act did not deprive the municipality of the right to issue licenses, and preserved it in its sole use of the license money received. Of the act of 1866, Mr. O'Gorman says:

The act transfers the power of granting licenses to the Board of Metropolitan Police, a State institution, and places in their hands the right to use part of the money so produced for State purposes, namely, the support of the Metropolitan Police.

As a result of his examination of the charters and of legislation Mr. O'Gorman comes to the following conclusions:

First—That until the passage of the act of 1857 the Legislature of the State never directly claimed the right of impairing the power of the city to issue licenses to sell liquor without the assent of the city itself to such an infringement; and that when the Legislature discovered that it had the assent of the city to an act producing this effect it hastened to repeal such act.

Second—That up to 1857 there is no decision of any competent court to the effect that the Legislature, without such assent, had the power to infringe on the exclusive right of the city to grant such licenses.

Third—That no decision had, up to that time, gone further than that, with such an assent of the city, the appointee of the Legislature might issue licenses concurrently with the civil authorities.

After discussing the general principles involved and the decisions of the courts upon them, none of which bore directly on the question at issue, Mr. O'Gorman concludes as follows:

It would serve no useful end to seek to exhaust the arguments which might be used for and against the constitutional power of the Legislature to deprive the City of New-York of this its ancient franchise. I can only say that no judicial opinion or dictum that I have yet seen has satisfied me that such constitutional power exists. The charters called the Dongan and Montgomerie charters were, in my opinion, grants from the Crown to the corporation for expressed good and valuable considerations, and other valuable considerations might have been given, although not expressed in the grant. The faith of the Crown was expressly pledged for the quiet enjoyment by the municipality of these franchises. A valid and binding contract was thereby created. This obligation was transferred to the State and cannot be ignored.

The franchise now in question seems to me to have been conferred with an interest of a direct and pecuniary nature, namely, the receipt of fees constituting property in the legal sense, and legislative interference with the exercise of such franchise seems to me to be a violation of the Constitution of the State and of the United States.

I do not mean to say that the Legislature cannot lawfully change in any respect the regulations affecting the liquor traffic of this city, many of which do probably concern mere matters of police. I only say that, in my opinion, it cannot lawfully change the franchise in question in the manner and to the extent proposed by the excise law of 1866. It cannot, in my opinion, transfer to officials other than corporate officials the office and power of issuing licenses, and cannot place the disposition of the moneys so produced in any hands but those of municipal officers, nor cause them to be applied to any but municipal purposes. In so far as the excise law of 1866 attempts to do these things, it does, in my opinion, violate the Constitution of the State of New-York and of the United States.

I do not think the city has ever voluntarily surrendered the power of granting licenses to sell liquors, and the corporate authorities have, in my opinion, a right to exercise that power. In what manner that right can be asserted with most propriety, under the circumstances, is another subject, and entitled to careful consideration.

The law was shortly afterward repealed, and thus the formality of a judicial decision was avoided. Since 1872 the power of appointing Excise Commissioners has substantially rested in the hands of the Mayor. No attempt has been made to divert the funds received from excise licenses to any other than strictly municipal purposes.

According to the opinion of Mr. O'Gorman, a serious constitutional question is involved, which may cut off New-York City from any law which may apply legitimately to the rest of the State.

NOT WITH VANDERBILT MONEY

HOW BLENHEIM PALACE AND ESTATES HAVE BEEN RESTORED.

Statement, by the Duke of Marlborough's Orders, of the Outlay Made upon the Palace Gardens, &c., from 1883 to 1893.

The London correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES has received from the Duke of Marlborough's solicitors the following letter, which was undoubtedly called forth by the report that Blenheim Palace had been renovated with some of the money received by the Duke upon his recent marriage with Miss Vanderbilt:

41 WATERLOO STREET,
BIRMINGHAM, Jan. 14, 1896.

Dear Sir: I now send you the short statement I have had prepared by a chartered public accountant, showing the true particulars with reference to the Blenheim Palace and gardens, and the outlay upon it. These statements are absolutely accurate, and can be verified from the books at any time. You are at liberty to make any use of them, both here and in America, that you may think fit, as they are published by the authority of the Duke of Marlborough. Yours truly,
R. HARDING MILWARD.

The statement to which Mr. Milward refers is as follows:

"So many misstatements have appeared in the public press with reference to Blenheim Palace, its condition, and the outlay made upon it during the ten years from 1883 to 1893, and the sources from which such outlay has been provided, that the Duke of Marlborough has caused an investigation to be made into the accounts connected with the matter by a chartered public accountant, who reports to his Grace as follows:

"'That the proceeds of sale of the Sunderland library, of such of the Blenheim pictures, enamels, and china as were sold, produced the sum of £316,746 19s. In the events which happened, the late Duke of Marlborough was entitled to the income of this sum as tenant for life under the Blenheim settlement, but the present Duke of Marlborough became absolutely entitled to the whole of the capital upon attaining the age of twenty-one. This sum was expended by the trustees under the authority of orders of the Land Commissioners and the Court of Chancery in the following manner: There was laid out upon the erection and improvement of existing farm buildings and other houses and land passing under the settlement the sum of £78,978 19s. 4d. Freehold and other properties were purchased in the City of London, which now form part of the Duke of Marlborough's estate, at a cost of £151,312 15s. 2d. The portions of the late Duke's sisters, which were charged on the estates and had to be raised and paid, absorbed £22,666 13s. 4d. There was laid out upon Blenheim Palace itself and upon the gardens, under the provisions of the Limited Owners' Residences acts, the sum of £35,440 15s. 9d.

"'Such outlay included the construction of new oak windows throughout the building, the renewing of the lead to the roof of the palace, the laying of parquetrie in the different rooms of the palace, the construction of fire mains and appliances, the improvement of many of the rooms within the palace, the alterations and improvements in the porters' lodges and gateways, the erection of a new gardener's house in the gardens, the provision of new hot-water apparatus and boilers in the palace, the provision of the whole of the greenhouses and forcing houses in the gardens, the entire reconstruction of the estate offices, the reconstruction of the whole of the locks within the palace and park, the reconstruction of the stables, of the palace gasworks, of the roads around the palace itself, of the supply of entirely new grates and chimney pieces in the reception rooms of the palace, the reconstruction of the engine house and the engineer's cottage in connection with the palace, the provisions of new elevators within the palace, the entire renewal of all the fittings in the chapel, the provision of new fences around all the lodges, and the reconstruction of the clock tower. The entire installation of the electric lights for the palace was by an order of the Court of Chancery, dated the 31st of October, 1888, handed over by the late Duke to the trustees in exchange for certain heirloom furniture, which the late Duke acquired for his own private property under the provisions of the order. Thus the whole of the improvements, both to the palace and the gardens, and to all the buildings and other portions of the settled estate, were as a fact paid for out of moneys the property of the present Duke of Marlborough, and from no other source whatever.'"

The Wheel and England.

From Chambers's Journal.

Take the Great North Road. Except upon market days, one might have traveled any fifty miles along it between Highgate and York without meeting fifty people. The famous old inns were in the condition of the "Dolphin's Head, by J. Mellows," as described by Dickens in his capacity as an uncommercial traveler. Towns which literally lived by the road had drifted into a helplessly somnolent condition, from which no apparent human agency could awaken them, and the stranger thereto was stared at as much as if he had been a Highlander or an Iroquois in full war paint. The highway itself being of no particular value to anybody since the Great Northern Railway began to whirl the old patrons of the road along at forty-five miles an hour, was allowed to decay, and in wet seasons or snowy weather was well-nigh impassable.

The rage for wheeling has produced a rapid transformation. Station yourself at any point you like, and try to count the machines which pass on a fine Saturday afternoon during the course of an hour, and you will soon abandon the task as hopeless. Then, consider that every rider of every machine spends something during his trip, even if it be but the cost of a temperance drink; consider that a very large number of Saturday riders sleep out and make good meals during their journey; that they are constantly spending something over and above their actual traveling expenses; that the wonderful extension of our acquaintance with our own country resulting from these peaceful invasions of it by the inhabitants, not merely of the metropolis, but of every city and considerable town in the land, has led to the refurbishing up of such local lions as the castle, or the abbey, or the great Somebody's birthplace, or the waterfall, or the view (the inspection of all of which means the expenditure of money,) and an approximate idea may be gained of the influence upon national trade which this pastime alone exercises.

In the Face of Death.

From The Chicago Times-Herald.

Striking originality is granted to few in this world, but of Martha Evarts Holden, popularly, familiarly, and affectionately called "Amber," it was the chief distinction. It was the unexpected and the daring that "Amber" always did, "Amber" thought and "Amber" wrote. She had the courage of her convictions, and if the convictions were queer sometimes they were uttered just the same, and the queerer the louder. And if "Amber" saw fit to change her convictions at any time the change was boldly chronicled in no uncertain tones.

Her last words to me were striking, as all her words had been. Trying with the impotent, foolish bravado we impertinent healthy ones assume in face of the majesty of death, I uttered some stupid sentences, as we do, intended to be comforting. "No, I know I am going to die," she said, looking me fairly in the face and speaking strongly, "and I am not afraid; but you will admit that it is a solemn time with me." It made one's feeble attempts to be cheerful seem so frivolous and empty! I was setting my flimsy standard for support and making vain boasts of help, on the ground of a warrior who had already made the fight and was wounded to death.

BALANCE
OF
WINTER DRESS GOODS.

To-day, immediately before the opening of new Spring Dress Fabrics, we shall place on sale, the balance of our Winter stock of woolen dress materials.

Among them are Bouclés, Curly Tweeds, rich Crepons, High Novelty Plaids and Velvet effects, marked at reductions that make them unmistakable bargains.

Novelty Challies, Persian and Broché effects, just received.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

TEN STORES BURNED OUT

A Destructive Fire Opposite the Grand Central Station.

LOSS ESTIMATED AT ALMOST $50,000

Effective Work Done by the Firemen—Guests of Near-by Hotels Not Alarmed—Lincoln Building Tested.

Fire wrecked the New-York and Hudson River Railroad's building, on the southwest corner of Park Avenue and Forty-second Street, yesterday morning. Ten stores on the ground floor were damaged or destroyed, and as many offices on the upper floor were wiped out. The loss is about $48,000.

The building, which eight years ago was put up on the site of rambling wooden structures, was two stories high, with a brick and terra-cotta front. It was ornate and had a wide upper coping of metal, and a wider one of wood below. It nestled in the angle formed by the fire-proof building of the Lincoln Safe Deposit Company, and the Lincoln National Bank, in Forty-second Street, and apartment houses in Park Avenue. When the fire was first seen, no one was in the building except a drug clerk and a watchman, who had entered it in time to discover that it was imperiled, and left shouting an alarm. This was at 1:45 A. M.

The fire apparently had its origin in the establishment of the Purssell Manufacturing Company, which was known as 46 and 48 East Forty-second Street, and there may have been something amiss here as early as 12:30 o'clock, as a woman who lives in an apartment house in Forty-first Street told an officer of the Fire Insurance Patrol that at about that time she saw a dancing light in the rear of the burned building, and saw that its source was in the Purssell Company's store. The flame was not visible, but its reflection waved like a torch in the wind. As there was no increase in the volume of the light, the woman decided that something had been left burning in a range, and her curiosity in regard to the happening ceased.

The building had never been regarded as fire-proof in any degree. A fire which started in a store last Summer was quickly put out, and one four years ago was controlled on the upper floor. The fire yesterday, however, when the fire engine arrived with a fire patrol wagon—both prompt in responding to the first alarm—had spread both laterally and upward, and could not have traveled more quickly or burned more fiercely had it seized on oil or light woodwork.

Before a line of hose was stretched the greater part of the upper floor was ablaze, and the store of the Purssell Company, a trunk store, and a cigar store were partly consumed, and the insurance men could only venture into a drug store on the corner and stores in Park Avenue.

Second and third alarms and a special call for all the force of Fire Patrol No. 3 were struck, but it was not until all of the twelve engines summoned had streams on the flames that they seemed to yield. Then the building's upper floor had been entirely destroyed, and several of the stores were obliterated. Schoonmaker's drug store, on the corner, however, was not invaded by fire, although the offices above it were wiped out and nothing was left of a cigar store west of it.

The losers and losses in the stores are:

Jacob J. Schuff, trunks, 44 East Forty-second Street; loss, $3,000; insurance, $2,000.

Purssell Manufacturing Company, 46 and 48 East Forty-second Street; loss, $8,000; partly insured.

Solomon Abrahams, cigars, 50 East Forty-second Street; loss, $4,000; partly insured.

F. W. Schoonmaker, druggist, 52 East Forty-second Street; loss, $7,000; by water in store and cellar; fully insured.

E. R. Morse, cider and griddle cakes, 124½ Park Avenue; loss $50.

Giovanni Badaracco, fruit, 126 Park Avenue; loss, $500; not insured.

George Held, tailor, 128 Park Avenue; loss, $1,200; insured.

Otto Menzel, barber, 130 Park Avenue; loss, $400; insured for $1,000.

Matthew Norton, shoes, 132 Park Avenue; loss, $300; insured for $500.

Perpente & Clarke, furnishing goods, 132 Park Avenue; loss, $1,000; insured for $1,200.

About $4,000 damage was done on the second floor, where were the offices of Caleb Nash, iron fencing; Reginald P. Sherman, real estate; Moeslein & Crane, architectural iron; the Maine and New-Hampshire Granite Company, F. E. Martin & Co., insurance; the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad, Board of Park Avenue Improvement, Palmer & Cannon, sashes and doors; G. H. Thompson, notary, and John T. Brady, mason and builder.

It will cost about $18,000 to fully repair the damages caused by the fire, so that the aggragate loss is $47,450.

While the disaster was without thrilling incident, and there was a minimum of danger to adjoining Park Avenue buildings, and absolutely none to the Lincoln Building, the flames were so fierce for half an hour as to attract the belated on both the east and west side surface and elevated railroads, and the police of the Twenty-third Sub-Precinct and the reserves of others had difficulty in controlling a crowd of 6,000 or 7,000 persons.

The Grand Central Station was at no time in danger, and although at one time brands were carried high in the air, only a sleepy interest in the fire was taken by the guests of the Grand Union and Murray Hill Hotels.

As to the building of the Lincoln Safe Deposit Company, while its west wall was licked to its top by the flames from the seething furnace below, no sign of the fire outside its three-foot party wall either in smoke or water leakage in the cellar appeared. Gen. Thomas L. James, President of the company, returned from Philadelphia early in the afternoon, and was so little concerned when he heard of the fire that he took his lunch at the Murray Hill Hotel before going to the building.

"Architect Snook," he said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, "was right. 'The building,' he said, 'is externally impervious to fire and all the combustibles in New-York put inside and set on fire could not destroy it.'"

The loss in Schoonmaker's drug store was largely increased by the flooding of the cellar to a depth of three feet, as here were the laboratory, many stores, and the entire equipment for the soda fountains. There is a Post Office branch in the store. All the letters and stamps were saved.

Police Captain Delaney had charge of the fire lines. When standing in front of Held's tailor's shop, just as the flames reached it, he exclaimed dolefully:

"I've a new suit of clothes in there, and I guess its good-bye to them."

How the Icelander Takes Snuff.

From The Philadelphia American.

A bit of valuable information found in the Consular reports relates to snuff-taking in Iceland. The official says he is told that "the snuff is made into bars, after the manner of plug tobacco, and sold to the natives in that shape, nearly all of whom are addicted to its use, and prefer it thus prepared. The Icelander allows the nail of his right hand thumb to grow long for the purpose, and when using the snuff scratches it off the bar with his nail on to the back of the left hand and applies it to the nose."

Some of you who buy your own clothing here buy elsewhere for your sons.

Why?

If your own clothes are satisfactory, wouldn't our boys' clothes be equally so?

Think it over.

We intend that you shall clothe your boys here; the proof—our $4 suits; extra trousers $1.25.

ROGERS PEET & CO

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

CRUEL TREATMENT OF A CHILD

She Was Made to Sleep in the Cellar Scantily Clothed and Fed.

A young woman stopped a policeman on Mott Street on Saturday night and told him that a child who was almost naked and starving had been sleeping nights in the cellar of 116 Mott Street, under Dr. Cassella's drug store. The policeman got a candle and went to the cellar. Groping about he finally found the child in a corner. She was almost naked, and her only covering was a dirty and torn bed sheet.

She was taken to the Mulberry Street Station, where she said she was Emma Iannicheli, the seven-year-old daughter of Luigi Iannicheli, who is employed by Dr. Cassella and sleeps in a room in the rear of the store. The Gerry society was notified, and Agent William H. King was detailed to investigate. He learned that for several days she had slept in the cellar with but little food. She told King that a few weeks ago she lived at a house further up Mott Street, where she was also compelled to sleep in the cellar. While there, she said, she had been badly bitten by rats, and showed the scars. King learned from the child that her father brought her to this city some time ago from New-Haven, Conn., where her mother now resides. She had nothing but praise for her mother, but insisted that her father had always treated her brutally.

The father was taken out of his room and locked up in the Mulberry Street Station. The only excuse he offered for his conduct was that his daughter had a habit of running about the streets. He had tried once, he said, to have her committed to some institution, but could not because he had not lived in the county for one year. Magistrate Brann, in the Centre Street Police Court, yesterday morning, held him in $500 bail for examination Tuesday. The girl was committed to the care of the Gerry society.

ASKED A BRIBE FROM A LAW FIRM

Valentino Took $25 from a Policeman Pretending to be a Clerk.

Detective Sergeants Fogarty and Downing of the Central Office arraigned before Magistrate Brann yesterday morning Conte Valentino of 77 Mulberry Street, whom they accused of attempted bribery, and at their request he was remanded until this morning.

Valentino lost his watch New Year's Eve and accused Isidor Hollander of East Broadway and Jefferson Street of stealing it. Hollander was arrested and arraigned New Year's Day in the Centre Street Court and held to await the action of the Grand Jury. He was represented by Levison & Levy of 116 Centre Street, and Valentino was so informed. In some way he learned that the case was to come up for a hearing to-day, and Saturday morning he called on Hollander's lawyers and told them he knew Hollander did not take the watch, and that for $50 he would withdraw his complaint and go back to Italy.

He was told to come back later in the day, and meanwhile the law firm notified the Central Office. Fogarty and Downing were sent down. Downing pretended to be a clerk, and when Valentino returned he was induced to repeat his offer to Downing, who finally got him to accept $25. That amount was given to him in marked bills and immediately afterward he was arrested.

ESCAPED FROM AN INSANE ASYLUM

John Low Was Found by a Friend While Wandering in Harlem.

John Low, nineteen years old, who lives in Montclair, N. J., has spent several weeks in the Essex County Insane Asylum, but he escaped Thursday and caused his family considerable alarm by concealing his movements. The young man, whose folks are well-to-do, wandered from place to place, and finally landed in this city yesterday morning.

When young Low disappeared last week his friends were notified to search for him, and especially those who live in Harlem, as the Low family lived there for several years.

Charles Maycock of 200 West Ninety-first Street, who has known Low for several years, was leaving his house yesterday afternoon, when, to his great surprise, he saw the demented young man walking across Ninety-first Street and Columbus Avenue. He called a policeman, who took Low to the West One Hundred Street Station. In the meantime Maycock sent a telegram to Montclair. William E. Bloodgood, an architect living at 9 Gates Avenue, Montclair, and who is Low's uncle, came to this city in response to Bloodgood's message. At the station house he identified his nephew and took him home late in the afternoon.

A Veteran Lawyer.

From The Boston Herald.

The Hon. A. W. Paine, the Nestor of the Penobscot County (Me.) bar, was on hand at the opening of the January term, at Bangor, Tuesday, as sprightly as any of the boys. His youth seems perennial. He smilingly called attention to the fact that for fifty-nine years he had attended every term of the Supreme Court at Bangor, with one exception, which was during an illness in 1890. And he had argued cases at every law term except one, which was the first after his admission to the bar.

A Massachusetts Suggestion.

From The Boston Post.

July 7 is to be the date, Chicago is to be the place, and William E. Russell of Massachusetts ought to be the man.

FFF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

THE RIGHT WAY.

The right way to buy furniture is to find out where the best furniture can be had—the most artistic and durable. To find out where such furniture costs least. To go there and buy.

That is the right way.

The wrong way is to go into the first store seen. To buy any design shown. To buy it because it is "cheap."

That is the wrong way.

You cannot find more tasteful, better made, or inexpensive Furniture than ours. The right way is to

BUY OF THE MAKER.

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,
43, 45 & 47 West 23d Street,
NEAR BROADWAY.

FURNITURE
AT ½ VALUE!

Balance of our Holiday Stock.
GOLD PARLOR CABINETS, TABLES, CHAIRS, &c.

Also Parlor Suits, Odd Pieces, Fancy Chairs, Rockers, Couches, Easy Chairs, of our own manufacture.

THE FINEST UPHOLSTERING!
To be closed out at once!!

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.,
SIXTH AVE., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

NOTICE
TO
PUBLISHERS.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is now prepared to fill orders for composition on newspapers, books, pamphlets, or other publications at moderate rates.

Address PUBLISHER.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—The engagement of Col. Anthony R. Kuser of Trenton, N. J., and Miss Susie Dryden, only daughter of John F. Dryden of Newark, has been announced. Miss Dryden spent the greater part of last year at Berlin, as a guest of Ambassador Runyon. Col. Kuser is well known in political and social circles. He served on the staff of Gov. Abbett. At present he is attached to the staff of Gov. Werts and is a member of the New-Jersey State Board of Assessors.

—Mr. and Mrs. Henry H. Whitney, Miss Whitney, and the latter's cousin, Miss Jessie Whitney, who have been traveling in the South and West for several weeks, are expected back on Thursday of this week. The marriage of Miss Jessie Whitney to George Vreeland of Philadelphia will take place early next Spring.

—The engagement was announced last Saturday of Miss Marion H. Spencer, youngest daughter of the late Henry Starr Spencer of New-York, to George L. Browne of Buffalo, N. Y.

—The invitation musicale afternoon which is to be given at Chickering Hall to-morrow at 3 o'clock, for which cards have been sent out by Messrs. Chickering & Sons, will bring out a large number of fashionable folk. The artists who will appear are Miss Marguerite Lemon, soprano; Ernst Perabo, pianist, and Tonzo Sauvage, accompanist. The programme will be as follows:

Prelude, Marcia Fantastica and Scherzo, from Suite in G minor, Opus 31....Wold. Bargiel.
(a) "The Secluded," a love song, from Opus 9, F major....................Lowe-Perabo.
(b) Menuet, in B flat, Opus 126, No. 1....J. Raff.
(The trio composed by Mr. Perabo.)
(c) "The Hermit," E flat, from "Miniatures," Opus 93..................Rubinstein.
(d) Prelude, in E flat minor, from the "Well-Tempered Clavichord," Book I...........Bach.
(e) Barcarole, in A flat, "To be Sung Upon the Water"...............Schubert-Liszt.
"Don Fatale," from "Don Carlos"......Verdi.
(a) Prelude, in C major, from the "Well-Tempered Clavichord," Book II..........Bach.
(b) "Idyl," from "Three Studies," Opus 6, F major......................I. Rheinberger.
(c) Intermezzo, A major, from the Sonato, Opus 52, for piano and 'cello....Kiel-Perabo.
(d) Song of Penitence, Opus 48, No. 6, A minor ....Beethoven-Liszt.
(Words by Gellert.)
Waltz song, from "Romeo and Juliette".Gounod.
Two transcriptions, from Sir Arthur Sullivan's "Iolanthe."
(a) Duet—"In vain to us you plead, 'Don't go!'"
(Act II., No. 4, D major.)
(b) Concert fantasy, upon twelve themes, Opus 14, E major.
(Composed by Mr. Perabo.)

A most enjoyable entertainment in the Gymnasium at Flushing, L. I., Friday evening of last week, which was attended by several prominent New-Yorkers, was in aid of the Flushing Athletic Club. Two short plays were given, "The Happy Couple," and Mr. Willard's well-known drama entitled "The Deacon." In the former the parts were taken by Miss Cornelia Lawrence Hunter and Mr. Charles E. Kneeland. Miss Hunter's portrayal of Mrs. Honeyton was especially pleasing, while Mr. Kneeland played the part of the blasè husband to perfection. In the latter play the parts were taken as follows:

The Deacon ....Mr. Charles E. Kneeland
Tom Dempster ....Mr. Clinton Graham
Rosa Jeryolil ....Miss Daisy Fennimore Jackson
Mrs. Bolingbroke.Miss Cornelia Lawrence Hunter
Tibbets .....Mr. Henry Augustus Wilmerding

All the parts were admirably sustained. Mr. Kneeland was excellent as the Deacon, although the character was entirely unlike the part he had just played in "The Happy Couple." During the intermission, Mr. Stanley Middleton entertained the guests with skirt dancing, which was received with much applause. Much of the pleasure of the evening was due to the excellent coaching of Miss Ida Slade. After the play there was informal dancing.

—Mr. and Mrs. Richard Henry Greene of 235 Central Park West will hold receptions on Thursday, Jan. 23, from 5 until 7 o'clock, and from 8 to 11 o'clock, to introduce their only daughter, Miss Edna Munson Greene, a beautiful girl of blonde type. Miss Greene has inherited a love of patriotism, and is greatly interested in the new Mayflower Society, of which her father is historian, as well as the Daughters of the Revolution and Daughters of Lafayette Post, G. A. R., being a member of these organizations. Mrs. Greene and her daughter will be assisted in receiving by Miss Edith Schuyler Ketcham, Miss Rita Todd, Miss Blanche Todd, Miss Adele Greene, and Miss Claire Griffith.

—Miss Louise E. Getz of 1,117 North Charles Street, Baltimore, Md., arrived from the South a few days ago, and will spend a month in town. Miss Getz is one of the prettiest and most popular of the Baltimore belles. On Saturday evening a theatre party was given for her, and a number of other entertainments are being arranged in her honor.

—Mrs. David C. Link of 184 West End Avenue has cards out for Thursday and Friday, Jan. 30 and 31, from 4 to 7 o'clock.

—The important social event set for today is Albert Morris Bagby's morning musicale in the ballroom at the Waldorf.

—The reception of Mrs. T. Van Dusen Reed to introduce her daughter, Miss Florence Reed, was not held Friday, as has been stated. The reception will be held next Friday.

—Mrs. W. H. Seaich of 118 West Seventy-sixth Street gave a reception Saturday from 4 to 7 o'clock. Three hundred guests were present. Clark served the supper.

—At the next meeting of the Friday Evening Dancing Class, which takes place Jan. 24, the cotillion will be led by J. Frederic Pierson, Jr., who will dance stag.

PATRIARCH.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Jan. 19.—George Blodgett, aged sixty-two, a wealthy farmer residing in Hanover Township, committed suicide this morning by hanging himself. He was chagrined by his failure to secure the nomination for Supervisor in a caucus held last night.

CRAIG, Col., Jan. 19.—An earthquake was experienced in this city and vicinity at 6:45 o'clock last evening. Articles were thrown from shelves, and clocks were stopped, but no serious damage is reported. After the earthquake a heavy wind came up, which lasted half an hour.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 19.—At a rehearsal at the German Pabst Theatre last night a large chandelier fell, striking Theodore Pechtel, a well-known German actor, on the head, and inflicting wounds which may prove fatal.

INVESTIGATE!

WOOLEN MERCHANTS, THEIR ATTACHES AND ALL OTHER EXPERTS CORDIALLY INVITED.

WE HAVE PURCHASED FROM THE LARGEST AND MOST REPUTABLE WOOLEN HOUSE IN AMERICA THE ENTIRE RANGE OF THEIR FINEST AND MOST EXPENSIVE TROUSERINGS.

THESE GOODS WERE IMPORTED TO BE SOLD BY THE HIGH-PRICE TAILORING TRADE AT $16.00 AND $18.00.

THEY ARE WINTER WEIGHTS, THE LATEST AND MOST EXCLUSIVE STYLES, AND WE PROPOSE TO HURRY THEM OFF AT

$6.50 per pair.

OUR CUSTOMERS KNOW THAT WE NEVER ADVERTISE EXCEPT WE HAVE SOMETHING PHENOMENALLY GOOD AND CHEAP.

Several Hundred Styles to Select From.

P. S.—These goods are not displayed in our show windows. Ask for them.

GEO. A. CASTOR & CO.,
TAILORS,
Fifth Ave. Hotel
and
241 Broadway,
Opp. City Hall.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—When the case of Raphael Spiridon of 17 East Seventeenth Street against Dr. and Mrs. Alexander Imbert of 35 West Thirty-first Street was called in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, Ludovic Spiridon, the complainant's brother, presented to Magistrate Flammer a certificate that the complainant was too ill to appear in court for at least ten days. Magistrate Flammer set the case for hearing on Jan. 31.

—Daniel Robertson, chief cook at the restaurant 3 Grand Circle, who brutally attacked Miss Annie Rose, maid for Mrs. J. Eisenberg of 147 East Seventy-second Street, on the steps of the latter's residence last Thursday night, waived examination in Yorkville Police Court yesterday and was committed by Magistrate Mott in $2,000 bail to answer.

—James Burke, a doorkeeper in "The" Allen's poolroom, who was arersted Saturday, was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday on a charge of having brutally assaulted his wife. Burke, who has a bad reputation, was held to await the result of her injuries.

—The third annual reception of the Chauncey M. Depew Social Club will be held this evening in Central Opera House, Sixty-seventh Street and Third Avenue. A vaudeville entertainment will be given, and an address is expected from Mr. Depew.

—The Everett Building, at Ann and Nassau Streets, will be converted into one large store for Cohen & Co., the French tailors of 25, 27, and 29 Ann Street. While the alterations are being made they are offering exceptional values.

—St. Cecile Lodge, No. 568, F. and A. M., will confer the first degree to-morrow afternoon at 1:30 o'clock, in Tuscan Room, Masonic Hall.

Brooklyn.

—A public meeting will be held at 879 Gates Avenue this evening for the purpose of taking action for the improvement of the streets by securing municipal ownership of car tracks, caring for and planting shade trees, improving the pavements, and driving off itinerant musicians.

—William Cropp of Newark, N. J., and Magnus Steers of 64 Gerry Street, Brooklyn, were arrested Saturday for having in their possession twenty-seven coats valued at $175. It was ascertained that the coats had been stolen.

—A child about one day old was found in a lot at Ferris and King Streets yesterday evening. It was taken to the Long Island College Hospital, where it was ascertained the child's skull was fractured. It died.

—The Logan Club will give a reception to Timothy L. Woodruff in the clubhouse in Sixth Avenue Thursday.

—The graduation exercises of the Boys' High School will be held Tuesday, Feb. 11.

—There were twenty-three deaths in Brooklyn from diphtheria last week.

—The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen will meet this afternoon.

Long Island.

—The annual meeting of the Suffolk County Historical Society is to be held in Riverhead tomorrow. New officers will be chosen, and in the evening a popular meeting will be held at which William Wallace Tooker of Sag Harbor will read a paper on "Cockenoe de Long Island; a Fragment of History." Edward Buffet, Jr., of Jersey City will also read a paper.

—The following have been nominated as officers of the Jamaica Fire Department; Chief Engineer—E. G. Barto; Assistant Chief—F. B. Midmer; Clerk—William Brooks; Treasurer—James Scott; Wardens—William Baylis, Jacob Shipley, and Jacob Fox.

—Woodhaven Lodge, I. O. O. F., has elected officers for the year as follows: Noble Grand—W. H. Dukerman; Vice Grand—B. J. Van Cott; Recording Secretary—A. B. Boothroyd; Secretary—A. P. Coombs; Treasurer—Jacob Schmahl.

—The Sunday school of the First Union Course Methodist Church has elected these officers: Superintendent—George Coulton; Secretary and Treasurer—J. H. Chappell; Librarian—Christopher Raymond; Assistant Librarian—Joseph Coons.

—The following Health Board has been appointed by the Sag Harbor Board of Trustees: William E. Dennison, William C. Greene, Hervey T. Hedges, O. H. Nickerson, R. E. Richards, and William R. Reirnan.

—Clergymen from Brooklyn, Woodhaven, and Far Rockaway have been conducting a successful series of meetings in Springfield during the past week.

—The four persons supposed to be pickpockets who were arrested at a funeral in Jamaica Thursday have been discharged because of lack of evidence.

The choir boys of Grace Church, Jamaica, will entertain the Royal Arcanum council of that village Feb. 13 with negro melodies and other selections.

—A Levi P. Morton Campaign Club has been organized in Woodhaven with William R. Allen President and Augustus Layton Secretary.

—The Long Island Railroad Company has begun fencing in its tracks on Atlantic Avenue, between Jamaica and Brooklyn.

—The Good Templars Society of Springfield has abandoned its hall, which will be used as a dwelling hereafter.

—Miss Markey, a teacher of Public School No. 5, Woodhaven, has been promoted to be Principal of the school.

—The Jamaica Club will give a musical entertainment Tuesday evening for its members and their families.

—The choir of the Woodhaven Congregational Church is preparing to render "The Holy City" next month.

—Justice Wilmot M. Smith has granted an absolute divorce to Mrs. Margarita Cotty of Deer Park.

—An amateur orchestra of nine pieces has been formed at Woodhaven.

Long Island City.

—The Holy Name Society of the Church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel has elected these officers: President—G. A. Vanderhoff; Vice President—William Brennan; Recording Secretary—William Mahon; Financial Secretary—Cornelius J. Jordan; Treasurer—John Dunn.

—Fred Stranad, four years old, was badly burned yesterday. He was playing with his elder brother when the latter threw him into a tub of boiling water. He was attended by Dr. J. T. Burns.

—The Rev. J. H. Cannon conducted special evangelical services in Grace Methodist Church yesterday.

—The school children of Long Island City have deposited $22,418.93 in the Long Island City Savings Bank.

Staten Island.

—Mass primaries of the organization of Richmond County Democrats will be held in each of the five towns of the county this evening, at 8 o'clock. In Castleton the meeting will be in Burfield's Hall, New-Brighton; in Middletown, at the Edgewater Village Hall; in Northfield, in the office of William J. Van Clief, Ferry Street, Port Richmond; in Southfield, at the office of D. T. Cornell, Amos Street, Clifton; in Westfield, at the store of S. W. Hopping, Tottenville. As the conventions of the regular Democrats and Republicans will not be held until next week it is generally believed that no nominations will be made tonight.

—A large reception and dance was given Saturday evening by Mr. and Mrs. James M. Fuller in their home, Castleton and Bement Avenues, West Brighton. The reception was given in honor of Miss Arielle Louise Merrill, Mrs. Fuller's sister. There was dancing from 9 until 12, when the company sat down to a banquet.

—At a meeting of the Republican Town Committee of Castleton, Saturday evening a resolution favoring fusion on the town nominations with the independent Democrats was unanimously passed, three-fourths of the members being present. It was decided to hold the town primaries Jan. 27 and the convention Jan. 31.

—Some of the members of the Thomas syndicate and officers of the Staten Island Electric Railroad Company visited the island yesterday and rode in a special car over that portion of the company's road which is now in operation. The power plant and carhouse were inspected

—The Fortnightly Club will meet this afternoon at the home of Miss E. B. Curtis, on Bard Avenue, Livingston. The subject to be discussed will be the "Ethical Culture of Children."

—The annual meeting of the Board of Managers of the Staten Island Hospital will be held at the hospital, Fort Wadsworth, at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

Opening Sale
OF
Shirt Waists.

Colored Laundered Shirt Waists, with White Linen Collars,
75 cents.

Colored Percales and Lawns,
95 cents.

Novelties in Dimities, Batistes, Organdies, Lawns, Fancy and Plaid Linen Waists, exclusive designs.

James McCreery & Co.
Twenty-third Street.

Underwear Department.

Striped Eiderdown Dressing Sacque,
95 cents.

French Flannel Underskirts, Dots and Stripes,
95 cents.

Cambric and Muslin Gowns and Skirts, Chemise and Corset Covers, trimmed with embroidery,
95 cents.

CORSETS.

About 50 dozen R. & G. Ventilating Corsets,
75 cents per pair.

James McCreery & Co.
Twenty-third Street.

THE
VENEZUELA
DISPUTE

A Pamphlet Published by The New-York Times containing
Prof. John Bach McMaster's
History of the Monroe Doctrine
From The Times of Jan. 2;
THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE OF DEC. 17,
THE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN SECRETARY OLNEY AND LORD SALISBURY,
AN ACCURATE MAP OF THE TERRITORY IN DISPUTE,
THE ORIGINAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE MONROE DOCTRINE FROM THE MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT JAMES MONROE,
together with many authoritative declarations and interpretations of the doctrine from the writings and speeches of Jefferson, J. Q. Adams, Polk, Buchanan, Clay, Webster, Cass, and Seward.

For sale at all news stands and at the Publication Office of

The Times.

PRICE 5 CENTS.

Long Branch.

—H. B. Bannard has succeeded W. D. Harper as Superintendent of the First Presbyterian Sunday school until the latter returns from New-York City, where he will spend the remainder of the Winter.

—The Ladies' Helping Hand Society of the First Reformed Church will hold its first sociable of the season next Tuesday evening in the residence of Mrs. C. A. Blaisdell.

—The Young Men's Christian Association held a Gospel meeting yesterday afternoon in Library Hall, and at the same time held a men's meeting in the association rooms.

—Austin Ferns narrowly escaped being drowned in Takanassee Lake by skating into a hole, and is now in the doctor's care, nursing a severe cold.

—Prof. C. H. Mallarian, a native of Armenia, delivered an address on "Slaughtered Armenia" in the Reformed Church yesterday morning.

—De Witt B. Bearmore was buried yesterday afternoon with the honors of Odd Fellowship, Freemasonry, and Knights of Pythias.

—Nathan Heath won the gentleman's gold watch and Mrs. Sarah Cooper the lady's gold watch at the Good Samaritan fair.

—The Central Gun Club is agitating the question of purchasing 200 West Virginia quail.

—Craig Wells broke his right arm in Branchport while loading ice.

Jersey City.

—Ellen Schultz, eleven years old, of 9 Colden Street, was bunkoed out of a dollar yesterday. Her mother gave her a dollar and sent her to a drug store to get a prescription filled. As she was walking along with the money in her hand a well-dressed man stopped her. He told her she was very careless to carry her money so openly. Then he took the note and pretended to wrap it in a piece of paper which he returned to the child telling her to clasp it tightly. When she reached the drug store she found nothing in the paper.

—John Green of 12 West Fifty-second Street, Bayonne, fell while trying to board a trolley car at Grand and Van Vorst Streets, Jersey City, early yesterday morning, and was badly cut about the head. He was taken to the City Hospital.

—Joseph Walsh of 5 McPherson Place, employed as a motorman on a trolley car, fell over the dashboard yesterday while adjusting a misplaced trolley pole and received a severe scalp wound. He was taken to the City Hospital.

—Thomas O'Grady, a saloon keeper at 64 Morris Street, was arrested yesterday for selling liquor without a license, and also for violating the Sunday laws. John Schuller, his bartender, was also held on the latter charge.

New-Jersey.

—George Spencer, a well-known street railway promoter, was arrested and held to await further examination on a charge of selling property on which he had given a chattel mortgage. The mortgage has been assigned by a Philadelphia firm which originally held it to Marshal Johnson of Rutherford.

—Two masked men robbed Station Agent English of Undercliff last night. One of the men pointed a revolver at the agent while the other ransacked the ticket office. They obtained forty dollars in money and some postage stamps.

—Mrs. John C. Roe of Paterson was burned to death Saturday night at her home in Haledon. She was frying fat over the kitchen fire when the grease boiled over and set fire to her dress.

When the President Dined at Four.

From The Chicago Record.

It appears that in olden times the President used to give his dinner parties at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The grandfather of Representative Acheson of Pennsylvania once dined with George Washington, and his family have preserved the invitation. It is written in a business hand, on the fourth page of a sheet of ordinary note paper, with the lines running lengthwise across the page, and reads as follows:

Mr. Acheson is requested to dine with the President on Thursday, the 23d inst., at 4 o'clock precisely.
Feb. 14, 1797.

CARPETS AND RUGS
Splendid opportunities in
COWPERTHWAIT'S
bargain sales each day. 104 West 14th St.

Monday
January 20-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

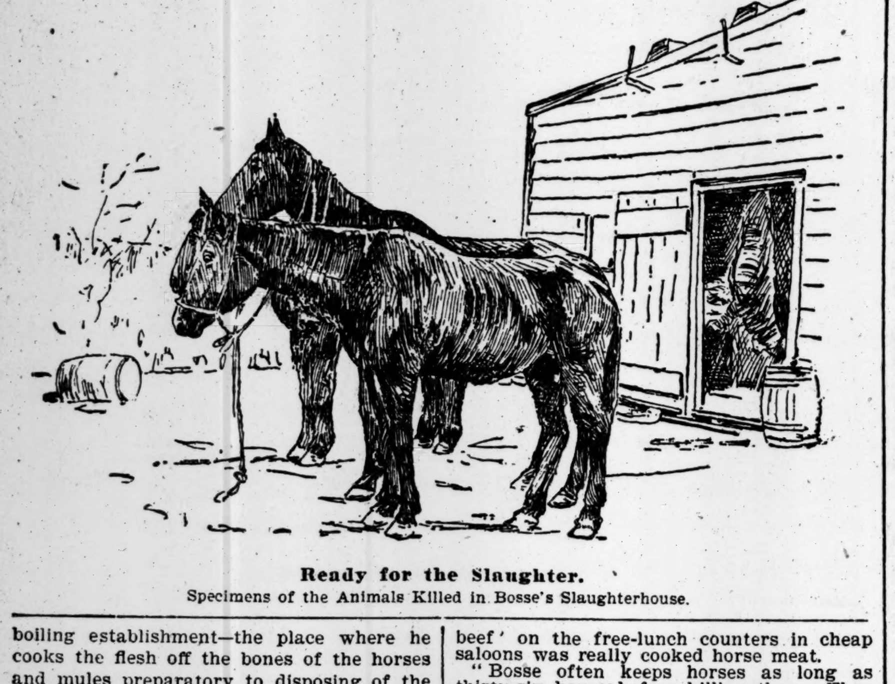
HORSEMEAT IN MARKET

Bosse's Place of Business on the Outskirts of Brooklyn.

CHIPPED BEEF AND CHOICE STEAKS

Said that Animals That Die in the Street Are Used—How Mr. Marx Gained an Entrance Despite the Secrecy.

Henry Bosse, the horse butcher, has changed his scene of operations from Maspeth to that part of Brooklyn locally known as Centreville. There, on Rockaway Avenue, opposite the station of the Nassau Electric Railroad, he has put up a number of frame buildings and has spread his plant over several acres of ground. The neighborhood is not yet settled to any extent, and in consequence Bosse's operations are carried on in comparative secrecy and with little disturbance or complaint. Already, however, some of the few people who live in that section of the city are beginning to mutter and growl because of the disagreeable odors which come from Bosse's bone-boiling establishment—the place where he cooks the flesh off the bones of the horses and mules preparatory to disposing of the bones to manufacturers of fertilizing products.



Ready for the Slaughter.

Specimens of the Animals Killed in Bosse's Slaughterhouse.

Ernest Marx, the special photographer for the Harpers, has visited Bosse's new place, has inspected the entire plant, and has taken a dozen or more large photographs, showing the different scenes in and around the buildings. Owing to the secrecy with which Bosse carries on his business Mr. Marx was able to get his information and his photographs only by representing himself as the Boston agent of a French syndicate which was disposed to contract with Bosse for his entire product. Flattered by the advances made to him, Bosse, who is a Belgian and himself speaks the English language imperfectly, threw away all reserve, and conducted Mr. Marx everywhere on the premises.

Mr. Marx yesterday told a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES about his visits to Bosse's establishment.

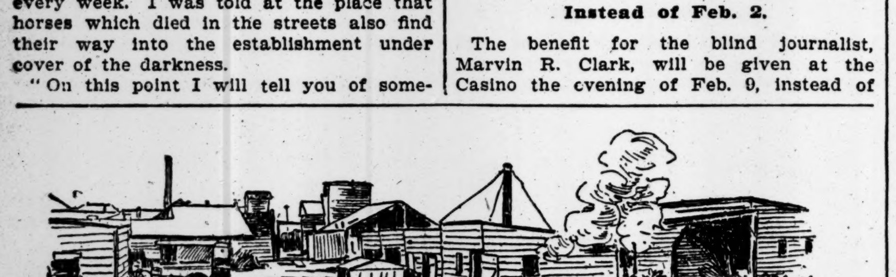
"I spent five mornings at the place," said he; "and I will never forget my experiences. Bosse located on Rockaway Avenue several months ago, taking Christopher Whitting's old buildings, in which the same business had been carried on. Whitting now keeps a saloon in front of the inclosure, and in his place the agents of the tanners, butchers, and wholesale meat dealers and curers meet daily and bargain for their several 'specialties' in horse flesh.

"A large part of the meat of the horses which Bosse kills is bought by a concern in Newark, N. J., which smokes the meat and then slices it very thin and packs it in pasteboard boxes; after which it is sold by hundreds of grocers in New-York and Brooklyn, Jersey City, and Newark, as 'chipped beef.'

"Bosse buys his horses and mules at the great old-horse market at Ridgewood, on the old Capitolene grounds. Hundreds of broken-down horses are there disposed of every week. The market days are Mondays and Thursdays. The horses are led in, lame and blind and diseased and broken-down, from the two cities and the surrounding towns and country. It costs 10 cents to take a horse into the market. There Bosse picks them up at wholesale, paying from $2.50 to $4 apiece.

"Bosse kills about 300 horses and mules every week. I was told at the place that horses which died in the streets also find their way into the establishment under cover of the darkness.

"On this point I will tell you of something that happened in my own neighborhood, in Brooklyn. Six weeks ago a horse fell dead at Fourth Avenue and Sackett Street. The animal was left lying there at dark. When the wagon of the Board of Health went to the corner the next morning at 6 o'clock to get the body of the horse it had vanished. The neighbors said that Bosse's wagon had taken the animal away.



The Slaughterhouses,

Where Bosse Prepares Horse Meat as Beef.

"After Bosse's men kill the horses they are cut up exactly as though they were cattle. They are halved and the fore and hind quarters are cut off, and every part of the animal is put aside. The skins are sold for $2.75 each to a firm at East Forty-first Street and First Avenue, New-York City, and are tanned and used for leather for shoes.

"The hind quarters are taken away by a Newark firm which smokes them and disposes of the product as chipped beef. This kind of chipped beef is packed attractively, and is sold in grocery stores at only 12 cents a pound. It can be distinguished from genuine chipped beef by its color, which is considerably darker than the color of the genuine article. It is packed for use by picnic parties and on excursions.

"The hoofs are sold for glue. The bones are boiled, but not ground, and are sold to phosphate manufacturers. Bosse is already beginning to have trouble because of his bone-boiling establishment.

"Immediately after the horses and mules are killed and cut up, the pieces are thrown into barrels. Every night butchers' wagons go to the place. The butchers get the first pick of the horse meat, for sale on their stalls in lieu of fresh beefsteak. I could not tell the horse meat from beefsteak by the color, but its texture was very tough—like rubber. Much of it is sold in cheap butcher stores. I know a butcher near my house who sold these horse steaks all last Summer, while beef and mutton were so high. He did a rushing business.

"Bosse classes all the horses and mules he kills under two general heads—lean, and very lean. The 'lean' are somewhat fatter than the 'very lean,' but they are terribly skinny alongside of the ordinary horse one sees going through the streets. Out of the 'lean' horses are made the 'chipped beef,' and the 'round steaks,' 'sirloin steaks,' and 'porterhouse steaks' as already I have described.

"Out of the 'very lean' horses and mules the enterprising folks who deal with Bosse manufacture 'frankfurter sausages.' Bosse's cadaverous nags supply every portion of these bogus frankfurters, even the skin in which they are inclosed.

"The horses and mules that are too thin for any of the above uses are reserved for sausage. They are killed three at a time, with a blow on the head from an iron hammer. As soon as the horse tumbles over, a long, keen knife is run through the breast into the heart and twisted around by the butcher. At once, within five minutes, the skin is entirely removed from the carcass, which is not halved and quartered. The meat is simply cut from the bones in chunks and tossed into barrels standing ready. Lumps of salt are also put into the barrel at intervals to preserve the meat.

"The liver, heart, lungs, and other internal organs are saved for use in fabricating the imitation frankfurter sausages. The liver and heart are almost jet black, which would enable any one to distinguish them, in a butcher store, from the liver and heart of beef. That is why they are seldom sold as such except in the very ignorant quarters.

"One of the men employed around Bosse's establishment grinned as he pointed out to me a barrel of horse flesh.

"'That's what nearly all the Coney Island frankfurters are made of,' he said.

"'What!' I exclaimed, 'are you sure of that?'

"'Just as sure as I can be; I guess I ought to know,' was the reply.

"Such of the four quarters of Bosse's horses and mules as are not bought for 'chipped beef' or 'beefsteak' are disposed of to be cooked and supplied to the cheap saloons in the shape of 'corned beef.' I was told that nearly all of the 'corned beef' on the free-lunch counters in cheap saloons was really cooked horse meat.

"Bosse often keeps horses as long as thirty-six hours before killing them. They are never fed, the men told me, not even one meal, after they come into his possession. Thus the miserable animals suffer for food. I did not see any provision for watering them, so I suppose they also suffer for water, although I was not definitely informed on that point.

"I was deeply impressed by all that I saw at Bosse's horrible place. In France, from which I come, I have often eaten horse meat, but there, as you know, the horses are especially fattened for the purpose, and only fat and strictly healthy horses are killed for eating. On the contrary, no fat horses ever reach Bosse's, and, what is far worse, he frequently gets diseased animals—so I was informed by those whom he employs as well as by those with whom he deals. One morning when I was there a dealer—an expert—pointed out to me a horse sick with cowpox.

"Although I spent five mornings at Bosse's I never once saw a Health Inspector. There was not the slightest sign that the establishment was under any kind of official supervision.

"I am not able to give you any positive statement made to me by Bosse on the point, but from what I heard and saw around the place, and from my talks with the employes, I believe that Bosse exports comparatively little of his product—only enough to make a 'bluff' at the authorities.

"Bosse makes a clear profit of from $12 to $15 on every horse or mule he kills. There are also several other establishments of the kind around New-York.

"I heard some talk about dogs at Bosse's, but I cannot say anything definite about that. I heard a number of queer stories, but they were without verification. In fact, I did not inquire very closely.

"The point about Bosse's whole business is that it is conducted with secrecy. The wagons all go there at night and carry away the product. Strangers are not allowed around the establishment, which is constantly guarded by fully as many as twenty fierce dogs, who are fed on nothing but blood and raw horse meat.

"I forgot to speak of 'blood pudding,' which is another specialty of the delicatessen stores that is furnished by Bosse. The blood is collected in large pails by Bosse's men for that purpose. A large proportion of the horses and mules killed at Bosse's are blind in one or both eyes. Usually the animals are lame. Often their bodies are covered with sores. I have seen Bosse's men terribly mutilate an animal before hitting it with the hammer.

"Of the two photographs that accompany this article, one shows a general view of Bosse's establishment, and the other is a picture of three poor old broken-down horses that were on the point of being slaughtered."

MR. CLARK'S BENEFIT POSTPONED

Will Be Given at the Casino Feb. 9 Instead of Feb. 2.

The benefit for the blind journalist, Marvin R. Clark, will be given at the Casino the evening of Feb. 9, instead of Feb. 2, as at first announced. The change was made necessary by the putting on of a new comic opera at the Casino a week earlier than had been planned. It was necessary, therefore, to use the theatre Feb. 2 for a rehearsal.

The delay will, however, give more time to arranging for the benefit, at which many well-known artists and entertainers will appear. Several members of the Metropolitan Opera Company have offered their services.

Mr. Clark has been blind for several years, and of late he has been unable to help himself in any way, owing to a nervous disease. Contributions are asked which may be sent to any of the following committee: Joseph Howard, Jr., Chairman; C. Max Loth, vice Chairman; Col. A. B. de Frece, Treasurer; George F. Lyons, Secretary; Roswell P. Flower, Gen. Felix Agnus, John W. Keller, Richard F. Hamilton, Henry F. Gillig, Amos J. Cummings, Thomas B. Sidebotham, Jr., Chester S. Lord, J. Charles Davis, Walter O. Eschwege, Jacob A. Cantor, Col. P. A. J. Russell, George Bartholomew, T. Henry French, Capt. William Fowler.

Alterations in La Bretagne.

The French line steamship La Bretagne, which has been laid off since last March undergoing extensive alterations, yesterday reached port on her first voyage westward with new machinery and engines. The saloons have been newly upholstered, and many improvements have been made in the internal fittings of the vessel. Her rig has been altered to that of a two-masted schooner rig. The ship formerly carried four masts.

Very few passengers arrived by the vessel. Among her thirty saloon voyagers were Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Durkee, Douglass Dawson, M. Gautier, Henry Van Schaick, John Steel, and M. C. Turner.

MR. STRANAHAN'S VIEWS

First Citizen of Brooklyn Favors Consolidation.

PROPHESIED UNION YEARS AGO

Size of the Two Cities No Objection—Better "Belong to a Great Whole than Be Part of a Smaller Part."

In view of the care which J. S. Stranahan, "the first citizen of Brooklyn," is obliged to take of his health on account of his advanced age, he has not of late been able to give public expression to his views in favor of the consolidation of New-York and Brooklyn into one municipality.

While Mr. Stranahan has been interdicted from seeing reporters during the present Winter, it is well understood that his views have never undergone any change on the subject of consolidation. Mr. Stranahan, as the creator of Prospect Park, with the deliberate intention of advancing the taxable values of Brooklyn by offering inducements to purchasers of high-class residences on Long Island, showed a far-sightedness which has been abundantly justified by the result. His interests in Brooklyn property are known to be considerable, so that he can have no personal motive in urging consolidation as a benefit to Brooklyn and New-York alike, though especially to the former through reduced taxation and an inexhaustible fund of wealth on which to draw for future improvements.

Mr. Stranahan some years ago frankly summed up the advantages of consolidation in a conversation with a reporter, part of which is here reproduced:

"Will the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn ever be united under a single municipal government?" asked the reporter.

"That will take place in its own good time," said Mr. Stranahan. "Though the growth of our country is so rapid, some changes take place very slowly under a democratic form of government, and it is well that it should be so. Individual members of a community often see reforms that are desirable long before concerted action can be taken. When such changes are for the good of the people at large and do not favor any section of it, the formation of a party to bring such schemes within the range of practical politics is very difficult. All the vested interests which are in existence have to be disturbed, and these interests are often able to overcome men influenced solely by patriotic motives or the desire for good government. Witness the difficulties in building up the National Constitution."

"What are the first obstacles to be set aside?" was asked.

"The politicians and the press of Brooklyn," was the answer. "Both these powerful factors would be ranged against such a scheme for purely selfish reasons. The politicians more especially would oppose it. To any of them who owes his present elevation to the provincialism of Brooklyn, and not to individual merit and force of character, the consummation of such a plan would mean political extinction. It would not matter to him that Brooklyn would contribute her quota, and perhaps more than her quota, of able men to the service of the new and greater municipality. He would be reduced to the ranks, to serve where he now commands.

"With the newspapers the case is somewhat different. At present they show themselves content to play a secondary part by not competing with the morning papers of New-York. In the event of union between the two cities all the newspapers, both in New-York and Brooklyn, would be forced to cover minutely a larger space. It would rest with time and the acuteness of editors to discover whether prominence given to the affairs of a particular locality or a wider interest in human affairs would best please the people who read newspapers. There would doubtless be a struggle, but each paper would find its particular level and vocation in the end, and I do not think some of the Brooklyn papers need fear the result."

"What would be the advantage of union to Brooklyn?" was the next question.

"The effect should be a reduction in the taxes," was Mr. Stranahan's reply. "New-York men have their residences in Brooklyn, but their capital is invested in New-York. I cannot recall at the present moment the name of a single bank Director or merchant exclusively occupied in Brooklyn affairs who lives in New-York. On the other hand, there is scarcely a bank or financial corporation in Wall Street which has not one or more of its principal officers living in Brooklyn. Even the docks of Brooklyn are merely fringes of New-York on the Long Island shore. The surplus capital of Brooklyn flows into New-York for investment. The effect of union would be to divide this capital more evenly over the whole area included within the borders of the new municipality. I think you would find that those who have invested in up-town real estate in New-York City would object to the inclusion of Brooklyn, but this of itself would show the advantage of the scheme to Brooklyn."

"But the partial experiment of including New-York and Brooklyn in one metropolitan police district proved a failure, or at least was repealed by the Legislature," said the reporter.

"Time was not allowed for it to prove anything," rejoined Mr. Stranahan. "Yet its good results are seen in every State in the Union to-day. It led to the police being uniformed, and was the basis of the present system of organization, which has been adopted in all our large cities in imitation of it as at present shown by the New-York force. I myself was one of the Police Commissioners in 1858, when the enlarged district was formed. It is often forgotten now on what this system of organization was based. Some years before a royal commission sat in England, and heard evidence from all sources about systems of policing. As a result of the recommendations of this commission Sir Robert Peel introduced the present system into the metropolitan area of London. On these data the Metropolitan Police law, which came into operation here in 1858, was founded, so that it was adequate to the needs of a larger population than we had. In my view that law did not go far enough. A policeman had no power outside his territorial limits other than the terrifying effect of his uniform. It seems to me the system should have been extended so as to have a uniform body of police throughout the State, largely autonomous and local in their ordinary functions as preservers of the peace, but reporting statistics of crime to, and being in some respects under, the jurisdiction of a central board at Albany."

"Would the size of such a municipality not be in itself an insuperable objection?" was asked.

"Not necessarily," was the reply. "We must have faith in the wisdom and moderation of majorities, however large or small the local aggregation of people may be. This is the keystone on which is based our belief in the permanence of our political institutions. You will probably live to see the population of the United States 100,000,000. Will they be less able to govern themselves then than now, or than they have been in the past with a much smaller number of people than at present? To doubt it is to doubt the history of the past and the evidence of the present. Similarly New-York soon will have a population of 2,000,000, even without the aid of Brooklyn. Will it be then less able to govern itself than now? Or would the present inclusion of Brooklyn, making the total population over 2,000,000, find the machinery of government unfit to cope with the expansion? Such an argument is only postponing the time of grappling with a problem which must be met and overcome."

"What about the relatively larger number of foreigners in New-York?" asked the reporter.

"I think their number and the importance of the part they play in rendering the two cities, to some extent, distinctive communities is overestimated," was the reply. "Foreigners are becoming more rapidly naturalized now than formerly, so that the dead weight of non-voting residents is no longer so appreciable when New-York is contrasted with Brooklyn. Besides, the foreign-born population of Brooklyn has increased very much of late years. One ward in Brooklyn is now practically under German control, and another one is similarly dominated by Irish votes. The Irish vote has also to be reckoned within almost every remaining ward in the city. Estimating the foreign-born vote of New-York at 60 per cent of the total, Brooklyn would not fall more than about 10 per cent. behind these figures in relative proportion to its total vote."

"Has the relative proportion of the inhabitants to each city altered in recent years?" was the next query.

"So far as I can remember it has not varied much for the past twenty years," replied Mr. Stranahan. "But for the inclusion in New-York of the villages in the lower portion of Westchester, Brooklyn would have stood much higher in its proportion of gain. As it is, Brooklyn keeps well within the line of having half as many inhabitants as New-York. But Brooklyn is now, or ought soon to be, in a better position to gain more than her fair share in the future. The rapid transit is slowly but surely opening up the building lots of Long Island. With a greater degree of foresight on the part of the Trustees the bridge might be made available for not only common passenger cars, but even Pullman cars. The elevated roads on both sides of the East River might be united, by their mutual interests in the first place and the action of the Bridge Trustees in the second. So that the chances are that the increase in Brooklyn is likely to relatively exceed that of New-York during the next few years."

"Have you ever prepared a plan in detail for the union of the two cities?"

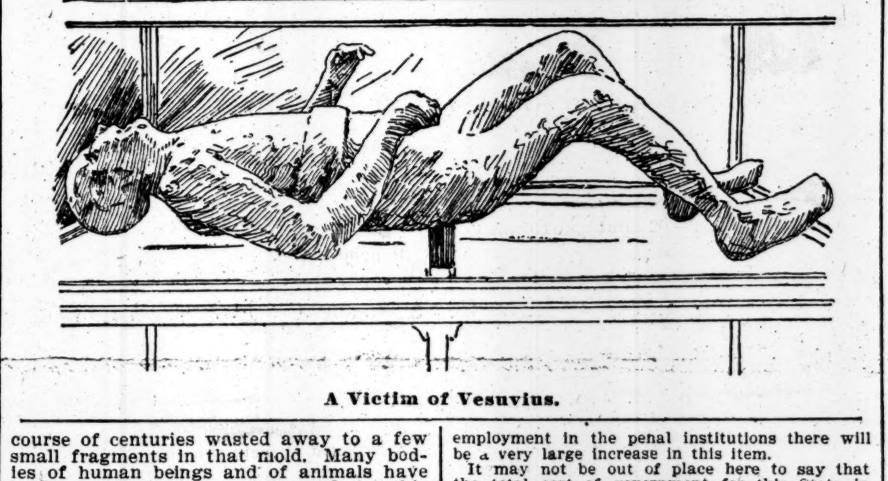
"No, I have not," replied Mr. Stranahan, "but I thought the subject carefully out many years ago, when both cities were much smaller, and I have seen no reason since to alter my original conclusions on the subject. Some of my friends held the same opinions, but they are all gone, and I am left alone. It is too late for me to begin such a fight. Some younger man will yet do it successfully. As a Brooklynite, I am fond and proud of my abiding place, but the immensity of New-York overshadows us. I would rather belong to a great whole than be a part of a smaller part. I can see clearly in the future New-York the metropolis of the Western Hemisphere, with bounds wide as her local needs and influence, playing as great a part in the affairs of men as London, Paris, or Berlin has ever done in the past. And I have no doubt that, when that time comes, means will be to her hands to govern herself in a manner worthy of her high position."

A VICTIM OF VESUVIUS

Curious Cast for Which a Human Body Was the Mold.

From St. Paul's.

It has sometimes been thought strange that, considering the rapid and appalling nature of the eruption which destroyed Pompeii, so few bodies of the victims should have been found during the excavations of the last 140 years. Only about 300 in all have been found, of which 60 or 70 were in the barracks. But in all probability large numbers were able to escape from the city as the destruction approached; and, moreover, only such bodies as were completely incrusted were preserved, while there are probably many yet to be discovered. The body, of which a cast is represented, owes its perpetuation to a comparatively recent process. Long experiences had taught one of the officers of the searchers in the buried city to tell by the sound produced by tapping whether a body was concealed in a mass of lava or not. When he opined that a body was present he carefully bored a small hole in its direction until resistance ceased. Liquid plaster of paris was then poured through the hole, and when this had dried, the mass was carefully broken, and a perfect cast of the body, such as we represent, was found, the lava having formed a mold round the body, which had in the course of centuries wasted away to a few small fragments in that mold. Many bodies of human beings and of animals have been, as it were, reconstructed in this manner, and now lie in the Museum at Naples.



A Victim of Vesuvius.

REBUKED BY MAGISTRATE FLAMMER

He Denounces an Installment Agent and Discharges the Prisoner.

Magistrate Flammer, in Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, sharply rebuked the agent of a furniture house for an arrest that had been made under his direction in an illegal manner. The story as told by Policeman Rohrig of the West Twentieth Street Police Station, who took the woman to court, was as follows:

Mrs. Louisa Marz of 112 Van Horn Street, Jersey City, was residing in this city last May. She purchased from Baumann & Co. of Eighth Avenue and Nineteenth Street furniture to the amount of $121, which she was to pay for on the installment plan. She paid regularly until the installments amounted to $45, and then lost her position, and was taken ill. She soon had no money left, and in order to pay the doctor's bill she sold three or four pieces of the furniture to a second-hand dealer. When Baumann's agent called at the house and learned that she had neither the money to pay her installment nor all of the furniture in her possession, he reported the matter at the office.

Isaac J. Meyer, the representative of the firm, who made the complaint in court, then went to the woman's house. She told him that she intended to pay, and offered to furnish security, but Meyer told her that she would either have to produce the money or all of the furniture. Rohrig said that Meyer and others from the firm so hounded the woman that finally in desperation she sold the remainder of the furniture and moved to Jersey City.

A private detective from the store located her Saturday morning, and he went to the house and told Mrs. Marz that he was a member of the New-York police force, and that she must come with him to New-York. The woman accompanied him to the West Twentieth Street Police Station, where the charge of violating Section 571 of the Penal Code, which makes selling mortgaged goods a misdemeanor, was preferred against her.

Magistrate Flammer promptly discharged the woman, and told Meyer that he could be arrested for kidnapping for the manner in which he had managed to get the woman to New-York.

COMMUNION WINE IN TINY CUPS

Ross Street Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, Begins Individual Service.

Individual communion cups are being used in many of the churches of Brooklyn. The Bedford Avenue Baptist congregation began the use of them a year ago, and since then other congregations have adopted them.

The Ross Street Presbyterian Church, in the Eastern District, of which Mayor Wurster is one of the leading members, yesterday fell into line, and the new individual communion cups were introduced at the morning service.

The members of the session of the church are the Rev. John Erskine Adams, pastor; T. P. Trautman, J. Carlyle Louden, S. H. Macdowell, A. S. Ritchie, E. C. Moffat, and Joseph Irwin. They discussed the matter for a year and then came to a decision for purely sanitary reasons.

The cups are of metal, silver plated. The wine was served yesterday from six cup holders, in each of which were three racks. Each holder contained sixty cups, which are one inch deep, and about one-half an inch wide at the rim.

The Ross Street Church is the first Presbyterian church in Brooklyn to adopt the individual communion cup service.

Conscience Money Paid in Stamps.

From The Philadelphia Times.

William G. Cowgill and Joseph Brammal of Paulsboro, N. J., have each received thirty-seven two-cent stamps through the mail, carefully wrapped, but with nothing to designate who the sender was. The letters were mailed at the same time in New-York. Messrs. Cowgill and Brammal were in business together in Philadelphia about fifteen years ago, and it is supposed they either overpaid some one or else goods to the amount of $1.48 were stolen, and the party has become conscience-stricken.

TAX RATE WILL INCREASE

A Warning Contained in the Report of Controller Roberts.

STATE MUST PRACTICE ECONOMY

Expenditures Increasing Rapidly—Cost of Smaller Charitable Institutions—Cancellation System.

ALBANY, Jan. 19.—James A. Roberts, the State Controller, has completed his second annual report to the Legislature.

Dealing in detail with the subject of the State's increased expenditures, Mr. Roberts contrasts the total State expenditure of $1,203,961.47 in 1820 with $20,457,081.93 in 1895. This vast increase has been brought about, he declares, by the State assuming such expenditures as that in 1895 of $4,777,792.31 for free schools, of $4,200,000 for the support of the idigent insane, of $789,160.83 for the canals and like expenditures. Mr. Roberts says that he has called attention to the large expenditures of the State at present for two reasons:

> First—To show the tendency of the State in building up a gigantic system that will call for an enormous and ever increasing annual expenditure for maintenance, believing that the time has come to call a halt before this burden of taxation becomes too heavy.
>
> Second—To emphasize what I said a year ago as to the absolute necessity of making the tax levy large enough to leave some balance in the Treasury at the end of the fiscal year. Another year's experience has decidedly increased my appreciation of this necessity.

He then adds, in relation to "the tendency of the State" to build up a gigantic system of expenditures in various directions:

> It may be as well for the people to know now as later that a result of this policy will be that a low tax rate can never be had in this State again, unless new sources of revenue are discovered. The care of the charities, including the pauper insane; the care of the school system, the militia, the canals, and the judiciary under the new Constitution will present certain fixed charges which will render a low tax rate impossible. These items in the future will not fall much, if any, below the following amounts per annum:

Charity (including pauper insane).....	$6,000,000
School system	4,800,000
Militia (exclusive of betterments).....	600,000
Canal maintenance	800,000
Judges' salaries	500,000
Total	$12,700,000

> These five items alone, which are more likely to increase with the years than to decrease, represent a tax rate of 2.96 mills on the dollar. The State prisons cost the people at present $500,000 per annum, in round numbers, but when the provision of the new Constitution goes into effect next year which prohibits all industrial employment in the penal institutions there will be a very large increase in this item.
>
> It may not be out of place here to say that the total cost of government for this State in 1862, including the schools, was only a trifle more than the amount paid for charities this year.

Efforts to Increase the Income.

Mr. Roberts states that efforts have been made in the Controller's department the past year to increase the State's income from its indirect taxation laws, and also to reduce the cost of supporting the State's charitable institutions.

The receipts from the corporations for the years 1894 and 1895 have been as follows:

	1894.	1895.
Insurance companies, on premiums.........	$119,956.76	$132,588.04
Insurance companies, on capital............	12,555.02	15,061.45
Transportation companies on earnings...	394,164.80	403,992.54
Telephone and telegraph companies, on earnings	27,663.88	30,460.26
Transportation companies, on capital....	445,324.59	615,457.63
Telephone and telegraph companies, on capital	33,933.71	34,865.31
Gas, electric, and miscellaneous corporations	565,419.14	589,243.65
Foreign banks.........	46,860.98	34,306.47
Total	$1,645,878.88	$1,855,975.35

There was also collected in 1895 the sum of $1,367.90 from foreign corporations as "license fees," making the total amount received last year from corporations $1,857,343.25, or an increase of $211,464.37 over 1894.

The Controller's department collected $95,980.54 from the racing societies of the State, which was distributed among agricultural societies. Since this sum was distributed $16,546.57 has been collected, making the total amount collected from the racing societies $112,527.11.

The receipts of the inheritance tax were also increased.

Mention has been made of the Controller's effort to reduce the cost of maintaining the minor charitable institutions of the State. Mr. Roberts gives an account of the expenditures of these institutions. The statement follows:

Statement showing the average number of inmates in each institution under the Controller's supervision, the total expense of maintenance for each institution, exclusive of home products, and the average per capita cost of each inmate; also the cost of maintenance for each institution, exclusive of home products and the expense of supervision, (i. e., salaries of Superintendents, officials, clerks, and wages of employes,) the per capita cost of each inmate, excluding home products and expenses of supervision, and the per capita cost of management of each institution:

Institution.	Average Number of Inmates.	Amount Expended in Each Institution.	Per Capita Cost for Each Instit'n.	*Cost of Ordinary Sup-p't for Each Institution.	A.	B.
West'n House Refuge f'r Women, Albion	59.00	$23,868.11	$404.540	$13,362.16	$226.480	$178.066
State Institution for the Blind, Batavia.	136.00	43,377.95	318.950	20,845.58	153,276	165.679
Soldiers and Sailors' Home, Bath.....	1,072.00	148,489.55	138.516	95,176.77	88.784	49.732
State Reformatory, Elmira............	1,219.00	147,638.97	121.114	68,433.56	56.140	64.970
House of Refuge for Women, Hudson..	307.68	56,115.71	182.383	31,862.36	103.557	78.826
State Custodial Asylum, Newark........	346.00	42,185.80	121.924	24,545.55	70.940	50.980
State Industrial School at Rochester...	754.34	159,807.87	211.851	93,753.42	124,285	87,565
Thomas Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children, Versailles......	103.30	13,500.00	130.687	6,676.47	64.632	66.054
Northern New-York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Malone..................	71.15	20,233.54	284.378	9,763.28	137,221	147.157
Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, Syracuse	512.36	92,597.70	180.727	59,620.23	116.364	64.361
Society for Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, Randall's Island..........	648.00	132,253.29	204.094	76,123.50	117.475	86.619
Total	5,228.83	$880,068.49	......	$500,162.88	......	......
Average per capita..................	......	......	$168.310	......	......	......
Average per capita, exclusive of salaries, wages, and labor............	......	......	......	......	$95.654	......
Average per capita for salaries, wages, and labor..................	......	......	......	......	......	$72.656

A—Per capita cost for each institution, exclusive of supervision and home products. B—Per capita cost for each institution for management, (i. e., expenses of salaries, wages, and labor. *Ordinary support excludes expense of supervision and the home product.

Money Provided by the State.

It should be noted that the above figures as regards expenditures deal exclusively with money provided by the State. All receipts from home products, &c., are eliminated; hence they come home directly to the taxpayer, and deserve careful consideration. The great disparity in the per capita cost of maintenance in the several institutions will immediately attract attention, ranging from $121.11 per inmate in the Elmira Reformatory, and $121.92 in the State Custodial Asylum, at Newark, to $318.95 at the State Institution for the Blind at Batavia, and $404.54 in the Western House of Refuge for Women at Albion. The cost per inmate in the latter institution is nearly two and a quarter times as great as it is in the House of Refuge for Women at Hudson, an institution of exactly the same character, and the cost per inmate at the State Industrial School at Rochester is one and three-quarter times as great as that at the Elmira Reformatory, both institutions being organized and operated for the reformation of youthful delinquents. This great disparity in the cost of maintenance between the several institutions is partly due to the policy adopted by the State, partly to the policy adopted by managers, and partly to the diverse character of the institutions.

Whether these policies are wise or unwise, I do not purpose discussing here. I simply want to call attention to the practical result. Of late years the tendency of the State has been toward smaller institutions, but small institutions are more expensive to maintain than large ones. As already shown, the House of Refuge at Albion, with an average of 59 inmates, last year, cost per capita, $404.54, while exactly the same character of institution at Hudson with an average of 307.68 inmates, cost only $182.38 per capita. In short, all of the institutions with small populations show much higher averages of expenditure than the institutions having large populations. This is chiefly due to the fact that the per capita cost of care and management is much greater in proportion in the smaller institutions. Reference to the foregoing exhibit justifies this conclusion. For instance, the House of Refuge for Women at Albion, with an average population of 59, has a per capita expenditure for management, namely, for salaries, wages, and labor only, of $178.06; the Institution for Blind at Batavia, with 136 inmates, has a per capita expense for management of $165.67, and the Institution for Deaf-Mutes at Malone, with a population of 71, has a per capita of $147.15; while the larger institutions range as to per capita for management from $49.73, at the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Bath, to $87.56, at the Industrial School at Rochester. It is true that more and higher-priced help is needed in proportion in a deaf and dumb or blind institution than in a custodial or reformatory institution. But the same fact holds good as regards institutions of nearly the same character. The State Custodial Asylum at Newark, with 346 inmates, has a per capita cost for management of $50.98, the House of Refuge for Women at Hudson, with 307.68 inmates, has $78.82 per capita, while the House of Refuge for Women at Albion, with 59 inmates, has a per capita cost for management of $178.06.

As regards the policy of the managers, to which allusion has been made, it should be noted that there has been a marked tendency of late years to elevate (so far as salaries and wages are concerned, at least,) the grade of teachers, attendants, and help, and to reduce the number of inmates to each teacher or attendant. By this the per capita is meant, and not the aggregate, as the aggregate would naturally increase with an increase of population.

The Industrial Schools.

Regarding the industrial schools the report says:

> The policy in the State industrial schools or reformatories of late years has been to devote more attention than formerly to the education of the youth committed to them. It is, of course, desirable that these delinquent children, while serving their terms of confinement, should be put in the way of earning an honest living when released, but it is a matter for serious consideration whether these violaters of law should receive more advantages than the ordinary workingman, who helps to pay the tax, can afford to give his law-abiding children. At the Rochester Industrial School geometry and the sciences are taught, as well as the ordinary branches of English.

Mr. Roberts states that the general condition of the court and trust fund and accounts, on the whole, have been greatly improved during 1895.

In regard to the Forest Preserve, Mr. Roberts says that:

> At the end of the fiscal year 1894, the State owned in the Forest Preserve, 776,517 acres of land. During the year ended Sept. 30, 1895, it acquired title by purchase to 15,455.37 acres, and lost by redemption, 260¾ acres, and by sales by the Forest Commission, 13,739.96 acres, thus leaving the aggregate on Oct. 1, 1895, 777,971.91 acres. Since the beginning of the present fiscal year the State has acquired title to 77,193.84 acres by purchase, and 301,630 acres through the tax sale held in December last, but probably from 40 to 50 per cent. of this latter amount will be redeemed. Too much importance cannot be attached to the extension of the State's holdings of land in the preserve. To-day the State has not one-third the land it should own for the protection of climate and water supply. From expressions of the people and of the press, it can fairly be presumed that an appropriation of a moderate sum year by year for the purchase of lands in the preserve will meet with popular favor.

Mr. Roberts then calls attention to the injustice to the State of the present tax cancellation system, and he recommends that some limitation be put upon the time within which a purchaser at a tax sale, which is more than five years old, may apply for such cancellation.

The Controller calls attention to the largely increased expenses of legislative investigating committees, and suggests that it might be well to have some limit of expenses per day which a Senator or Assemblyman may incur while a member of an investigating committee.

In closing his report, Mr. Roberts suggests that each Legislature appropriate money to pay for its own expenditures and not shoulder part of that expense on some future Legislature. He also says that the laws relating to department printing are in a badly confused condition; so that the State suffers financial loss when it makes contracts under them. He therefore recommends that an intelligible law be passed on the subject.

LILLIAN SCOFIELD APPEARS IN COURT

She Left Before Her Case Against McCloskey Was Called.

The notorious Lillian Scofield, who has figured under a number of names, appeared in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday as complainant against John G. McCloskey of 333 East Forty-eighth Street on a charge of grand larceny.

McCloskey told his side of the story before the complainant appeared. He said that the Scofield woman had twice caused his arrest on a similar charge last November, and that each time the case had been dismissed. He then, he says, sued her for false imprisonment, but at her request withdrew the suit. He says that he had been living in the same house with her until a week ago Saturday. She urged him to return, and when she met him Saturday she followed him from place to place, and finally began to cry "Stop thief!" A crowd gathered, and he was arrested. She accused him of stealing $50 in money and a five-hundred-dollar diamond bracelet.

Mrs. Scofield, who had appeared while McCloskey was talking, told her side of the story. She said McCloskey had ill treated her, and that she had done a great deal for him. She admitted having had him arrested twice before, but said that the cases were dismissed at her request, because he begged her to let him go. She said he had taken the bracelet and money Saturday, and she had concluded to press the charge this time.

When the case was called, however, she had left the court. Magistrate Mott then committed McCloskey in $500 bail for examination to-day.

FOUND A DIAMOND IN THE GOOSE

Mrs. Rosenthal Is Now Buying Poultry Every Day.

Mrs. Robert Rosenthal of 212 East Thirty-second Street bought a goose some days ago from her family butcher, and paid $1.50 for it. Both Mrs. Rosenthal and the butcher considered the price a fair one.

But when Mrs. Rosenthal got home and began to pluck the feathers and examine the goose in detail she found that it was almost as valuable as the good old bird in the fairy tale, that had a pleasant habit of laying golden eggs. For, while preparing the bird for the oven, she felt a hard substance in the interior which, upon examination, appeared to her to be very much like a diamond with a small fragment of gold attached to it, as though it had been set in a ring.

A knowing friend to whom Mrs. Rosenthal took the stone next day told her that the stone was a diamond of very high quality, worth probably $150.

Mrs. Rosenthal has been buying geese ever since, and she always takes charge of the preparation and cooking herself. The butcher has raised his prices.

To Discuss Its Currency Bill.

The Manufacturers' Association of Kings and Queens Counties will hold its regular monthly meeting in the Pouch Mansion, Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, this evening. The meeting will be important, as the association will discuss the currency bill which it proposes to present to Congress. The bill was drawn by Edward M. Shepard, and has already been published in THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

NEW CHARTER FOR ALBANY

A Bill Providing for One Ready for the Legislature.

BASED ON MAYOR THACHER'S IDEAS

Some of Its Provisions, He Thinks, Might be Useful in Making Greater New-York's Charter.

ALBANY, Jan. 19.—Mayor John Boyd Thacher has embodied his idea of the model charter for this city in a bill which will be introduced in the Legislature Monday night. The Mayor, in his message, read when he assumed the duties of the office, three weeks ago, outlined the chief features of an organic law for a city of this class, and it is along these lines that the bill has been drawn.

Mayor Thacher believes that some of the features might be incorporated advantageously in the charter of Greater New-York, when that document shall be created. His bill provides for some features patterned after the charter of Philadelphia, including a dual legislative body and the placing of great power, coupled with great responsibility, in the hands of the Mayor.

Under his bill the system of government in this city would undergo many radical changes. The bill provides:

> (1.) The legislative powers shall be vested in a dual board of representatives, elected biennially, consisting of
>
> (a) A Board of Aldermen of nineteen members, chosen one each from the nineteen wards of the city by the voters of that ward. This board to hold its regular sittings on the first and third Mondays of each month.
>
> (b) A Board of Councilmen of nine members, chosen on a general ballot by the citizens. This board to hold its sittings on the second and fourth Mondays of each month. To provide for emergencies, upon a call of ten members of the Board of Aldermen and of five members of the Board of Councilmen, the Mayor may summon both boards to meet on the same day, when they shall transact such business only as shall be specified in the call. All measures, bills, ordinances, and resolutions must pass both boards and be subject to the qualified veto of the Mayor as at present prescribed. All salaries of officials shall be fixed and their duties prescribed by the joint action of the two boards.
>
> (2.) The executive power shall be vested in the Mayor of the city, who shall be elected at the same time as the city legislature. The Mayor shall have, absolutely, power of the appointment and removal of all heads of departments. The great body of trained and efficient office holders shall not be removed, except the Mayor shall file in the office of the Civil Service Commissioner a written order to that effect.
>
> Under this provision all boards, commissions, and other complicated agencies shall be abolished. Responsibility is directly fastened on the Mayor.
>
> (3.) The creation of a permanent department of registration, the two Commissioners for which shall be appointed by the Mayor from a list of candidates furnished by the Chairman and Secretary of the General City Committee of each political party, respectively, in the manner now provided by law for the selection of Inspectors of Election. They shall hold office for two years. It shall be their duty to secure and receive the names of all male citizens over twenty-one years entitled to vote, and record them in books of registry. They shall close their books twenty-five days before the day appointed for election, and shall place in the hands of the Election Inspectors the list of voters entitled to vote in each election district. They shall accuse and prosecute before the day of election all persons discovered by them as falsely registered, or for any cause found not entitled to vote. Within ninety days after the election they shall cause to be published in the city papers the names of all persons failing to exercise the right of suffrage.

These provisions of the new charter bill were discussed at considerable length in Mayor Thacher's message. With reference to the dual legislative body, Mr. Thatcher said:

> The first board under these provisions preserves the local representative character of the present system. The second board creates a general representative character in the legislative field, such as is given the position of the Mayor in the executive field. This second board is proposed on the theory that since the Aldermen legislate for the entire city, the entire city should have a voice in choosing one branch of the legislative government.
>
> A bad or careless measure would not be likely to pass both houses. Beyond the restriction by the State Legislature, that the city should not create a total indebtedness of more, say, than 7½ per cent. of its assessed valuation, the local Legislature should have power to legislate on all matters whatsoever affecting the interests of the city. The Constitution limits the maximum indebtedness of a city to a sum equal to 10 per cent. of the assessed valuation.
>
> By confining the city's debt to a lower percentage the Legislature would have a margin within which to grant or withhold further increase of debt.

The duties of the commission as the head of the Department of Registration, as set forth by the Mayor, involve a discussion of the preservation of the purity of the ballot. The objection to such a board having any other than a single head exists as strongly in the case of this commission as the others, Mayor Thacher says, but the Constitutional requirement that Boards of Registration shall represent the two political parties casting the highest number of votes makes it impossible to put this machinery in the hands of a single-headed commission. The Mayor says of the functions of this commission:

> Charging the Commissioners with the duty of prosecuting falsely registered persons will be beneficent in its effects on the suffrage. As the law is now written, a man may swear in his vote at the polls, and the Inspectors are obliged to receive it. Afterward, he may be prosecuted. But afterward the successful party is too much elated and the defeated party is too much discouraged to prosecute. The damage has been done. The proposed change will prevent the casting of an intelligent vote, and, in a sense, the punishment, while following the crime of falsely registering, will precede the greater crime of falsely voting.
>
> The Commissioners are not to act in a judicial capacity, but shall gather and present to a competent court such evidence as shall secure to the citizen the right of suffrage and preserve its purity. They shall make a house-to-house canvass to ascertain the names of those entitled to vote. A central department for registration would be much more economical than the system now prevailing.
>
> When we read of the successes of municipal reforms in Great Britain, and in some of the German and French cities, we must remember that suffrage abroad is restricted and confined. With us it is practically universal. We can take no steps backward, but we can throw around the exercise of suffrage a greater protection and defense. Under the Constitution, the final date for registration may be fixed by law, but it must be in our city at least ten days before election. If the twenty-five-day limitation be found insufficient in which to purge the registry books of names of persons not entitled to vote, subsequent legislation can establish a longer period.
>
> As the Constitution requires the citizen to have been a resident of his election district for thirty days, the registry books could not finally close before that time. When the books of registry are completed they will disclose (1) the names of all persons who ought to vote; (2) the names of all persons who present themselves and qualify themselves according to statute to vote, and (3) the names of all persons who actually do vote.
>
> It may well be held that the exercise of the suffrage is not only a right but a duty, and the public is entitled to know the names of those who decline to assume their share of this obligation. There is as much need of compulsory suffrage for adults as there is of compulsory education for children.

The bill has the indorsement, not only of Mayor Thacher, but also of some other Albany officials who have examined it carefully.

DEATH OF AN OLD STAGE FAVORITE

Mrs. Robert Gregory, Better Known to Theatregoers as Lottie Hough.

An old favorite of the stage passed away Friday night when "Lottie Hough," or Mrs. Robert Gregory, as she was called off the stage, died after a short illness at her home, 320 West Twentieth Street.

In the rôle of a Yankee girl she was very popular, and was pretty and vivacious. Barney Williams took her with him on his European tour, and she was also one of the company that appeared at the opening of the old McVicker's Theatre in Chicago.

She was born in Utica sixty-two years ago. Her father was Dr. Fowler of that city. She married William Hough, an actor, when seventeen years of age, and when divorced from him took for a second husband a rich merchant named Robert Gregory.

New Brooklyn C. E. President.

The Brooklyn Christian Endeavor Union met in the New-England Congregational Church, South Ninth Street, Saturday night and elected the Rev. A. De Witt Mason of the South Reformed Church, President. The Rev. Mr. Mason is the editor of The Mission Field.

YALE ASKING FOR MONEY

An Appeal Sent to Graduates of the New-Haven University.

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTIONS ARE NEEDED

Endowments and Legacies Have to be Used for Specific Purposes —Prof. Wheeler's Lecture— College News.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 19.—The Yale Alumni Fund Association is working hard to increase the general funds of the university. It has hit upon a practical scheme for carrying out its purpose—namely, the obtaining of promises of small annual subscriptions to the fund from as many Yale graduates as possible. The following has just been sent out by the Executive Committee:

"Yale's greatest need is an income for general purposes. Most of the endowments and legacies are confined to specific uses, so that while each year the university grows richer in new buildings and special scholarships, she continues to need money more and more for operating expenses. This association undertakes to collect $10,000 to $12,500 per annum for use in any department. The fiscal year ends in June, and we have only about $2,500. It will be observed that $10,000 per annum is equivalent to an endowment of $200,000 bearing 5 per cent. interest. We ask you for a contribution, and we desire the liberty of asking you for it every year until you form the habit of adding this to your list of annual gifts. Yale men have established a reputation for courage and persistence; let them not neglect to be liberal, especially toward their mother, Yale."

This is signed by Payson Merrill, '65; George A. Adee, '67; Thomas Thacher, '71; Otto T. Bannard, '76; Henry W. Calhound, '83; Percy R. Bolton, '86; William W. Skiddy, '65; Robert W. De Forest, '70; Thomas De Witt Cuyler, '74; Walter Jennings, '80; William Adams Brown, '86; William F. Judson, '90, Directors; William W. Farnam, '66, Treasurer, New-Haven; Lewis S. Haslam, '90, Secretary.

In a circular inclosed with the letter, interesting statistics are given. During the years 1866 to 1895, inclusive, the total number of graduates of the academic department has been 4,111, and from the scientific 1,678, making a total of 5,789 graduates in thirty years. The totals for the three decades are as follows: 1867 to 1875—Academic, 1,003; scientific, 270; total, 1,373. From 1876 to 1885—Academic, 1,298; scientific, 470; total, 1,768. From 1886 to 1895—Academic, 1,710; scientific, 938; total, 2,648. The second decade, as compared with the first, shows an increase of 17½ per cent. in the academic department, 74 per cent. in the scientific, and 28½ per cent. in the totals. The last decade shows, as compared with the second, an increase of 31¾ per cent. in the academic, 99½ per cent. in the scientific, and 49 4-5 per cent. in the totals.

The Faculty of the Medical School has decided to make a change in the curriculum, whereby the regular course is lengthened from three to four years. This change, which will take place at the opening of the next college year, in September, is one that has been made in several medical schools of the country, notably the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in New-York. The classes will be known as "first year," "second year," "junior," and "senior," instead of junior, middle, and senior, as at present. The additional year which the change demands will be devoted largely to practical clinic work and to surgery. The first year's work will remain practically the same as it is now. There will be ten clinics added to the work of the second year, and in the junior year there will be much more surgery, and to members of the class will be given more practical work. The professors who will have charge of the work in the newly added year are: Surgery—Dr. Carmelt; Medicine—Dr. Lindsley; Obstetrics—Dr. Campbell of Hartford; Gynecological Diseases—Dr. B. Austin Cheney; Thereapetics—Dr. Osborne. This course will also include a large number of lectures on special subjects. Students of the academic and scientific departments who have been taking a biological course extending over two years will hereafter be obliged to spend three years on it.

The following members of the scientific freshman class have received elections into the various "Sheff" societies.

Berzelius—Frank V. Chappell of New-London; Francis E. Drake of Chicago; Lawrence Fitch of Milwaukee; Frederick T. Ganse of Wilmington, Del.; Byron S. Harvey of Leavenworth, Kan.; Henry C. Lee of Cleveland, Ohio; Robert E. Stone of Chicago; Walter L. Worrall of New-York City.

Book and Snake—Hiram E. Dewing of Stamford, Conn.; William Orville Hickock, fourth, of Harrisburg, Penn.; Pierre E. Setchworth of Buffalo, Hobart E. Marshall of Chicago, Gunner G. Moon of Eau Claire, Wis.; Burnet R. Ruggles of New-York City, Charles A. H. De Saulles of South Bethlehem, Penn.; Richard Sheldon of Rutland, Vt.; Alexander M. Speer, Jr., of Pittsburg, Penn.; William P. Stewart of South Orleans, La.

Theta Chi—Joseph W. Alsop of Middletown, Conn.; Hamilton F. Benjamin of Garrison-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.; Edwin P. Campbell of Paterson, N. J.; Austin Cheney of South Manchester, Conn.; Clifford W. Cunningham of Savannah, Ga.; George D. Gordon of Cleveland, Ohio; James L. Howard, Jr., of Hartford, George H. Humphreys, Jr., of New-York City, Alfred S. Post, Jr., of Flushing, N. Y.

Chi Phi—George W. Dulany, Jr., of Hannibal, Mo.; Nelson A. Howard of Brownsburg, Conn.; Frank A. McCrea of Canton, Ohio; Harry W. Potter of Salem, Ohio; Howard L. Short of Fort Scott, Kan.; John H. Upham, Jr., of Duluth, Minn.

Theta Delta Chi—Nelson M. Ayers of Fairview, N. Y.; Bernard Beinecks, Jr., of New-York City, Frederick F. Davis of Cottage City, Mass.; James Hess of Easton, Penn.; Richard Krements of Newark, N. J.

Delta Phi—Lewis L. Borden of Chicago, George S. Chauncey of Brooklyn, N. Y.; William F. Corcoran of Yonkers, N. Y.; Samuel S. Day of New-Haven, Thomas R. Fisher of New-Rochelle, N. Y.; Edward L. Freeland of New-York City, Thomas H. Hall, Jr., of Mamaroneck, N. Y.; Walter Key Sturgis of Providence, R. I.

The lecture of Prof. Wheeler this week on the Monroe doctrine has stirred up the university, and there are quite a number of Yale men who do not agree with the views of the distinguished Professor of History at Yale. In his lecture Prof. Wheeler read the original Monroe doctrine and contemporary interpretations of it. "Its expounder, Monroe, was prudent almost to the verge of timidity," said Prof. Wheeler. "Neither he nor any other statesman of that time had in mind the subsequent radical extension of the principle in making it cover our political influence in the southern republics—in violation of Washington's farewell warning to refrain from entangling alliances and to maintain a policy of non-intervention.

"The 'bogus' doctrine of to-day," Prof. Wheeler said, "is the embodiment of the social greed, the inordinate selfishness, and the colossal bumptiousness of the American people. We have been a nation of filibusters, and have vied with England in land grabbing. Florida wrung from Spain, and the territory seized from Mexico, show how efficiently we have competed with England for extension of territory. Now our manifest destiny and the inexorable logic of events make it necessary to protect our institutions from danger by making the Monroe doctrine a pretext for interfering with all the States of America in all their innumerable quarrels."

There was little or no enthusiasm over the lecture.

There is now being prepared in South Sheffield Hall a room to receive one of the most complete herbariums in the world, that of the late Prof. Daniel Cady Eaton, which has been given by his family to the university.

The great social event at Yale University is at hand, and is known as "Prom" week. Already guests from out of town are beginning to arrive, and the campus has many fair visitors. By a rule of the Faculty, the festivities must come to an end Tuesday night, as far as the university is concerned. Of course the Faculty has no control over such dances, teas, and receptions as may take place among the leading townspeople in honor of Yale visitors, but it is definitely understood that the student societies are not to give any social affairs after Tuesday.

Monday afternoon there will be a junior tea at the residence of Mrs. Henry L. Hotchkiss, 55 Hillhouse Avenue, from 4 to 6, and all who expect to attend the junior german will be there. The sophomore tea will be given at the same hour, at the residence of Mrs. Trowbridge, 310 Temple Street. After the teas and other general receptions, the annual promenade concert of the Glee and Banjo Clubs will take place at the Hyperion Theatre, at 8 o'clock. The theatre will be decorated with the Yale colors. The souvenir programme has been designed by Raymond M. Crosby, '98. Although it is a college custom not to allow the freshman class to attend the "Prom," they are permitted to go to the concert, but must be satisfied with seats in the gallery.

Immediately after the concert the junior german will be held in Alumni Hall, and will be a brilliant affair. E. E. Garrison, '97, will lead, and it is expected that about 100 couples will be present. The patronesses will be Mrs. H. L. Hotchkiss of New-Haven; Mrs. Garrison of Colorado Springs, Mrs. Heffelfinger of Minneapolis, Mrs. McKim of Washington, Mrs. Sage of Albany, Mrs. Walcott of Denver, and Mrs. G. B. Farnum of New-Haven. The sophomore german will be held at the same hour in Warner Hall. Greenville Parker, '98, will lead it, and ninety couples will be present. This closes the list of entertainments for Monday.

The junior promenade will take place in the Second Regiment Armory Tuesday night. The decorations will be very elegant. The colors used will be white and gold, with the usual college devices. The music will be furnished by Lander of New-York. Tuesday afternoon, just prior to the dancing in the Second Regiment Armory, there will be a number of teas by the various college societies. The "Sheff" Society, "Berzelius," the "T" Company at St. Anthony's Hall, the Cloister, and other college organizations will entertain.

E. S. Oviatt of this city, one of the editors of The Yale Literary Magazine, has stirred up the university in an article which appeared in the current number, the title being "On Shams" at Yale. The editors of The Yale News and The Alumni Weekly have sharply replied to Mr. Oviatt's criticisms. Mr. Oviatt, in his article, said, among other things:

"Under the outward appearances, below all the so-called joys of these few years, lurks a poisonous undercurrent that spreads itself into all the roots and fibres of our college life, and anon arises menacingly and lowering into view. There is no man, whether he be high or low, whether he be strong or weakly, in the current who does not feel it. His only aim may be to broaden himself into a man, but if he lacks the ambition to attain position by questionable means, if he has not in him the worshipful spirit of reverence to the would-be hero, his life here is dwarfed, narrowed, browbeaten into a sullen silence, and he leaves at the end with tears in his eyes and with inward cries of rage at the system of things that has brought it thus. It is all true, absolutely true. The materialism of undergraduate life to-day is something enormous in its reaching and portentous in its meaning. With all respect, the competition for a class deaconship is a most melancholy sight. As much canvassing is done, as much talk is excited as in the election of a Tammany chieftain. Years ago, when the century was younger, it was not such tremendous advantage to a college man, as it is now, to have been made a member of one of the leading college societies."

HARVARD DEBATERS ANXIOUS.

Plans for Increasing the Interest of the Students in Oratory.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 19.—The most active interest just at present is being taken in debating matters at Harvard. The recent success of Yale and the various inducements there offered to debaters have led Harvard men to look to their laurels. It is seriously feared here that Harvard will this year break her record of never having been defeated in an intercollegiate debate. To keep the interest on the jump and bring out new men, a meeting of professors, officers of the various debating societies, and old intercollegiate debaters was held at the house of Prof. Shaler last week. Among the professors present were Baker, Hart, Cummings, Briggs, and Shaler. The needs and opportunities of debating were thoroughly discussed and much interest and enthusiasm were shown. It was propsed to constitute a committee to watch over debating interests and to assume control and responsibility in 'Varsity debate arrangements. The committee will be made up of members of the Union, the Forum, and the Freshman Club, who will elect members from the Faculty and the graduates who have been Yale debaters. Some attempt will also be made to secure prizes for the debaters, and to get some special mark of distinction for intercollegiate debaters who win.

The competitive debate for the choice of men to speak in the debate with Princeton in March was held Friday. The judges were Profs. Briggs, Taussig, and Baker. Thirty-three aspirants presented themselves, from whom the committee finally selected Fletcher Dobyns, '98, of Oberlin, Ohio; W. S. Youngman, Law School, of Williamsport, Penn., and J. P. Warren, '96, of Boston. Dobyns is the only one who has had previous intercollegiate experience. He represented Harvard in the debate with Princeton last year. Youngman is a member of the Forum, and Warren of the Union. While not brilliant speakers, with the exception of Dobyns, they are nevertheless good students, and will present strong arguments.

In connection with the Harvard catalogue, which has just appeared, some interesting figures have been published relating to the comparative number of students at Harvard and at Yale during the current year. They are official, coming from the catalogues of the two universities. They are as follows:

	Harvard.	Yale.
College	1,770	1,199
Scientific School	340	583
Graduate School	285	98
Divinity School	41	105
Law School	465	224
Medical School	530	125
School of Arts	...	8
School of Music	...	11
Dental School	102	...
Veterinary School	55	...
Bussey Institution	12	...
Total	3,600	2,353

These figures need some explanation. In the first place, no names of students are repeated. In the Harvard catalogue 5 names were repeated; in the Yale catalogue about 98 names were enrolled twice. Accordingly, the Yale figures would, in the Yale catalogue, be larger by something like 98. The reason for it is this: Before the Yale Graduate School was founded the students who took graduate courses were enrolled in their respective departments. When that school was started all graduate students were enrolled in it, but their names were repeated in the lists of the old departments. For instance, about 50 students are enrolled in both Scientific and Graduate Schools at Yale. There are also a few enrolled twice from other departments. It has been thought advisable for their classification to count them in the older departments. So those who are members of both Scientific and Graduate Schools are here counted as Scientific students, while the Graduate School is just that much diminished from what it appears to be in the catalogue.

In the second place, at Yale women are admitted as graduate students; at Harvard they are not. There is only one woman enrolled as a Harvard student, and she is taking a graduate course in the Medical School. At Yale 62 women are enrolled as students. Some 40 of them are in the Graduate School, and the rest chiefly in the School of Music and School of Arts. These names are not counted for the sake of putting the comparison on exactly even terms. To put the above explanation in a few words, no names in the above list are reckoned twice, and no women are counted. So we have 3,600 men at Harvard during the academic year, and 2,353 men at Yale.

But the full number of students educated under the auspices of Harvard is much larger than 3,600. The Summer school this last Summer had about 475 enrolled, in addition to 100 students who were taking extra courses out of term time. Radcliffe also is under Harvard's tutelage, and fully 350 women are educated there. This makes 4,425 persons educated by Harvard. Add to the men at Yale the 62 women and there have been educated at Yale 2,415 students. Harvard, therefore, leads by over 2,000.

The Committee of Five appointed to report on the need and desirability of a large university club at Harvard made its report at an open meeting of graduates on Monday. Charles Francis Adams presided. The report was given out in printed form. It recites at some length the existing social conditions at Harvard, and gives the result of a canvass among the students, a large majority of whom were anxious for the establishment of such a club. The workings of the Yale University Club and the Oxford and Cambridge Unions are described, the latter being a very successful parallel to the proposed club. The report concludes with a very strong recommendation that steps be taken as soon as possible leading to the carrying out of the plans.

After the report had been read by the Secretary of the committee, William R. Thayer, and accepted, the plan in all its bearings was discussed. It was quite evident that the feeling of the meeting, though conservative, was strongly in favor of the club. A vote was finally passed, giving over the report and further conduct of plans to a committee of ten, to be appointed by the Chairman, with power to increase its membership. The committee was instructed to send a circular to the graduates calling for a general expression of opinion, and to ascertain how many graduates would be likely to pay a non-resident membership fee of not over $5. Among those present at the meeting were C. F. Adams, '56; W. R. Thayer, '81; H. E. Warner, '82; T. C. Thacher, '82; William Endicott, third, '87; H. L. Higginson, W. E. Russell, '77; Roger Wolcott, '70; F. W. Thayer, '78; R. W. Emmons, '95; J. D. Greene, '96; R. H. Stevenson, '97; J. H. Perkins, '98, and Malcolm Donald, '99.

Several prizes in political science are this year offered by the university to students. Every competitor is this year, for the first time, allowed to choose his own subject. The only limitation is that every subject must be approved by the Committee on Prizes. It is understood, however, that the committee will approve any subject which falls within the peculiar conditions of the prize sought, and does not cover the ground of previous monographs on the same subject.

The Tappen Prize is open to students of the graduate and professional schools who have received an academic degree, and to graduates of Harvard of not more than three years standing. It is awarded only to a work embodying considerable research. Tappen Prizes have been taken by Profs. Channing and Taussig, Prof. Robinson, now of Columbia, and Prof. Currier of Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The winning of the prize is a great distinction, and the successful article always finds ready chance for publication.

The Sumner Prize, offered for the best dissertation on some subject connected with universal peace, is another valuable prize. This prize is open to all students in the university, but requires some knowledge of international law.

The two Paine Prizes have been established in order to stimulate research in modern social questions. One prize will be given for the best investigation of some modern charity work, with practical conclusions drawn therefrom. The other is for some special phase of the labor question. The prizes are open to all Harvard students.

The Bennett Prize, offered for the best essay on some subject of American governmental domestic or foreign policy, is open only to members of the senior class, who have taken courses in political science and English literature. Less expert knowledge is required for this prize.

STATISTICS OF A PRINCETON CLASS.

Works Engaging the Attention of the Graduates of Last Year.

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 19.—The first official information concerning the class of 1895, which graduated last June, was published this week in The Princetonian, by Andrew Clerk Imbrie of New-York City, the Secretary of the class. The name and address of every member of the class are published, together with a statement of the occupation chosen. The table of statistics is interesting as showing the proportionate division of a large body of college men with respect to professions and other life callings. Of the entire class, 256 in number, over a fifth are studying law, 58 men having decided upon that profession. There are 75 in various branches of business. Medicine and theology have claimed nearly an equal number, 28 choosing the former and 24 the latter. Fifteen are pursuing post-graduate courses, either in America or abroad; 13 are teaching; 11 are engineering, and 11 are studying electricity; 1 is in chemistry; 2 are in journalism; 9 have not yet chosen a profession, and an equal number have failed to report. The first annual reunion of the class will be held at Princeton the approaching commencement.

The officers and Chairmen of committees of the Philadelphian Society have been announced for the present year. James B. Cochran, '96, of Morristown, N. J., is President; John J. Moment of Orono, Ontario, First Vice President, and C. W. Wisner, '96, Second Vice President. The General Secretary is Clinton T. Wood, '92; the Recording Secretary, T. S. Evans, '97, and the Treasurer, E. S. Worcester of New-York. Wisner, '96, is Chairman of the Finance Committee; Mather, '96, of the Library Committee; Trout, '96, of the Deputation Committee; Turner, '96, of the Town Committee; Waters, '96, of the Summer Conference Committee.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Sociological Institute of Princeton Theological Seminary, Prof. James Mark Baldwin, the psychologist, delivered an address on "Social Heredity." Prof. Baldwin's address was well received. An informal conference was held at its conclusion, at which the speaker answered many knotty questions in the department in which he has made himself a specialist.

The Triangle Club is preparing for its annual presentation of a play before the students, and has announced that this will take place the first week in May. The play chosen for this year's performances is a three-act burlesque recently written by George Post Wheeler of the class of '91, now of New-York City, entitled, "The Mummy." This burlesque will be similar to the one presented two years ago, written by the same author, the "Honorable Julius Caesar," which was a popular production at Princeton. The places in the casts will be chosen by competition, and the practice will begin soon after the mid-year examinations. The new Casino, recently erected on the southwest campus, will be used for the first time as a playhouse in the production of "The Mummy," and new scenery and stage fittings will be purchased.

The Freshman Glee Club has been chosen, and several out-of-town concerts will be given the next two months. These are the successful competitors for positions: First Tenors—C. M. Murray, G. B. McKinney, and B. B. Gunn; Second Tenors—R. Hayden, J. N. Kinne, J. McL. Richardson, J. H. Chidester, W. E. Heron, and W. A. Cleland; First Bassos—H. A. Bubb, J. L. Wilson, R. C. Cook, E. F. Harding, J. B. Wright, J. G. Rolston, S. Moore, and R. Chipman; Second Bassos—A. Pomeroy, R. H. Carter, E. Gibby, R. B. Kingsbury, J. H. Harrison, W. C. Erdman, and E. G. Clark.

It is announced that the annual course of lectures at the Theological Seminary called the Stone lectures will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. Hugh M. Scott of the Chicago Theological Seminary, in Miller Chapel, beginning Jan. 20. The course consists of a series of six lectures on the general subject, "The Origin and Development of the Nicene Theology," which will be given each afternoon of the week, at 5 o'clock, except Saturday. Dr. Scott is considered one of the ablest and most scholarly theologians in the country, and is held as authority on the subject with which he deals. Following are the subjects for the various lectures: Tuesday, Jan. 21, "Laying the Foundations of the Nicene Theology"; Wednesday, Jan. 22, "Development of the Doctrine of the Divine Christ upon the Ground of the Christian Traditions"; Thursday, Jan. 23, "Imperfect Apprehension of the Divine Christ in His Work of Salvation"; Friday, Jan. 24, "The Doctrine of the Holy Spirit and the Trinity as Necessarily Involved in that of God and the Divine Christ"; Monday, Jan. 27, "The Doctrine of the Divine Christ in Its Relation to the Rule of Faith and to Dogma."

THE INTERCOLLEGIATE DEBATE.

Cornell Ready to Make a Great Effort for Victory.

ITHACA, N. Y., Jan. 19.—The President of the Debate Council recently announced a committee of fifteen to take charge of the intercollegiate debate, which will be held in Ithaca on Friday, Feb. 21. The committee, consisting of students representing every phase of university life and activity, is a strong one, and is sparing no effort to make the intercollegiate battle of brains a great social as well as intellectual event. The contest will in all probability be held in the Lyceum Opera House. After the debate proper a banquet will be given to the Pennsylvanians and their friends.

The question to be discussed is the same one that was debated at the contest for the 1894 Memorial Prize, held last week, viz., "Resolved, that the Government shall provide by public taxation for the establishment of a National university at Washington, D. C." The men to represent Cornell are Messrs. Moyer, Dixon, and Crosby, with Mr. Ufford as substitute. The event has awakened unusual interest in Cornell and Pennsylvania circles, especially since the Ithacans have been defeated by the Quakers in two consecutive annual debates, though only by a small margin.

The rumor that the freshman class proposed to hold its annual banquet in secret created considerable comment and criticism on the part of students and Faculty alike. Last year was the first time in the history of Cornell that the entering class conducted a non-secret banquet. The present season finds both '98 and '99 in a rather peculiar position, and, inasmuch as the under-class supremacy has not yet been decided, nor will it be until after the freshman spread occurs, some time in February, to hold the banquet in secret would virtually be a challenge to the sophomores, and it would lead to a lively "scrap." Popular sentiment was so strong against such secrecy that the committee having the matter in charge has decided to make everything public that is in any way connected with the feast.

Prospects are bright for one of the most successful junior prom. weeks in the social history of the university. The masque play to be given during that week of Feb. 3 is progressing rapidly. Goldsmith's "Good-Natured Man" will be produced. The Sophomore Cotillion Glee Club concert and the fitting climax to the week's gay festivities are being prepared on a grander scale than heretofore.

The students, Faculty, and all connected with the university are greatly agitated over a supposed case of varioloid, a mild form of smallpox. A notice has been promulgated to the effect that all students not protected by vaccination must be vaccinated by the health department of the university, in order to guard against any possible spread of the disease. Though there are great alarm and anxiety on the part of residents here, it is thought that the disease will not develop to any extent, and that it can be confined to the one patient.

AFFAIRS AT STEVENS INSTITUTE.

There Will Be But One Winter Dance This Year Instead of Two.

HOBOKEN, Jan. 19.—At a meeting of the Stevens Social Society, held on Monday, it was decided to have only one dance during the Winter term, instead of two, as had been proposed, and the following men were elected to membership: Wallace Willett, '96; Steinbrugge, '97; Westerfield, '99, and Underhill, '99. Tuesday, Jan. 28, was fixed as the day for the midwinter dance, which will be managed by the following committee: W. T. Rasmus, '96; Emil Franke, '98, and Fred Kennedy, '98. The dance will be held as usual in the hall of the preparatory school. The list of patronesses will be announced next week.

There was an occurrence on Wednesday morning which caused quite a little excitement all day. Several students, supposed to have been members of the junior class, having become restless after one of the lectures, unwound the fire hose which is kept just outside the juniors' coatroom, and having put the end outside one of the windows, were proceeding to enjoy themselves when the fun was put an end to by the arrival of one of the professors. All attempts of the Faculty to find the guilty parties have, up to the present time, met with no success.

The Executive Committee of the Banjo Club met on Wednesday. Merely the regular routine business was transacted.

In this week's issue of Stevens Life there was printed a short article on the University of Berlin, by Prof. Manning. Prof. Manning, who is the Assistant Professor of Chemistry and Physics at Stevens, is studying at the University of Berlin this year, a year's leave of absence having been granted to him for that purpose.

There was also a communication from Arthur Baldasano, '97, on the subject of the Cuban revolution, in which the writer took the Spanish side very positively. Mr. Baldasano is the son of the Spanish Consul General in New-York, and consequently is well qualified to write on this subject.

There has been a change in the management of The Stevens Indicator. Prof. Graydon has resigned as editor in chief, and in the future the quarterly will be in charge of Dr. T. B. Stillman and Prof. Riesenberger. The undergraduate editors will be Smith, '96; Rose, '97, and Hackstaff, '98. Profs. Stillman and Riesenberger were in charge of The Indicator before the selection of Prof. Graydon. The January or Winter number has already gone to press.

The annual concert of the musical clubs took place at the Quartet Club on Thursday evening. The clubs were assisted by other members of the college. Messrs. Kelly and Manby made the hit of the evening by imitating the skirt dances of the present day. The attendance was fair.

The class of '98 held a meeting on Tuesday, at which Mr. Scott was elected Vice President and Mr. Hackstaff Indicator editor.

A meeting of the Junior Ball Committee was held on Friday. A list of dances was selected, and the regulation business of the committee was transacted.

The following ladies have consented to act as patronesses for the ball: Mrs. F. K. Ball, Mrs. A. Baldasano, Mrs. C. R. Christy, Mrs. J. Cambell, Mrs. S. Bayard Dod, Mrs. J. W. Hunter, Mrs. Alexander Hutchins, Mrs. C. F. Kroeh, Mrs. F. E. Kidde, Mrs. Charles Kollstede, Mrs. Albert R. Leeds, Mrs. William B. Litchfield, Mrs. Henry Morton, Mrs. A. S. Mathey, Mrs. C. W. MacCord, Mrs. Alexander T. McGill, Mrs. Charles Macdonald, Mrs. A. M. Orr, Mrs. R. W. Pryor, Mrs. P. C. Richardson, Mrs. E. O. Ruggles, Mrs. Edwin A. Stevens, Mrs. Richard Stevens, Mrs. Thomas Stillman, Mrs. E. Steinbrugge, Mrs. A. C. Sumner, Mrs. Edward A. Wall, Mrs. J. R. Williamson, Mrs. J. S. Warren, and Mrs. A. Alexander.

GOSSIP AT RUTGERS.

Secret Society Election—A College Victory at Polo.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Jan. 19.—The election for officers of the Philoclean Society of Rutgers College the other evening resulted in the selection of the following: President—Bair, '96; Vice President—Fowler, '97; Secretary—Hart, '99. In the debate on the question, "Resolved, that colleges be made State institutions, supported by a State tax," the negative side won. Carpender, '97, and Collins, '99, taking that side, and Hart, '99, and Champion, '98, being the affirmative speakers.

Polo teams from Rutgers and the New-Brunswick Gun Club met Saturday in a game on the Milltown pond and fought bravely and well. Rutgers won by a score of 2 to 0. The winning team was captained by Pond, the other members being Van Dyck, Stryker, Scudder, Van Cleef, and Strickland.

John D. Adams of Cornell University, President of the Chi Phi Fraternity; Amasa J. Walker of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Isaac P. Smith of Cornell University, and Harold Bacon of the University of Georgia visited the Chi Phi Chapter of Rutgers Tuesday.

Prof. E. B. Voorhees has been elected Vice President of the State Board of Agriculture.

Pictures of the battalion officers and the football team were taken Wednesday.

John Mahlon Mills of Morristown has been elected Captain of the 'Varsity football team.

A class in fencing is practicing daily in the Ballantine Gymnasium under the supervision of the acting director, Mr. Dodge, who is an expert with the foils.

George H. Hobart of Marlborough is unable to attend college because of an attack of measles.

The Delta Upsilon Fraternity on Friday night gave a delightful dance at its chapter house, on Bleeker Place, and naturally the ladies and gentlemen invited were very much pleased. On Wednesday next the College Young Men's Christian Association will give a reception in Winant's Hall. Prof. Barbour will speak, and the Glee, Banjo, Mandolin, and Guitar Clubs will give some of their choicest selections. The Faculty of the college, as well as the students, have been invited, and will attend. Refreshments will be served during the evening, and every effort will be made to make the affair a pleasing one.

NOT TILL SEPTEMBER.

Union College Will Not Enforce Its New Athletic Rule This Year.

SCHENECTADY, Jan. 19.—President Raymond called a meeting of the upper class men Monday and discussed the new rule of the Faculty, that no one with more than two conditions and no eclectic or irregular student, nor any one failing to remove a condition at the second opportunity, should be allowed to play on any college team. The proceedings were kept secret, but it has leaked out that, although no satisfactory agreement was reached, the rule will not go into operation until next September.

The Faculty has decided that, as the work of the engineering students is so different from that of the others, the honor stage appointments at commencement shall be made from that department separately from those of the other students.

The subjects for sophomore term essays are: "The American People"; "The Turk in Europe;" "English Conquest of India"; "Dr. Jameson's Expedition into the Transvaal"; "Geographical Position of Great Britain in South Africa"; "Our Interest in Cuba"; "Rise and Growth of the British Colonial Empire"; "Rise of Japan Since the Operation of the Treaty Powers."

The Garnet of 1897 will be ready at the opening of the Spring Term or sooner. The board is composed as follows: Editor in Chief—H. C. Todd, Delta Phi; Business Manager—H. P. Willis, Phi Delta Theta; Literary Editor—E. E. Draper, Chi Psi; Athletic Editor—Paul Canfield, Sigma Phi; Assistant Business Manager—W. T. Cherry, Phi Gamma Delta; F. Packard Palmer, Alpha Delta Phi; Harry Frey, Psi Upsilon; Frank Little, Kappa Alpha; James Wingate, Beta Theta Pi; R. C. Wyckoff, Delta Upsilon.

The musical clubs are playing at entertainments and practicing regularly. The first concert will be given Feb. 13, at the Leland, Albany.

The next junior hop will be held Friday, Jan. 24, at the boathouse, and there will be no more until after Lent.

Robert Armstrong of Plattsburg, one of the stanch friends and liberal givers to the college, has just left by will, in addition to his other gifts, $100,000 for the use of the department of sociology.

TREAT FOR VASSAR STUDENTS.

Lectures and Talks by Prof. Louis Dyer of Oxford, England.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Jan. 19.—Prof. Louis Dyer of Oxford, England, delivered a lecture at Vassar College Friday evening, on "The Religion of Athena." After the lecture a reception was given to Prof. Dyer, in the senior parlor, by Prof. Abby Leach, head of the Greek department of Vassar College. Prof. Dyer addressed the class in Euripides Saturday, and the same day, before the Hellenic Society, he gave some interesting personal reminiscences of Dr. Jowett, Master of Baliol College.

"Qui Vive" held its monthly meeting this week. The subject discussed was, "Resolved, That the Federal Government of the United States should own and operate the electric telegraph." The speakers in the affirmative were Miss Spencer, Miss Chesley, and Miss Richardson. On the negative side were Miss Hulst, Miss Darrow, and Miss Dewey. The vote was cast for the affirmative.

Alpha, Beta, and Omega, the three chapters of the Philalethean Society, gave entertainments to their members and guests Friday and Saturday. Chapter Alpha aimed to give the literary side of the society prominence, and instead of a play gave an hour with Robert Louis Stevenson. The committee included Miss Palmer, Miss McClosky, Miss Tiffany, Miss Moore, and Miss Johnson. Readings and original work upon Robert Louis Stevenson were given by Miss Palmer, Mrs. Kendrick, Miss Farrell, Miss Tiffany, Miss Hulst, and Miss Moore.

Miss Marie Champney, Miss Baillie, Miss Borden, and Miss Jenkins were in charge of Omega's play. Those in the cast were Miss Sara Platt, Miss Mabel Breckinridge, Miss Marie Reimer, Miss Martha Jarnagin, and Miss Eleanor Belknap.

The Vassar Miscellany for January contains an interesting article on "Women and the Making of Newspapers," by Miss Ella S. Leonard, '85. Miss Leonard edited a paper in Atlantic Highlands, N. J., for five years, and then went to Washington as manager of Kate Field's Washington. She is now in Chicago doing general newspaper work.

TO DEBATE WITH WESTERNERS.

Columbia Men May Meet Chicago University Students.

The favorable attitude of the University of Chicago toward an intercollegiate debate with Columbia has aroused the New-York students to a high pitch of enthusiasm. It has been their main topic of conversation and discussion during the past week. The sentiment which pervades the university is unanimous in its approval.

Upon receiving the reply of the Oratorical Society of the University of Chicago, President Philip E. Bradt of the Columbia College Debating Union wrote an informal letter to the Western organization. In it he named the following conditions which he thought would bring about a meeting:

The place of holding the argument shall be New-York City.

All students of both universities shall have the right to try for positions on the teams representing their institution.

The preliminaries shall be arranged for by the students of both universities.

One side shall choose the subject; the other shall have the choice of either the affirmative or the negative.

It is more than probable that these conditions will be cheerfully agreed to. The Maroon, published by the Chicago University, says:

"Columbia College has informally challenged the University of Chicago to a debate, to be held this Spring. This means that the debate, if the challenge is accepted, will be held in New-York City. We cannot do otherwise than accept. This is the first time that any Western institution has been challenged to debate by an Eastern college, and the debate would attract great attention. The proposition which Columbia will make will be awaited impatiently by the members of the university who take an interest in debates."

The middle of April seems to be the most suitable time for the meeting. Instructor Ringwalt thinks that no better time could be chosen, because then the examinations are far enough away, so that the debaters will not be seriously hindered.

It is yet, of course, entirely too early to say exactly who will represent Columbia. Of all the debaters, however, the following seem to hold the highest reputations: Philip E. Bradt, '96, Philolexian; E. C. Wharton, '97, Barnard; L. M. Wheaton, '97, Philolexian; L. Pomeroy, '98, Barnard; J. Proskauer, '96, Philolexian; C. C. Burke, '96, Philolexian, and Albert Ralph Lesinsky, '96, Philolexian.

"An Introduction to the Study of Latin Inscriptions," by Prof. James C. Egbert, Jr., '81, will soon be published. Inasmuch as this is the first book written in the English language on this particular subject, it will be a notable work. It will contain the necessary introductory and explanatory matter, the inscriptions themselves set in ordinary type, and numerous photographic reproductions of important inscriptions.

The Musical Society has chosen "The Buccaneers," a comic opera, written by Guy Whitmore Carryl, '95, to be produced during the week of April 19 at the Carnegie Lyceum. Performances will likewise be given in New-Haven and Brooklyn. William N. Ryerson, the President, has issued a call for candidates for the parts, and for the chorus. J. W. Norcross, Jr., who has coached a great many successful plays given by Columbia men, will have entire charge of the rehearsals. The music for the opera has been written in a lower key than formerly.

The Chairman of the Junior Ball Committee reports that $300 will be turned over to the class to raise the debt incurred by the '95 crew. This amount being somewhat more than is usually cleared at a junior ball, will almost pay the debt.

The following are some of the subjects for theses chosen by the members of the class of '96 for the degree of Bachelor of Arts:

"The Constitutional Convention of 1787," Bernhard Alexander; "Colonial Currency," John Atwill; "Washington Irving as a Correspondent," Rogers Bacon; "The Congress of Vienna," Edwin Beer; "The Economic Value of Education," George Bryant; "The Responsibility of a Married Woman in Criminal Law," Maurice Cohn; "Voltaire and Catholic Priests," Charles Coudert; "The Contemporary Attitude of England Toward Napoleon III.," Edward Daly; "Influences upon Goethe as Expressed and Embodied in Faust," Walter Dryfoos; "The Relation of Motives to Character and Conduct," Henry Fick; "The Battle of Gettysburg," Harold Guyer; "Charting the Heavens by Photography," William Hays; "Petronius Arbiter," Edward Johnstone; "The English Heroic Play," Alfred Kroeber; "The Origin and Rise of the Trade Guilds," Irving Lehman; "The Freedom of the Will and the Relation of this Doctrine to Ethics," Aaron Maddox; "The Jacksonian Era," Leonard Obermeier; "The Origin, Nature, and Authority of Conscience," Frederick Peters; "A Review of the Evidence Regarding the Early Appearance of Man in North America," Edwy Pitblado; "The Idea of Literary Form," Joseph Proskauer; "American Life as Found in Longfellow," Herman Lenftner; "Macbeth; a Study of the Dramatic Problem," Walter Shoup; "The Effect of the War of 1812 upon Our National Development," John Snyder; "Educational Ideas and Methods at Rome," John Tilly, Jr.; "The Catskills in American Literature," Edwin Woodruff.

The Shakespeare Society recently elected the following officers: President—E. H. Daly; Vice President—J. M. Proskauer; Secretary—E. E. Spiegelberg; Treasurer—C. F. Wheaton. It is intended to emphasize the social side of the society during the next term by holding informal meetings from time to time in the evenings. Several noted actors, such as Joseph Jefferson, will be invited to deliver lectures under the auspices of the society this Spring.

A new magazine, called The Morningside, has recently made its appearance at Columbia. It is a good-sized paper, containing a number of good stories and poems by the undergraduates. Hereafter it will appear monthly.

CHANCELLOR MACCRACKEN TO REST

He Will Visit Europe in February—New-York University Notes.

Leave of absence has been granted by the New-York University to Chancellor MacCracken for two months at the end of Winter. As Chairman of the special Building Committee of the new library and residence hall, the latter of which is to be completed by next September, he is expected to keep near University Heights throughout the Summer, without taking any long absences. Passage has been taken by him to Genoa, Italy, on the Normannia for February 19. He will be joined by his eldest son, and spend the month of March chiefly in the City of Rome, returning home some time in April.

Not less than three of the university graduates who have taken prize scholarships in the last four years are studying in Germany, one at the University of Berlin, one at Heidelberg, and one at Erlangen. Of these, one studies political science, the second Semitic languages, and the third philosophy and theology.

The German handbook of universities throughout the world, entitled Minerva, for 1895 published the reports of the New-York University of the preceding year, through some oversight, and hence in this respect is a year behind date. In the handbook for the coming year will be given full reports up to the close of the present university year.

The Monday lecturers at University Heights for February are to be Dean Hoffman of the General Theological Seminary, the first Monday, and Bishop Edward G. Andrews of the Methodist Episcopal Church the second Monday.

At the alumni dinner Tuesday evening Dr. W. H. P. Faunce is to speak upon "College Men as Public Servants," and Mayor Strong upon "Education in New-York City."

The new Superintendent of the consolidated Astor-Tilden Lenox Library, Dr. John S. Billings, was a college mate throughout four years of the Chancellor of New-York University, graduating with him from Miami University in 1857.

The beautiful "In Memoriam" of Dr. Alfred L. Loomis has been placed in the university library. It is a volume of fifty pages, containing the addresses given at the memorial services held by the Fellows of the New-York Academy of Medicine May 2.

At a congress of the college department of the Young Men's Christian Association held some time ago, fifteen Eastern colleges and universities were represented. It was unanimously voted to change the day of prayer for colleges, which has come on the third Thursday of January. The day recommended was the second Sunday of January. The last General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, in consequence of the action of the representatives of the college associations, agreed to the choice of the second Sunday of January. This action has led the New-York University Faculty to discontinue the appointment of the third Thursday of January, as heretofore observed by the omission of college exercises, especially as it comes in the midst of the Winter examinations.

The favorable weather of January has advanced the work on the retaining wall on the north side of the campus. The excavation for the library has been arrested, however, by the hard freezing. The architect's plans for the new residence hall were completed last week ready for the contractors, and were submitted to the Building Committee for approval.

Mr. Mason, who has been manager of the Glee Club, has withdrawn his resignation from the club, much to the satisfaction of the members. At the last meeting of the Executive Board of the Musical Organizations, the date of the annual concert was discussed, but no definite decision reached. Owing to the theatrical representation to be given by the Alumni Association in March, it was deemed wise to hold the annual concert some time during May.

The composition of the Glee Club is as follows: First Tenors—A. Bierwerth, E. A. Hunt, A. W. Leonard, A. S. Van Orden, W. T. Van Yorx; Second Tenors—H. H. Bayliss, W. A. Funk, L. E. Herrmann, W. C. James, A. W. Seiz, R. S. Wightman; First Bassos—R. W. Abbott, F. T. Clayton, M. B. Gates, C. L. Lewis, S. B. Pray; Second Bassos—W. L. Dweant, E. Erhardt, J. R. Evans, C. G. Hill, A. L. Parsens, D. D. Tompkins.

A new prize of $20 has been offered for the highest degree of excellence in English examination papers, outside of the Language Departments.

A proposition is being considered to exclude from the university teams supported by the Athletic Association any student who is not a member of the association.

NORMAL COLLEGE EXAMINATIONS.

Candidates for Vacancies Enter the Lists—Coming Debate.

The examination of candidates for the eligible list for teachers in the Normal College took place on Thursday and Friday of last week. There were eleven candidates, five in mathematics, three in French, two in literature, and one in pedagogy. The results of the examinations will be announced at the next meeting of the Executive Committee. The candidates are known by numbers only.

An average of 85 per cent. must be reached in each department, but the committee reserves the right to reject any candidate who attains the required standard of scholarsip. At present there are two vacancies in the college—one in mathematics in the college proper, and one in the training junior department.

Commissioner W. H. Hurlbut gave a very interesting talk to the students on Wednesday morning on "The Founding, Progress, and Present Condition of Yale College."

The Philomatheon Society will hold a debate next Friday afternoon. It will have before it the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the President of the United States was justified in interfering in the Venezuelan question."

Miss A. Westink and Miss Pennington will debate on the affirmative side and Miss M. Donovan and Miss F. Jeroloman on the negative side. The debate promises to be a very interesting and exciting one.

At the last meeting of the alumnae it was voted to give the Alumnae Library to the Board of Trustees of the Normal College for the use of the Normal College and its alumnae.

President Hunter will give a lecture on Jan. 31 in the United Charities Building on "The Work of the City Normal College."

EXAMINATIONS AT ST. JOHN'S.

Students Much Interested in Athletic Sports.

The examinations of the undergraduates at St. John's College will begin on Jan. 29 and will continue to Feb. 3.

The Debating Society will hold its first meeting on Feb. 9, and will elect its officers for the coming term. As the class of '97 has an overwhelming majority, '96 will not oppose it.

The election of the officers of the Athletic Association will be held on Feb. 4. This election is always very exciting, as the President, with another delegate chosen by himself, will represent the college at the annual election of the Intercollegiate Amateur Athletic Association.

The baseball outlook is very favorable. Efforts will be made to arrange games with Yale, Harvard, Princeton, and other universities. The men have begun practice in the cage, and Manager Monahan, '97, expects to have a splendid team. Philip Reilly, '99, will probably be Captain of the team. He held the position of third base on last year's team and is considered by the coach to be the best man in that position that the college has ever had. The graduation of J. Louis Tracey, '95, leaves the pitcher's box a little weak, but it is expected that C. Sinnott, '96, will fill the position admirably. He has played for three years on the team, and has a fairly good record.

"Pizarro" at St. Francis Xavier's.

The Dramatic Club of the College of St. Francis Xavier gave an admirable presentation of the tragedy "Pizarro" Wednesday evening. The scene of the play is laid in Peru, where Pizarro was in search of gold. The play does not differ from others representing that early period of adventure, and consists in a recital of the atrocities committed by the Spanish invader. The men deserving special mention are Richard F. McKiniry, who took the part of Pizarro; William B. Martin as Rollo, and Hammersley Southwick as Alonzo's child.

The play was given for the benefit of the college Athletic Association. The full list of characters was as follows:

Ataliba, King (Inca) of Peru	George L. Hentz
Rollo, Kinsman of King	William B. Martin
Orozembo, a Cacique	Clayton W. Woods
Orano, Peruvian officer	Henry J. Cullinan
Alonzo, a Spaniard espousing the Peruvian cause	Philip F. X. Ryan
Pizarro, leader of the Spaniards	Richard F. McKiniry
Almagro, Spanish officer	Edouard C. Phillips
Gonzalo, Spanish officer	Thomas A. Brennan
Davilla, Spanish officer	Joseph F. Irwin
Valnerde, Spanish officer	Joseph L. Lawlor
Gomez, Spanish soldier	Edgar J. Treacy
Las Casas, Dominican Friar	Alfred T. Brennan
Old Man	Joseph M. Ahern
Boy	Charles F. Connor
Sentinel	Edward O. McNulty
Coro, Alonzo's Father	Percy J. King
Elviro, Pizarro's Brother	Edwin H. Fiske
Alonzo's Child	Hammersley Southwick

General Theological Seminary Lectures.

The first of the course of five lectures on the non-Christian systems of religion, by the Rev. Thomas F. Hughes, Fellow of the Oriental University of the Punjab, was given at the General Theological Seminary Tuesday. His subject was "Hinduism, Including the Religions of the Jains and Sikhs, Vedism, and Brahmanism.

The other four lectures are to be as follows: Jan. 21, "Buddhism and the Life of Gautama, Buddhism in India, Ceylon, Burmah, and China"; Jan. 28, "Confucianism, Tokism, and Shintoism, the Ancient Religions of China and Japan"; Feb. 4, "Islam; or, The Religion of Mohammed, Wahhabayism, Sufyism, and Mohammedanism"; Feb. 11, The Necessary Attitude of Churchmen Toward These Non-Christian Forms of Belief."

The Bishop Paddock course of lectures will be given this year by the Rev. James Mason, Canon of Canterbury. His main subject is "The Conditions of Our Lord's Life upon Earth, as Set Forth in the Gospels." He treats his subject in five lectures, the subdivisions being: "The Historical Mode of Studying Our Lord's Life," "The Development of Our Lord's Moral Character," "Our Lord's Exercise of Power," "Our Lord's Knowledge, Its Apparent Limitations," and "Our Lord's Knowledge, Its Transcendent Character."

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 122, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.

66—Evening Post Publishing Company vs. Voight. 67—Press Publishing Company vs. Monroe. 71—Wessels vs. Steamship Ceres. 72—Sydsvenska Angfartygs Aktiebolaget vs. Wessels. 77—British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company vs. Southern Pacific Company. 78—Genthner vs. Steam tug Hercules. 79—Hubbard vs. Exchange Bank. 53—White & Co. vs. United States. 59—Morius & Sons vs. same. 61—Small vs. Ship Dunbritton. 62—Crooks vs. same. 63—Knudson vs. same. 69—Crockett vs. Barge Potomac. 73—Pings & Pinner vs. United States.

Motion Calendar.—1—Audsley vs. The Mayor, &c. 2—Carrington vs. Silver & Co. 3—William Rogers Manufacturing Company vs. R. W. Rogers & Co. 4—A Lot of Jewelry vs. United States. 5—Brush Electric Company vs. Mount Morris Electric Light Company. 6—Graves vs. Stewart. 7—Fink vs. United States. 8—Thomson-Houston Electric Company vs. Elmira and Horseheads Railway Company. 9—Same vs. same. 10—Goddard vs. Crefeld Mills. 11—American Pneumatic Tool Company vs. Fisher. 12—United States vs. Presbyterian Hospital. 13—New-York Biscuit Company vs. Rouss. 14—New-York, New-Haven & Hartford Railroad Company vs. Roberts. 15—Howell vs. Mary L. Peters. 16—Live Stock Car Equipment Company vs. May. 17—Scheuer vs. Muller. 18—William Rogers Manufacturing Company vs. Rogers.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Townsend, J.—Opens in Room 47 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

62—Esser vs. New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company. 88—Crossen vs. same. 68—Butler vs. Fritzsche. —Arnold vs. Haggard.

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess until Jan. 21.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Truax, J. Opens at 11 A. M.

Litigated Motions.—1—Butler vs. Prentiss. 2—Combs vs. Kromeyer. 3—Firth vs. Firth. 4—Ginsberg vs. Halheimer. 5—Neilson vs. Neilson. 6—Prince vs. Bailer. 7—Harbaugh vs. Malloy. 8—Schoenberger vs. Schoenberger. 9—Cornish vs. Mercantile Benefit Association. 10—Foye vs. Foye. 11—American Exchange National Bank vs. Casino Company. 12—Hirner vs. Thompson. 13—Armstrong vs. Strauss. 14—Horner vs. Kyle. 15—People, &c., vs. Haas. 16—Tripp vs. Fowler Shirt and Collar Company. 17—Smith vs. Ferguson. 18—Colgen vs. United States Mercantile Reporting Company. 19—Ladenburg vs. Commercial Bank of Newfoundland. 20—Dunning vs. Devean. 21—Rosevelt vs. Sturges. 22—Galligan vs. Commercial Advertiser Association. 23—De Quesada vs. Janeway. 24—French Benevolent Society vs. Genevrier. 25—Matter of McLarney. 26—Friede vs. Weissenthaler. 27—Weed vs. Davidson. 28—Finley vs. Fitch. 29—Schuyler vs. Curtis. 30—Buddensiek vs. Dornbusch. 31—People, &c., vs. Petersen. 32—Hottenroth vs. Witschen. 33—Vondersmith vs. Rourke 34—Terry vs. Estevez. 35—Berrick vs. Blaum. 36—Corn Exchange Bank vs. Murray Hill Bank. 37—Hagenbuckle vs. Schultz. 38—Mechanics and Traders' Bank of Brooklyn vs. Hagemeyer. 39—Koch vs. Bulkley. 40—Rogers vs. O'Brien. 41—Traphagen vs. King. 42—Wernert vs. Afleischinger. 43—Dalzine vs. Garibaldi. 44—Wagner vs. Collis. 45—Geoffrey vs. Gilbert. 46—Manning vs. Maning. 47—Lindenborn vs. Higgins. 48—Newbold vs. Scharpegger. 49—Goldschmidt vs. New-York Steam Company. 50—O'Brien vs. Greiff. 51—People, &c., vs. Madison Square Bank. 52—Evans vs. Silbermann. 53—Moore vs. Moore. 54—Matter of Abbett. 55—Hildebrandt vs. Shepherd. 56—Elias vs. Schweger. 57—Craif vs. Consolidated Wall Paper Company. 58—State Trust Company vs. Casino Company. 59—Guggenheimer vs. Zimmerman. 60—Burchell vs. Burchell. 61—Solomon vs. Block. 62—Garten vs. Moore. 63—Stern vs. Mason. 64—Matter of L. Santer & Co. 65—Deane vs. Deane. 67—People, &c., vs. Commercial Alliance Life Insurance Company. 68—Robertson vs. Merz & Co. 69—Matter of 208 and 210 Wooster Street, 111 Willett Street, 15 East Street, and 84 Houston Street. 70—Boland vs. Betts. 71—Gore vs. Gore Brothers. 72—Millard vs. Steers. 73—Ahearn vs. Taliaferro. 74—Matter of Widmer-Stigler Music Publishing Company. 75—Matter of Schaffer. 76—Herman vs. Herman. 77—Steiner vs. Hutman. 78—Kroehle vs. Schweyer. 79—Ulbricht vs. Ulbricht. 80—Hopper vs. Updike. 81—Solomon vs. Block.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

Motions.—2154—Blake vs. Kronenberger. Burnton vs. Manhattan Railway Company, Falvey vs. Quinn, Lyding vs. Lyding.

Demurrer.—44—Rice Kendall Company vs. Cauldwell.

Preferred Causes.—2162—Sockels vs. Budelman. 2163—Same vs. same. 2184—Carpenter vs. Negus. 2246—Sun Printing and Publishing Association vs. The Mayor, &c. 2249—Spinelli vs. McCormick. 1992—People ex rel. Scott vs. Dutton. 2113—Pierson vs. Pierson. 2100—Moran vs. Greenhut.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Day calendar to be called in Special Term, Part IV., at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

Law and Fact.—922—Garretson vs. Edison Electric Illuminating Company. 138—Haffey vs. Lynch. 366—Holland Trust Company vs. Shotwell. 502—Murphy vs. Murphy. 548—Odell vs. Belloni. 866—Levy vs. Brooks. 929—Bigelow vs. Tilden. 998—Fuerst vs. Blackwell. 1141—Perry vs. Taussig. 1191—Frank vs. New-York Small Stock Company. 1257—Klingenstein vs. Kahn. 1269—Roberts vs. Engel. 1322—Societie des Huiles d'Olive vs. Rorke. 1386—Ellis vs. Herd. 1055—Lord vs. Spielman. 1473—Borel vs. Borel. 1265—Raymond vs. Hogan. 1616—Van Brunt vs. Brown. 1617—Van Boskerk vs. Twenty-fourth Street Methodist Church. 1618—New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company vs. Kane. 1619—Steinmetz vs. Steinmetz. 1620—Dusenbury vs. McCord. 1621—St. Louis Stamping Company vs. Piper. 1624—Corn vs. Rothschild. 1627—Bryer vs. Foerster. 1629—American Fibre Company vs. Pirie. 1630—Matthiessen vs. Goodwin. 1631—Becar vs. Denison. 1632—Benedict vs. Marx. 1633—Arnold vs. Arnold.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—McLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Elevated railroad cases only.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I. (Criminal Branch)—Smyth, J.—Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and Lewis for the People. Held in the Criminal Court Building. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—William F. Lennon.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

Preferred Causes.—5390—Tack vs. Bigler. 4830—Garden vs. J. L. Mott Iron Works. 5488—Cimino vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 3029—Gillen vs. Eggers. 3827—Welch vs. The Mayor, &c. 4987—Reis vs. McGibbon. 5785—Hamilton vs. Biza. 2853—J. L. Mott Iron Works vs. Garden. 6837—Hanna vs. Goetting. 6899—Vidal vs. Reilly. 6917—Coleman vs. Hart. 6912—Lewis vs. Carey. 5595—Barrett vs. Hayes. 6630—Brennan vs. Bard. 6737—Smith vs. Kruse. 3991—Granite State Provident Association vs. Dorfman.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Terms, Parts III., IV., and VI., for trial. The attention of the bar is called to Rule 5 of the Supreme Court, adopted Nov. 25, 1895, in reference to adjournments.

253—Huggins vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 470—Else vs. Baumann. 251—Horan vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 482—United States Trust Company vs. O'Brien. 780—McDonald vs. Cohen. 785—Van Tassel vs. Williams. 786—Same vs. same. 787—Same vs. same. 235—Clark vs. Wilkinson. 419—Baer vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 1140—Black vs. McAllenan. 1194—Yagendorf vs. Norris. 1359—Meyers vs. Salmon. 1360—Selter vs. Holder. 2084—Defino vs. Stern.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Sedgwick, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII., at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Terms, Parts VII., VIII., IX., and X. The attention of the bar is called to Rule 5 of the Supreme Court, adopted Nov. 25, 1895, in reference to adjournments.

1962—Hand vs. Tidden. 1394—Lowenstein vs. Lombard, Ayres & Co. 1392—Gutwillig vs. same. 1747—Michael vs. Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company. 1448—Archer vs. Dunham. 1635—Graves vs. Lewis. 1822—Scott vs. Engineering News Publishing Company. 1876—Idell vs. Mitchell. 1895—Blank vs. Zeimer. 1953—Bassett vs. Hinrich. 270—Bien vs. New-York City Missions and Tract Society. 1600—Jarmulowsky vs. Greenberg. 117—Mygatt vs. Coe. 686 Van Valin vs. Martin. 1709—Martin vs. Duff. 2052—Stack vs. Bough.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M—John H. Haviland, John Nickerson, Anna C. Harkness, Mary A. Stevens, Michael Feely. At 2 P. M.—Annie H. White.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S.—Held in Chambers of the Surrogate in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Contested Wills—1114—Isaac E. Samek. 1120—Catharine Reab, formerly Catharine Fitzpatrick.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens in Room 13 City Hall at 10 A. M. Motions.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Van Wyck, C. J.—Opens in Room 20 City Hall at 10 A. M. Case unfinished.

118—McMonegal vs. Hunt. 394—Barach vs. Everhard. 545—Raphael vs Zimmermann. 755—Reanhard vs. Prankard. 790—Geid vs. United States Grand Lodge, &c. 792—Brown vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 804—Fassberg vs. Sherlach. 2977—Hofstadter vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 431—Washington Storage Warehouse and Van Company vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 387—Kolotkin vs. Kleinberg. 3346—Reinfeld vs. Tamsen. 3347—Ebenreiter vs. same. 757—Equitable General Providing Company vs. Seneca. 888—Einstein vs. Aaron. 791—Falk vs. Sullivan. 3193½—Shanley vs. Union Railway Company. 370—Bernstein vs. Johnasson. 455—Frankowitz vs. Koehler. 3262—Moses vs. Tamsen. 546—Mason Supply Company vs. Regan. 565—Windsor Mineral Spring Company vs. White. 551—Bilaski vs. Hamburg-American Packet Company. 495½—Toler vs. Zorn. 375—Morris vs. Sweetser. 394—Baruch vs. Everard. 552—Ashushinsky vs. Hamburg-American Packet Company. 257—Pelligrine vs. Petre. 350—Gowing vs. Warner. 332—Solenhofer Actien Verein vs. Fountain. 151—Gregor vs. McKee.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Conlan, J.—Opens in Room 21 City Hall at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

622—Hufferman vs. Raines. 1051—Dobson vs. Sexton. 1052—Same vs. same. 1049—Curran vs. same. 1050—Goddard vs. same. 608—Appleton vs. Walsh. 211—Lawrence vs. McDermott. 1595—Elbermann vs. Hockstadter. 583—Berg vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 594—Brown vs. Rankin. 599—Twomey vs. Philippi. 322—Roth vs. Dumont. 323—Same vs. same. 533—Lippman vs. Clancy. 243—Bellinger vs. Harris. 885½—Carrol vs. Stern.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Fitzsimons, J.—Opens in Room 25 City Hall at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

916—England vs. Ottenheimer. 907—McComb vs. Waterbury. 909—Gaden vs. Ruck. 632—Ewans vs. Mack. 633—Sullivan vs. Durkin. 639—Ehrich vs. McElhinney. 645—Kinderhook Knitting Company vs. Gillespy. 656—Goldsmith vs. Jokensky. 669—De Freece vs. Johnson. 670—De Freece vs. Little. 688—Raphael vs. Buckhardt. 716—Smith vs. Gospel Tabernacle Church. 738—Miller vs. Schultz. 747—Badger vs. Krumwiede. 575—Rosenberg vs. Gernshym. 761—Gallagher vs. McDonnell. 762—Fagan vs. same. 768—Dubrass vs. Epstein. 771—Karit vs. White. 941—Equitable Gaslight Company vs. Kraus. 814—Berg vs. Caplan. 817—Parsons vs. Kenneth. 680—Schlueter vs. De Festetris. 895—Lange vs. Schlosser. 900—Muhlbauer vs. McKenna. 936—Imano vs. Casleton. 937—White vs. Kraus. 938—Williams vs. Wilson. 939—Trites vs. Wilson. 940—Henken vs. Sadler.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—McCarthy, J.—Opens in Room 19 City Hall at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Short causes. Calendar clear.

2528—Sutherland vs. Drew. 3473—David Mayer Brewing Company vs. Cerny. 3448—Biddle vs. McLoughlin. 3449—Same vs. same. 3265—Holmes vs. Manhattan Moulding Company. 3377—Moore vs. Young. 3391—Simons vs. Frank. 1802—Wolfheim vs. Michaels. 3281—Jones vs. Nellis. 2685—Wheatfield vs. Beal. 2434—Jacoby vs. American Fur Company. 3300—Averill vs. Heine. 3306—Tucker vs. Lockwood. 3349—Pitt vs. Smith. 1789—Garfield National Bank vs. King. 3247—Yorkville Bank vs. Clark. 3496—Abeles vs. Baumann. 3497—Lowenthal vs. Copland. 3289—Senior vs. Thonburgh. 3409—Jenschen vs. Judd. 2705½—Dewight vs. Perriene. 3361—Judd vs. Marks. 3476—Sternhardt vs. Clark. 3490—Sess vs. Johnston.

Equity and Non-Jury Cases.—191—Zoccolo vs. Von der Dreisch. 196—Murray vs. Arthur. 197—Oesteller vs. Bethman.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 940.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Cowing, J.—Assistant District Attorney Weeks for the People. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—John Flynn. 2—Gustave Friedman. 3—William Johnson. 4—James Lee. 5—Harry Fenton. 6—Reno Fischer and Samuel Chorley. 7—Jacob Engleman. 8—Charles Ward. 9—Morris Wasserman. 10—Herman Citizen, (2.) 11—Fannie Goldstein. 12—David Collins. 13—William Taffe. 14—Frank McEvoy. 15—John Reilly. 16—Jacques Ochs.

Pleadings.—1—Charles Bachem. 2—John Davitt. 3—Philip Gotthold, Jr. 4—Edward Kretschman. 5—John Kannana. 6—Henry Bartels. 7—Charles S. Locke. 8—John Stule. 9—Francis Flynn. 10—William J. Finley. 11—Lena Messinger. 12—Patrick Tommoney. 13—Patrick Moynihan. 14—Piere Bustaub. 15—Joseph Flynn. 16—Frank Cako. 17—Bernard Brady. 18—John Birch. 19—Henry Wolkenhauer. 20—Robert Barron. 21—William K. O'Bierne. 22—Michael O'Connor. 23—Max Mundt. 24—Thomas McLaughlin. 25—Sarah Loder. 26—John Schwartz. 27—Thomas F. Kelly. 28—Michael Kavanagh. 29—John E. Kerwick. 30—John Hoenberg. 31—William Hartman. 32—Charles Greibe. 33—John H. Flecken. 34—Joseph McMahon. 35—Peter McEvoy. 36—Samuel Josephson. 37—John Kelly. 38—Leon Muctnick. 39—Benjamin Fried. 40—Patrick Gaffney. 41—Miloslao Tinger. 42—Henry Gullan. 43—Patrick McBreen. 44—Patrick J. Cullinan.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Newburger, J.—Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for the People. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—Thomas Enright. 2—Joseph Mahoney. 3—Alfred Kantor and Arthur Morris. 4—Charles Roberts. 5—Michael Buckley. 6—Isidore Hollander. 7—William Petati. 8—Arcadius Soltz. 9—Max Husted, John McCauley. 10—Lee Jordan. 11—William Smith. 12—Otto Hergt and William McBride. 13—William Doyle. 14—Charles H. Fuichs. 15—Annie Watson. 16—Andrew Jackson. 17—Robert Whittaker. 18—John Murray. 19—Nicholas Haack, (2.)

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Goff, R.—Assistant District Attorney Townsend for the People. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—Frank Kantor. 2—William C. Brooks. 3—Edward Beaver. 4—Roy A. Houghton. 5—Henry Hertz and Andrew Smith. 6—Henry Ballr. 7—Thomas Oldring. 8—James Mitchell. 9—George Jones. 10—James Marshall and Jeremiah Murphy. 11—Thomas Hayes. 12—Mamie Hughes. 13—Henry Morris. 14—Erminio Esposito. 15—Charles A. Schultz and Nicolai Weiss. 16—Joseph Katz. 17—Josie Siebert. 18—Frank Hahn.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Fitzgerald, J.—Assistant District Attorney Vernon M. Davis for the People. Held in Part IV. courtroom. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—Louis Gordon.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Pryor, J.—Mount Morris Co-operative Building and Loan Association vs. Halpin—Clifford W. Hartridge. Same vs. Smith—Hugh R. Garden. German vs. German—Robert C. Taylor.

SUPREME COURT—Beach, J.—Agett vs. White—Emanuel Blumenstiel.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

CITY COURT—McCarthy, J.—Laura Verity vs. Mary A. Constant—L. George Forgotston.

CITY COURT—Schuchman, J.—Boston Lumber Company vs. Louis P. Lasher—Burnham Kalish. Rudolph A. Wittemann vs. George Solomon—Hosford B. Niles.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Judicial Department.—Charles F. Brown, P. J.; Calvin E. Pratt, Edgar M. Cullen, Willard Bartlett, Edward W. Hatch, JJ.—Motion Calendar.

Application of City of Brooklyn in relation to opening Schenck Avenue &c., Twenty-sixth Ward. Application of City of Brooklyn in relation to opening Hauseman Street, &c., Seventeenth Ward. Application of City of Brooklyn in relation to opening East Twenty-third Street, &c., Twenty-ninth Ward. Application of City of Brooklyn in relation to opening Ridgewood Avenue, &c., Twenty-sixth Ward. Hefferman, (motion to dismiss appeal) vs. City of Brooklyn. Seeger, (motion for affirmance, &c.) vs. Barker. Application of Isaac A. Hourwick &c. Stillwell, (motion to dismiss appeal) vs. Stillwell. Guarino, (order to show cause) vs. White and another. Application of Hyacinthe Ringrose &c.

Non-Enumerated Calendar.—2—The People ex rel. James Fitzgibbon, respondent, vs. the Trustees of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge, appellant. 13—Joseph J. McDonald, appellant, vs. Charles H. Sterling, and another, respondents. 20—Lena Bolstein, respondent, vs. Joseph Mentz, appellant. 22—William D. Strong and another, respondents, vs. Julia D. Harris et al., appellants. 24—Cheshire White Quartz Sand Company, respondent, vs. Adolph Demuth, appellant. 25—Joseph Newman, appellant, vs. Ephraim B. Levy, appellant, and John Lanzer, respondent. 27—Oliver W. Cook, appellant vs. The Amsterdam Real Estate Association et al., defendants, The New-Amsterdam Real Estate Association, respondents. 29—Mary A. Weed, appellant vs. Emily Whitehead et al., respondents. 32—George W. Robertson, respondent, vs. New-York Press Company, limited, and Lemuel E. Quigg, appellants. 33—Thorpe vs. Tower. 36—Cocheu vs. Squier.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Clement, J.

157—Pearson vs. Eggert. 165—Bickford vs. Searles. 143—Spicer vs. Cale. 145—Raines vs. Queens County Jockey Club. 148—Michaelis vs. Michaelis. 54—Ryan vs. City of Brooklyn. 138—Alexander vs. Levi. 184—Spedick vs. Spedick. 57—Christie vs. Raupp. 80—Jackson vs. Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company. Held 21st.—192—Kuhnla vs. Feltman. Held 21st.—193—Packard vs. Doody et al. 195—Hilliard vs. Smith. 194—Hilliard vs. Smith. 199—Stockman vs. Stockman. 201—Spinack vs. Welt. 203—Olsen vs. Henni. Held 21st.—206—Sinnott vs. Kennedy.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Van Wyck, J. Part II., Osborne, J. Part III., Keogh, J. Part IV., Dykman, J.

1151—Grey vs. Burke. 1249—Weil vs. Green. 2819—Spath vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 2287—Farrell vs. same. 540—Lynch vs. Brooklyn City Railroad. 3405—McMahon vs. Brooklyn and New-York Ferry. 268—Mackey vs. Danzig. 1240—Clark vs. Fox. 939—Knoerr vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 177—Crowe vs. City of Brooklyn. 217—Feith vs. Feith. 798—Milburg vs. Breucher. 1306—Stiger vs. Burnham et al. 3507—Sonnenstrahl vs. Brooklyn Elevated Railroad. 2500—Strutt, administrator, vs. Brooklyn and Rockaway Railroad. 1929—Stokes, infant, vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 4006—Connors, infant, vs. May et al. 3627—Meidling, Jr., infant, vs. New-York and Sea Beach Railroad. 2684—Spitzer, infant, vs. Keim. 3866—Mills, Jr., infant, vs. Wolverton, &c. 3960—Goldner, administrator, &c., vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 3974—Biehl, infant, vs. Cody et al. 2441—Wells vs. City of Brooklyn. 1086—Keiderling vs. Yellow Pine Company. 4107—Folk vs. Folk. 1077—Mogk vs. City of Brooklyn. 4088—Lutz, administrator, &c., vs. Holthaus. 4075—Ruxton et al., executors, vs. Stanton. 326—Croak vs. Bishop. 332—Weil vs. Feltman. 340—Schlegenhoff vs. Schloss. 341—Bullwinkel vs. Wendelkin.

Highest number reached on regular call, 341.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

The wills of Elizabeth Ellis, Susan Oliver, Erik Mortensen, William Roberts, Patrick Mullin, Mary E. Healy, Jules Block, Charles Hum, Elizabeth Wadsworth, David S. Forshay, Mary Hart, Bridget Quinlan, George Sharp, Clara D. Conlon, and Katharina E. Parker.

The Accounting in the estate of Johanna Caldwell, Charles A. De Wolf, and Mary Clark (attachment.)

Contested Calendar at 10:30.—59—Will of John R. Ely. 58—Will of Lina Bruber.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Values Disturbed by the Uncertain Foreign Political Outlook.

EVILS OF OUR CURRENCY SYSTEM

Dissolution of the Morgan Syndicate—The New Bond Issue—Further Liquidation by the Continent—The Bank Statement.

MONDAY—A. M.

The notable incidents of the week were the dissolution of the syndicate formed by Mr. Morgan to bid for the new issue of Government bonds, and Secretary Carlisle's circular extending the time for the payment of subscriptions to the bonds after their award. The latter was undoubtedly a step in the right direction, but whether the dissolution of the syndicate is going to help matters as much as some people profess to believe is another matter, which time alone can decide.

The foreign political situation is still clouded, although it was generally felt that the chances of untoward events were very remote. On Friday the story became current that the British flying squadron had been ordered to American waters, and, although the story was officially denied from London, it had a temporary disquieting effect. London has been a free seller of stocks throughout the week, but not so much from fear of international complications as from lack of faith in our currency system. One of the Governors of the Bank of England makes the point that our Government accepted a low price for its bonds last February because they were payable in coin instead of in gold, and he argues that it is quite within the range of possibility that this fact will be remembered when the time for their redemption comes. The Government, he contends, paid for the option of redemption in coin, and it would not be extraordinary if it exercised it. On its being pointed out to him that the Government was pledged to pay the bonds in gold, he asked why, then, did not Congress authorize the fact to be set forth on the face of the bonds. He asserted that there would be continued liquidation of investments in this country until the evil was remedied.

Speculation has been extremely dull, and without special feature, other than the disposition of the entire list to sag. Weakness was quite pronounced at the end of the week. Railway earnings continue favorable, but officials report that business is falling away, and are not enthusiastic over the outlook. A meeting of the anthracite coal Presidents has been called for next Thursday, the business in hand being an adjustment of the difficulties of the trade. The bank statement shows steady accumulation of money, in anticipation of the bond issue, and a large contraction in loans. The surplus reserve increased more than $5,000,000.

The following gives the highest and lowest prices for the week, and the closing prices for the corresponding week last year:

	High-est.	Low-est.	Closing, Jan. 18, '95.
Adams Express	148	148	141½
Alton & Terre Haute	57½	57½	38½
American Cotton Oil	17	17	24¼
American Cotton Oil pf	66	65	69½
*Am. Sugar Ref.	104¼	100¼	89¾
*Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	98	96¾	92
American Tobacco	81½	77⅜	98⅛
At., Top. & S. F., all in. pd	15	13¾	..
*At., T. & S. F. pf., w. i.	23	22½	..
Atlantic & Pacific	¾	¾	..
Baltimore & Ohio	43½	38	64⅝
*Bay State Gas	22¼	21¼	22¼
Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	10	10	..
Canada Southern	49¼	47⅝	50¼
Canadian Pacific	55	55	57¼
Ches. & Ohio	15¼	14⅜	17¾
Chi. & Eastern Illinois	42¼	42	..
Chicago Gas, t. r.	67	64⅝	73¾
Chi., Bur. & Quincy	76¼	73	71¾
Chicago & Northwestern	99¼	97	96⅝
Chi. & Northwestern pf.	145	145	..
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	69¾	66½	56⅝
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul pf.	127	125⅞	119
Chi., Rock Island & Pac.	67¾	63¾	63¾
C., C., C. & St. Louis	36½	33½	39⅝
Cleve., Lorain & Whl. pf.	53	51	..
Colorado Fuel & Iron	28	25¾	..
Columbus & Hock. Coal	2½	1¾	..
Col., H. V. & Tol.	17½	17	17
Consolidated Gas Co.	148½	144⅛	129
Delaware & Hudson	126	124¾	132
Delaware, Lack. & West.	163	160	164
Denver & Rio Grande	12¾	12⅝	11½
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	44⅝	42⅝	35
Des Moines & Fort Dodge	6⅝	6⅝	..
Dist. & C. F., all in. pd.	16⅞	15⅜	..
*Duluth, S. S. & A.	5⅜	5	..
Erie Tel. & Tel.	61	60¼	53
Evansville & Terre Haute	27	25	..
General Electric	26⅞	24¾	33¾
Homestake	29	29	..
Illinois Central	96⅛	92¼	90
Iowa Central	8	8	6¼
Iowa Central pf.	28	27½	22
Laclede Gas	20¼	18¾	27¼
Lake Erie & Western	19¾	18½	17⅝
Lake Erie & Western pf.	72½	70	73
Lake Shore	145½	141	139
Long Island	82	82	85
*Long I. T., all in. pd.	19⅜	16½	..
Louisville & Nashville	45¾	43	54¾
Louisville, N. A. & C.	9½	8	7⅜
Louisville, N. A. & C. pf.	20¼	19	22⅛
Manhattan Beach	8	6	..
Manhattan Con.	101	97⅝	108¼
*Metropolitan Traction	105	100	103
Mexican National ctfs.	1¼	1	..
Michigan Central	95⅞	95⅞	97
Minn. & St. Louis	20	19¾	..
Minn. & St. Louis 1st pf.	74	74	..
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf.	44¼	43	..
Minnesota Iron	63	61	..
Mo., Kansas & Texas	11⅜	10¾	14¼
Mo., Kansas & Texas pf.	26¼	24¼	23
Missouri Pacific	26	24	23⅜
Mobile & Ohio	24½	24	..
Morris & Essex	162½	162½	162¾
*National Lead Co.	25⅞	24	37¾
*National Lead Co. pf.	85¼	84¾	84½
National Linseed Oil	19½	18	18¾
National Starch	..	..	6½
National Starch 1st pf.	..	..	40
New-England	46	45½	..
New-Jersey Central	100¾	†97½	91⅝
New-York Central	98	97	99¾
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis	14	13	..
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	71⅜	71⅜	70
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	26	25	..
N. Y., Lack. & West.	116½	116½	..
N. Y., L. E. & W., all in. pd.	15¼	14⅝	..
N. Y., Sus. & West.	9⅞	9	..
N. Y., Sus. & West. pf.	25¼	24¼	42⅞
Norfolk & Western pf.	7⅛	7	19⅜
North American	5	4½	3⅜
Northern Pacific	3¼	3¼	3½
Northern Pacific pf.	12⅞	11⅜	18
Ontario Mining	9½	8½	..
Ontario & Western	13⅜	13⅛	16¾
Oregon Improvement	2⅞	2⅝	11⅝
Pacific Mail	26½	24⅝	23¼
Peoria, Dec. & Ev.	3	3	3½
Phil. & Read., 1st in. pd.	8⅞	8	12⅞
P., C., C. & St. L.	16¼	15	15½
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	55½	55	44½
Pittsburg & Western pf.	17	17	32½
Pullman Palace Car Co.	156	152	156⅛
Rome, Watertown & O.	117	117	117¼
St. Louis Southwestern	5	4⅝	4¾
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	11	10⅜	9½
St. Paul & Omaha	37	35⅜	34
St Paul & Omaha pf.	121	121	..
Southern Pacific	22¼	20⅝	18¼
Southern Railway	9½	8⅝	10⅜
Southern Railway pf.	28½	25¾	36
Tennessee Coal & Iron	28¼	25	16
Texas Pacific	8¼	7½	9⅜
Union Pacific	4½	3½	9¼
U. P., Denver & Gulf	3⅛	3¼	3½
U. S. Cordage, t. r.	5⅞	5¼	..
U. S. Cordage pf, t. r.	11½	10	..
U. S. Cordage gtd., t. r.	22	19¾	..
*U. S. Leather	10⅞	9	11
*U. S. Leather pf.	64¼	57¼	65¼
U. S. Rubber	29	26¼	43½
U. S. Rubber pf.	89	85	94¼
Wabash	6¾	6½	6⅝
Wabash pf	16⅞	15⅜	14⅜
*Western Union Beef	7⅝	7⅜	..
Western Union Telegraph	84½	82¾	87¾
Wheeling & Lake Erie	11¾	10⅝	10
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	37¼	36	40⅞
Wisconsin Central	2⅞	2⅞	3

*Unlisted. †Ex dividend.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was steadier. Call loans were made at 2@6 per cent., the average being about 4½ per cent. Time money was in good demand, the rate being 6 per cent. on very choice securities.

Commercial paper was not in good demand. Rates were 6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 6 per cent for four months' commission-house names, 6@7 per cent. for four to six months' prime, and 7@12 per cent. for good single names for the same period.

The Bank of England gained £520,892 in bullion during the week. The percentage of reserve to liabilities, which the previous week was 60.44, became 60.90. The bank's minimum rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 per cent. The Bank of France lost 1,875,000f in gold and gained 850,000f in silver.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchange was dull and steady. The posted rates for sterling on Saturday were $4.88 for 60-day bills and $4.89½ for demand. Actual business was done on Saturday at $4.87½@$4.87¾ for 60-day bills, $4.89¼ for demand, $4.89¾ for cable transfers, and $4.86¾ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.18⅛@5.17½ for long and 5.15⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 95¼ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40⅛ and 40⅜.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—60c premium. Boston—20@25c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 1-16c premium; telegraphic, ⅛ premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 75c premium; bank, 150 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16 discount; selling, par.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67¼@67⅝.

The commercial price of bar silver was 67⅛c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 53¾c.

The exports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $8,038,195, and the imports for the same period $4,806,384. The net exports, therefore, have been $3,231,811. The net exports to date in 1895 were $11,667,118, in 1894 $780,377, and in 1893, $6,463,055.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New-York City Associated Banks, issued on Saturday, showed an increase in reserve of $5,162,450. The banks now hold $32,345,550 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show a decrease in loans of $4,250,200, an increase in specie of $2,264,300, an increase in legal tenders of $3,181,900, an increase in deposits of $1,135,000, and a decrease in circulation of $79,200.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New-York banks for the last two weeks and for the year:

	Jan. 18, '96.	Jan. 11, '96.	Jan. 19, '95.
Loans	$453,958,200	$458,208,400	$490,322,900
Specie	73,610,500	71,346,200	77,955,300
Legal ten'rs	81,836,000	78,654,100	108,085,500
Net deposits	492,403,800	491,268,800	562,302,900
Circulation	13,923,400	14,002,600	11,412,100

The following shows the relations between the reserve and the liabilities:

	Jan. 18, '96.	Jan. 11, '96.	Jan. 12, '95.
Specie	$73,610,500	$71,346,200	$77,955,300
Legal ten'rs	81,836,000	78,654,100	108,085,500
Total reserve	$155,446,500	$150,000,300	$183,040,800
Reserve requ'd ag't deposits	123,100,950	122,817,209	140,575,725
Excess res've above legal require's	$32,345,550	$27,183,100	$45,465,075

The following shows the reserve at this time for a series of years:

1896	$32,345,550	1891	$19,183,825
1895	45,465,075	1890	7,781,125
1894	102,754,450	1889	18,029,550
1893	22,529,600	1888	20,914,475
1892	24,576,025	1887	18,796,375

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Atch., Top. & S. F. pf., when issued	3⅛
Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling pf.	8
Colorado Coal & Iron Dev.	1⅛
Col., Hocking Valley & Toledo	1½
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	2⅛
Illinois Central	5
Iowa Central pf.	1½
Laclede Gas	1
Lake Erie & Western	1¾
Lake Erie & Western pf.	3
Lake Shore	2⅜
Long Island Traction, all. in. pd.	1¼
Louis., New-Albany & Chicago pf.	1½
Louis., New-Albany & Chicago pf.	1½
Metropolitan Traction	4⅛
Michigan Central	1⅜
Minneapolis & St. Louis 2d pf.	1
Minnesota Iron	3
National Lead pf.	2¾
New-York Central	1
New-York, Chicago & St. Louis	2¾
New-York, Susquehanna & Western pf.	1
Norfolk & Western pf.	1
Ontario Mining	1½
St. Paul & Omaha	1
St. Paul & Omaha pf.	1
United States Leather pf.	3¼

DECLINED.

Alton & Terre Haute	2
American Sugar Ref.	2⅞
American Sugar Ref. pf.	1
American Tobacco	1¾
Canada Southern	1⅛
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	2
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	1½
Consolidated Gas	1⅞
Mobile & Ohio	1
National Lead	1
National Linseed Oil	1¾

CHANGES IN BONDS.

ADVANCED.

Brook. W. & W. 5s	1
Burlington, C. R. & Nor. 1st	1
Central of New-Jersey gen.	1½
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	1
Chesapeake & Ohio con. 5s	1¼
Chicago & Erie 1st	1¾
Chicago, Bur. & Q. deb. 5s	1
Colorado Coal & Iron 6s	5½
Columbus, H. V. & Tol. 5s	5
Columbus, H. V. & Tol. 6s	8
Denver & Rio Grande 4s	2
Denver & Rio Grande 1st	1
Edison El. Ill. of N. Y. con.	2
Erie 1st con.	1½
Int. & Great Northern 2d	2
Kansas Pacific con. t. r.	2
Kansas & Texas of T. 5s	2
Kentucky Central 4s	1
Laclede Gas 1st	1¼
Lehigh Valley of N. Y. 1st	1
Louisville & Nashville unif. 5s	1¾
Minn. & St. Louis 5s	2
Missouri Pacific con.	1½
Mobile & Ohio general	2
New-York Central ex. 4s	1
New-York Central 1st c	1
New-York, Ontario & West. 5s	1
Northern Pacific con., t. r.	4
Northern Pacific & Mon.. 1st, t. r.	2
Ohio Southern 1st	2¼
Oregon Improvement 1st	1
Oregon Short Line 6s	2½
Oregon Short Line 6s, t. r.	2½
Oregon Short Line & U. N. con., t. r.	1
People's Gas Chicago 2d con. 6s	1½
Rio Grande Western 1st	2
St. Louis Southwestern 2d	2
St. Paul Terminal 5s	3
St. Paul 1st, So. Minn.	2
San Antonio & A. P. 4s	1
Seattle, Lake Shore & E. 1st	1
Southern Railway 5s	1
Texas Pacific 1st	1½
Third Avenue 5s	3¼
Toledo, Peoria & Western 1st	4¼
Union Pacific col. tr. notes, 6s	2¼
U. S. Leather 6s	1
Wabash 2d	1½
Wabash 1st, D. & C.	3¾
Wabash deb., B	1

DECLINED.

Baltimore & Ohio 5s, 1925	3
Central of New-Jersey gen. R.	1
Chicago Gas L. & C. 1st	1
Fort W. & D. C. 1st, t. r.	1
Missouri, K. & E. 1st	1
New-York, Sus. & West. ref. 5s	1
Phila. & Rdg. 2d pf. in., 1st in. pd.	1¼
Rome, Wat. & Ogden. con.	1
St. Paul & Omaha con.	1
U. Pac. ext. sf. 8s	1

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

The past week showed a continuation of the better feeling in the bond market which became apparent at the end of the preceding week, and some sharp advances were scored. Nearly all bonds show gains. London canceled nearly all of its selling orders, and bought moderately some of its specialties. The large investment demand for high-grade securities which generally appears after January has not materialized to any great extent. Intending investors, as a rule, are holding off, and trying to secure cheap bonds. The leading bond houses in the Street, that usually are large purchasers for their own account, are practically out of the market, pending the outcome of the new Government bond issue.

Government bonds have been stronger, with sales of the 4s of 1925 as high as 117. The market, however, is very sensitive, and in a great measure artificial. No one expects the new issue of bonds, which are identical with the present 4s, to sell at any such price as 117. There is a great diversity of opinion as to what the bids will be. Foreign houses assert that they will not put in bids above 106 to 110, though many institutions have already signified their intention of bidding as high as 111. Outside securities have been dull, but fairly firm. No changes of any importance have taken place.

THE BULLION MOVEMENT.

The following indicates the amount of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date in 1895. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.		
Jan. 16, 1896	£46,052,703	....
Jan. 17, 1895	34,604,965	....
BANK OF FRANCE.		
Jan. 16, 1896	77,298,830	49,367,202
Jan. 15, 1895	83,630,453	49,292,986
BANK OF GERMANY.		
Jan. 16, 1896	30,427,755	13,028,995
Jan. 15, 1895	38,431,125	12,810,875
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		
Jan. 16, 1896	24,420,000	12,673,000
Jan. 15, 1895	15,504,000	13,916,000
SPAIN.		
Jan. 16, 1896	8,004,000	10,110,000
Jan. 15, 1895	8,004,000	11,200,000
NETHERLANDS.		
Jan. 16, 1896	3,374,000	6,822,000
Jan. 15, 1895	4,094,000	6,838,000
BELGIUM.		
Jan. 16, 1896	2,673,333	1,336,667
Jan. 15, 1895	3,486,000	1,743,000
Total last week	£192,250,621	£93,337,864
Corresponding week in 1894	187,017,965	93,386,000
Week ending Jan. 9	192,018,729	93,331,627
Corresponding week last year	183,302,112	97,960,000

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New-York for the week ending Friday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns of the corresponding periods of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.	
Week ending last Friday	$9,330,139
Corresponding week 1895	11,870,246
Since Jan. 1, 1896	31,166,225
Corresponding period 1895	31,016,422
Exports of Domestic Produce.	
Week ending last Tuesday	$9,538,642
Corresponding week 1895	7,610,723
Since Jan. 1, 1896	16,766,370
Corresponding period 1895	14,963,283
Imports of Specie.	
Week ending last Friday	$4,754,061
Corresponding week 1895	220,923
Since Jan. 1, 1896	4,986,762
Corresponding period 1895	331,205
Exports of Specie.	
Week ending last Friday	$3,310,659
Corresponding week 1895	5,728,830
Since Jan. 1, 1896	10,849,135
Corresponding period 1895	13,472,324

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

Exchanges for week ending Jan. 18	$590,908,934
Balances for week ending Jan. 18	36,248,162
Exchanges for week ending Jan. 11	613,214,689
Balances for week ending Jan. 11	37,764,698
*Exchanges for week ending Jan. 4	645,072,289
*Balances for week ending Jan. 4	44,709,700
*Exchanges for week ending Dec. 28	667,659,266
*Balances for week ending Dec. 28	88,101,651
Exchanges for week ending Dec. 21	747,817,570
Balances for week ending Dec. 21	44,140,802
Exchanges for week ending Dec. 14	601,050,376
Balances for week ending Dec. 14	35,399,019

*Five days.

THE PROVIDENCE MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 18.—Local stocks during the past week have shown little or no activity. The bank stock list continues strong, with light offerings and but few sales. A small lot of American Screw stock changed hands at 206. The stock is now offered at 210, with no bids. Rhode Island Perkins Horseshoe preferred sold at 96. No sales of the common stock were made. The insurance stocks were again quiet and showed little or no change in prices. Narragansett Electric Light and Providence Gas shared in the inactivity, and, with the exception of one or two small lots of the latter at 84, no sales were made.

The local money market is quiet, with rates ranging from 6 to 7 per cent. Call loans between banks are 4 per cent., and loans on cotton 6 per cent.

Messrs. Miller & Vaughan, Providence, R. I., quote closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
BANKS.		
American	44¼	45½
Atlantic	31	..
Blackstone Canal	24⅞	25¼
City	58	..
Commercial	46	..
Eagle	54	..
Fifth	44½	46¼
First	112	..
Fourth	119½	..
Globe	53½	..
High Street	60	..
Lime Rock	71¼	..
Manufacturers'	140	..
Merchants'	63	..
Mechanics'	51½	..
National Exchange	100	..
National of North America	43¼	..
National of Commerce	44	45
Old	113	..
Providence	755	..
Phenix	70½	..
Rhode Island	24	..
Roger Williams	68½	..
Second	..	128
Third	..	84
Traders'	40	..
Westminster	55½	..
Weybosset	43	46
PAWTUCKET.		
First	156	..
Pacific	70	..
Slater	157	..
TRUST COMPANIES.		
Industrial	98	..
Mercantile	30	36
Union Trust Co.	50	..
RAILROADS.		
New-York, N. H. & H.	178	..
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. bonds	135	137
Providence & Springfield	97	..
Pawtuxet Valley	150	..
Providence & Worcester	252	..
Providence, Warren & B.	122½	..
MANUFACTURING COMPANIES.		
American Screw	..	210
American Supply	..	70
Armington & Sims	..	50
Gorham Manufacturing	85	..
Gorham Manufacturing pf.	..	118
Nicholson File	57	..
National & Prov. Wors. 6s	100	..
National & Prov. Wors. 6s	100	..
Pawtucket Haircloth	38	..
R. I. Perkins H-S.	..	85
R. I. Perkins H-S. pf.	*92	96
INSURANCE.		
Equitable	48¼	50¼
Merchants'	48½	..
Prov. of Washington	49½	50½
GAS AND ELECTRIC.		
Narra. Electric	81½	82½
Providence Gas	84	86
Pawtucket Gas	81	..
Prov. Telephone	93	97
R. I. Elect. Protect	118	124
Woonsocket Electric	..	112½
MISCELLANEOUS.		
R. I. Safe Deposit	64½	..

PITTSBURG PRICES.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 18.—Nothing has occurred during the past week to revive interest in our stock market. Money is close, and the banks are discriminating against stock dealers and in favor of their mercantile customers. While this condition lasts, brokers are not disposed to encourage the opening of new margin accounts. The Pleasant Valley Street Railway Company held its annual meeting this week, but there was nothing in the showing to indicate that a resumption of dividends is near at hand. No detailed report has been given out, but the stockholders were told that the earnings were about 3 per cent. for the stock, and that the money had been disbursed in payment for new rails and equipment. Some delay has occurred in the announcement of dividends by two other corporations, which creates the impression that they may be passed, the Directors feeling that until monetary affairs become more settled it will be good policy to retain the money in the respective treasuries. These events have tended to increase the dullness, although there has been no noteworthy decline in prices. Pittsburg Illuminating Gas stock advanced $30 per share in the bidding price during the week, from $80 (par $50) to $110. The basis for the advance is not definitely known, but is supposed to have some connection with the proposed combination to include all the illuminating gas companies. The bond market is dull, but private transactions indicate that investors are not wholly indifferent to bargains. Nearly all the local fire insurance companies are now on a dividend-paying basis, and there has been some improvement in the demand for these stocks. Bank shares are also firm.

Messrs. Dick Brothers & Rea, 10 Wall Street, New-York, report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Chartiers Valley Gas	..	7
Philadelphia Company	..	18
Pleasant Valley	19¼	19¾
Pittsburg & Birmingham	16¼	..
U. S. & Signal	15¼	16

THE ALBANY MARKET.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—During the last week the annual elections for Directors and officers of the Albany and Troy local banks were held. The usual dividends due at this time were declared. There were several changes made in the personnel of the Directorship, and in all cases the boards were strengthened thereby. The resumption of dividends by the Albany City Bank was a gratifying event to the many friends of that old financial institution. The Hudson River Telephone Company declared a quarterly dividend of 1 per cent. The books will be closed Jan. 20 and reopened Feb. 3. The last quarterly dividend declared was three-quarters of 1 per cent. No fixed rate has been determined upon for the future, all depending on the returns from the company's business. Another gratifying event was the resumption of dividends by the Consolidated Car Heating Company. The Directors met this afternoon and declared a dividend of 2 per cent., payable Feb. 15. Books will be closed Jan. 31. Among the changes in prices was an advance in the asked price for Albany Railway. The publication of the quarterly report has brought in some fresh inquiries for the stock. Consolidated Car Heating stock has advanced 5 per cent. for the bid price. The semi-official announcement that a dividend would be declared to-day caused the advance.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Albany & Susquehanna R. R.	170	..
Albany City 6s, 1915-1919	130	..
Albany City 4s, 1920-1930	108	..
Albany City National Bank	85	90
Albany City Stor. & Ware. Co.	100	..
Albany Cold Storage Co.	100	..
Albany County Bank	130	131
Albany Insurance Company	110½	..
Albany Railroad stock	135	136½
*Albany R. R. cn. 5s, due 1940	109½	..
Albany Safe Dep. & Storage Co.	105	..
Celluloid Company	..	67½
Commercial Insurance Company	103	..
Commercial Union Telegraph Co.	105	106
Consolidated Car Heating Co.	35	37
First National Bank	163	165
Hudson River Telephone Co.	40	42
Manhattan Oil Co. of Lima, Ohio	35	41
Mechanics & Farmers' Bank	402	..
Merchants' National Bank	190	200
Municipal Gas Co. of Albany	150	160
*Municipal Gas Co. of Albany 6s, 1906	111	112½
National Commercial Bank	330	..
National Exchange Bank	109	110
†New-York Air Brake Company	..	5
N. & E. G. H. R. gtd. 5s, 1911	105	106
New-York State Bank	200	..
N. & E. Greenbush H. R. gtd. 5s	105	..
Park Bank	125	..
Rensselaer & Saratoga	180	..
Saranac & Lake Placid Railroad	..	60
South End Bank	59	60
*Steinway Electric R. R. 6s	112	114
*Thompson Pulp & Paper Co. Mills 6s, 1895	100	..
Ulster & Delaware 5s	100	100¼
Union Electric Rail. of Saratoga	..	20
Union Elec. Rail. of Saratoga, 1922	100	..
Union Railway Co. of N. Y.	95	101
Union Ry. Co. of N. Y. 5s of 1922	101	104
*Watervliet T. & R. R. gtd. 6s	116	..
*Watervliet T. & R. R. 2d mtge.	114	..
*Westchester Electric R. R. gtd. 5s, 1943	101½	102½
Westcott Express Company	20	30
Westcott Express Company pf.	100	110
TROY SECURITIES.		
Central National Bank	118	120
Citizens' Steamboat Company	175	200
Manufacturers' National Bank	200	210
Manufac. Nat. Bank of Cohoes	145	170
Mutual National Bank	180	185
National State Bank	195	200
National Bank of Troy	95	100
National Bank of Cohoes	135	140
National Bank of West Troy	125	130
People's Bank of Lansingburg	130	..
Steinway Railway	45	50
Steinway Railway 6s	108½	..
Troy City National Bank	160	165
*Troy City Railroad 5s, 1942	107	108
Troy Gas Co. stock	128	129
*Troy Gas Co. deb. 6s	113	114
*Troy Gas Co. cn. 5s	108	..
Troy Railroad Company	89½	90½
Troy Telephone & Cable Co.	90	..
Union National Bank	250	..

*And accrued interest. †Nominal.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The rate of discount during the past week for three months' bills was 1 per cent., and for thirty-day bills ½ per cent. Japan has withdrawn £500,000 gold from the Bank of England. The outlook in the money market was steady. Silver was dull. There was a small business done at the Stock Exchange at improved prices. Consols advanced 1½c. American railroad securities were quiet, but at the close of the market were not as strong as they were in the middle of the week. Lake Shore and Michigan Southern advanced 4; Illinois Central, 3; Louisville and Nashville, and Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific, each 1½. Chicago and Northwestern, and Denver and Rio Grande preferred each 1¼; New-York, Lake Erie and Western, Norfolk and Western, and Northern Pacific, each 1; Denver and Rio Grande common, ¾; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé A's, and Missouri, Kansas and Texas, each ½, and Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific preferred, ¼. Central Pacific and Union Pacific each declined ¼.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises...7:20 | Sun sets...5:03 | Moon sets...P. M. 10:55

Incoming Steamships.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) JAN. 20.		
Bovic	Liverpool	Jan. 11
Columbia	Genoa	Jan. 8
Iroquois	Jacksonville	Jan. 18
Lampasas	Key West	Jan. 14
Louisiana	New-Orleans	Jan. 15
Nueces	Key West	Jan. 14
Pocahontas	Gibraltar	Jan. 2
Servia	Liverpool	Jan. 11
Vigilancia	Havana	Jan. 16
TUESDAY, JAN. 21.		
Alleghany	Kingston	Jan. 16
Manitoba	London	Jan. 9
Olympia	Gibraltar	Jan. 6
Werkendam	Rotterdam	Jan. 8
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 22.		
Advance	Colon	Jan. 14
Carthaginian	Glasgow	Jan. 10
Concho	Galveston	Jan. 15
El Dorado	New-Orleans	Jan. 17
Exeter City	Swansea	Jan. 4
Fuerst Bismarck	Hamburg	Jan. 14
Pontiac	Gibraltar	Jan. 5
Seguranca	Havana	Jan. 18
Teutonic	Liverpool	Jan. 15
THURSDAY, JAN. 23.		
Alps	Navassa	Jan. 18
El Norte	New-Orleans	Jan. 18
Fluminense	Para	Jan. 11
Mohican	Rotterdam	Jan. 9
Roman Prince	St. Lucia	Jan. 15
San Rocco	Gibraltar	Jan. 6
FRIDAY, JAN. 24.		
Campania	Liverpool	Jan. 18
Cufic	Liverpool	Jan. 14
Marsala	Hamburg	Jan. 8
St. Paul	Southampton	Jan. 18
Veendam	Rotterdam	Jan. 11

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinati'n.	Office.
Comanche	Jan. 20	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Ciudad Condal	Jan. 20	Havana	Pier 20 E. R.
Allianca	Jan. 20	Colon	35 Broadway.
Georgic	Jan. 21	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Aller	Jan. 21	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
K. Wilhelm II.	Jan. 22	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Madiana	Jan. 22	Bermuda	261 Broadw'y.
Tordenskjold	Jan. 22	Jamaica	24 State St.
Cherokee	Jan. 22	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
New-York	Jan. 22	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Saratoga	Jan. 22	Havana	113 Wall St.
Germanic	Jan. 22	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Kensington	Jan. 22	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Philadelphia	Jan. 23	La Guayra	135 Front St.
P. Caland	Jan. 23	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
Rio Grande	Jan. 24	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Werkendam	Jan. 25	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Servia	Jan. 25	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Italia	Jan. 25	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Furnessia	Jan. 25	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Manitoba	Jan. 25	London	4 Broadway.
Bretagne	Jan. 25	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Curacao	Jan. 25	Maracaibo	135 Front St.
Louisiana	Jan. 25	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Columbia	Jan. 25	West Indies	37 Broadway.
Vigilancia	Jan. 25	Havana	113 Wall St.
F. Bismarck	Jan. 28	Genoa	37 Broadway.
Saale	Jan. 28	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Noordland	Jan. 29	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Teutonic	Jan. 29	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Trinidad	Jan. 29	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
St. Paul	Jan. 29	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Niagara	Jan. 30	Nassau	113 Wall St.
Carthagenia	Jan. 30	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Colorado	Jan. 31	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Mississippi	Feb. 1	London	4 Broadway.
Campania	Feb. 1	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Spaarndam	Feb. 1	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Palatia	Feb. 1	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Bourgogne	Feb. 1	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Caracas	Feb. 1	La Guayra	135 Front St.

Arrived—New-York, Sunday Jan. 19.

SS El Sud, Higgins, New-Orleans, with mdse to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS La Bretagne, (Fr.,) Rupe, Havre Jan. 11, with mdse and passengers to A. Forget. Arrived at the Bar at 1:25 A. M.

SS Norlands, (Br.,) Roherty, Catania Dec. 20, via Palermo, with mdse to Hirtzel, Feltman & Co.—vessel to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 1 A. M.

SS La Flandre, (Dutch,) Leenaers, Antwerp Jan. 2, in ballast to C. H. Randebrock & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:05 A. M.

SS Terrier, (Norw.,) Berg, Demerara Jan. 7, with sugar to L. W. & P. Armstrong.

SS Valencia, (Br.,) Roberts, Denia Dec. 29, via Valencia, with fruit to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:15 A. M.

SS Lassell, (Br.,) Coombes, Rio Janeiro Dec. 28, via St. Lucia Jan. 11, with mdse to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 7:25 A. M.

SS F. W. Brune, Lewis, from Baltimore.

SS Peconic, (Br.,) Mills, Trieste Dec. 14, via Gibraltar Jan. 1, with mdse to Phelps Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 12:20 P. M.

SS Dulwich, (Br.,) Cox, Marseilles Dec. 28, in ballast to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:15 P. M.

SS Jamestown, Hulphers, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Strathclyde, (Br.,) Dulling, Yokohama Oct. 12, via Gibraltar and Bermuda, with mdse and passengers to Carter, Macy & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:10 P. M. Called at Bermuda for coal.

SS Benefactor, Townsend, Philadelphia, with mdse to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Ship James Nesmith, Starkey, Cardiff 80 ds, in ballast to J. W. Elwell & Co.

Brig Varuna, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Brown, St. Marc 89 ds, with logwood to A. Behrens & Co.—vessel to Ebel & Co.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, at 9:30 P. M., east, fresh breeze, snowing.

Sailed.

SS Flamborough, for Kingston and Belize; Alsenborn, for Baltimore; Toarmina, for Hamburg; Burgundia, for Marseilles and Naples; Panama, for Havana; Colorado, for Hull; Premier, for Halifax, N. S.

Spoken.

Bark Athlon, (Br.,) from Dublin for New-York, was spoken Jan. 15 in lat 28 N, lon 67.35 W.

Notice to Mariners.

Burnt Island Light Station, Maine.—Notice is hereby given that on or about Jan. 30, 1896, a bell, struck by machinery, will be established at this station on the southeast part of Burnt Island, west side of the entrance to Boothbay Harbor. During thick or foggy weather the bell will be sounded a double blow every minute. The bell tower stands about 80 feet S. E ¼ S from the light tower. This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1895," Page 24, No. 49, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, First Lighthouse District, 1895," Pages 75 and 76.

By Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—SS Elysia, (Br.,) Capt. Johnston, from Valencia for New-York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS La Gascogne, (Fr.,) Capt. Baudelon, from New-York, arr. at Havre to-day.

SS Potomac, (Br.,) Capt. Leitch, from New-York, arr. here today.

SS Monmouthshire, (Br.,) Capt. Evans, from Chinese and Japanese ports for New-York, passed Malta to-day.

SS Scotia, (Br.,) Capt. Hamilton, sld. from Palermo for New-York Jan. 17.

SS Campania, (Br.,) Capt. Walker, from Liverpool, sld. from Queenstown for New-York at 9:05 A. M. to-day.

THE WEEK AT PRATT INSTITUTE

Teachers' Conferences, Lectures, and Other Interesting Events.

Minnie F. Hutchinson, who has been for five years an instructor in sewing at Pratt Institute, has resigned her position in order to become supervisor of sewing in the Brooklyn public schools. Miss Hutchinson will be assisted by Julia Clay and Lucretia Phelps, both Pratt Institute students.

The high school department is holding a series of teachers' conferences, the object of which is to unify the work of the school. The plan is for each instructor to present the character, aim, and method of his or her own work to the other instructors, that they may not duplicate each other's efforts, but that each course may be given in such a way as to fit in with and help the other courses.

The subject of English in the high school was presented by Mrs. Elizabeth H. Spalding Tuesday afternoon, and Thursday morning Adrian Yarrington discussed the work in history. Both papers were interesting and suggestive.

The second lecture in the series, given by Louise Both-Hendriksen, on "Historic Costumes" will be given in the assembly hall to-morrow afternoon. The subject will be "Roman Costume—Changes Due to Barbarian Influence—Byzantine Costume."

Carroll D. Wright, United States Commissioner of Labor, lectured Thursday evening in the assembly hall of the institute on "The Relation of the Modern System of Industry to Intellectual Development."

The hopeful view which Mr. Wright took of the industrial situation was encouraging. He showed, by examples taken from the industrial history of our own country and of Europe, that the laborer of to-day is infinitely better off than the laborer of fifty years ago; that, with all its evils, the factory system of manufacturing is a great improvement upon the so-called domestic system, and that experience and history plainly point to the fact that in the future lies the golden age of industrial development.

A complete set of photographs of the new Boston Public Library has been secured for the department of museums.

Walter S. Perry, director of the art department, is giving a series of talks to the high school students on architecture, sculpture, painting, composition, and decoration. These talks follow the opening exercises of the school on alternate Wednesday and Friday mornings.

A class has recently been formed in the domestic science department for women, especially those who have the management of households and the care of children, to study the science of nutrition. The first lecture was given Tuesday morning.

Wells College Notes.

AURORA, N. Y., Jan. 19.—Students returned for registration after the Christmas vacation on Jan. 7.

One of the most brilliant concerts of the year was given Jan. 13, under the auspices of the Wells Philharmonic Club by Mme. Lillian Blauvelt.

The class of '96 entertained the sophomores in the Senior Parlor Thursday evening.

Meetings and Elections.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
80 BROADWAY.

New-York, January 8th, 1896.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of stockholders for the election of Trustees of the UNION TRUST COMPANY of NEW-YORK, of the class of 1899, will take place at the office of the Company, No. 80 Broadway, New-York, on TUESDAY, January 21st, 1896, at 12 o'clock M. Polls open at 12 and close at 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will close January 17th and reopen January 22d, 1896.

JOHN V. B. THAYER, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK,
New-York, Jan. 14, 1896.

At the annual election held this day the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors of this bank for the ensuing year:

Olin G. Walbridge, Lewis M. Hornthal,
Robt. Buck, Jno. F. Degener,
Henry Weil, Chs. H. Steinway,
Thos. B. Kerr, Jos. M. Valentine,
Alex. D. Napier, Geo. A. Hearn,
Hart B. Brundrett, John S. Browning,
Wm. Skinner, Jr.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, Mr. Hart B. Brundrett was unanimously re-elected President and Mr. Olin G. Walbridge was unanimously re-elected Vice President.

S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

THE MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—At the annual meeting of the Shareholders of this bank, held Jan. 14, 1896, the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:

John E. Borne, Augustus G. Paine,
William C. Browning, George H. Sargent,
Charles L. Colby, Charles M. Vail,
George W. Crossman, James M. Wentz,
Emanuel Lehman, Isaac Wallach,
Seth M. Milliken, Richard H. Williams,
James E. Nichols, Frederick B. Schenck,
William P. St. John.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held Jan. 17, Mr. William P. St. John was unanimously re-elected President.

F. B. SCHENCK, Cashier.

CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY OF NEW-York, 4 Irving Place, January 8th, 1895.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the election of Trustees to serve during the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at this office on MONDAY, JANUARY 27TH, 1896. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close Saturday, January 11th, at 3 P. M., and reopen Tuesday, January 28th, 1896. O. F. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secretary.

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY.

The annual meeting of stockholders of National Lead Co. will be held at the office of the Co., No. 1 Exchange Place, Jersey City, on THURSDAY, Feb. 20, 1896, at twelve o'clock noon. Transfer books for both preferred and common stock will close Jan. 25, 1896, and remain closed until Feb. 10, 1896. By order of the Board of Directors.

CHARLES DAVISON, Secretary.

THE HUDSON RIVER BANK.
New-York, Jan. 6, 1896.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 260 Columbus Av., on MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1896. The polls will be open from 3 to 4 o'clock.

PETER SNYDER, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the David Jones Co. will be held on TUESDAY, Jan. 28, at 3 P. M. for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year. JACOB FLEISCHHAUER, Secretary.

Dividends.

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
37 AND 39 LIBERTY ST. AND 44½ AND 46 MAIDEN LANE.

New-York, January 8, 1896.

The Board of Directors of this company has this day declared a dividend of 2½ PER CENT., payable at the company's offices on February 1, 1896. The transfer books will be closed Wednesday, the 15th inst., and reopened Monday, the 3rd of February.

JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL CO.,
44 South St., Baltimore, Md.,
Jan. 17, 1896.

The Board of Directors of this company have this day declared a dividend of Two Dollars Per Share on the Capital Stock, payable at the office of this company, No. 71 Broadway, New-York, on and after Feb. 1, 1896. The transfer books will be closed at 2 o'clock P. M., Jan. 22, and reopen at 10 A. M., Feb. 3, 1896.

T. K. STUART, Secretary.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL First Mortgage Bonds of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago Railway Company will close at the office of the Central Trust Company of New-York, Saturday, January 25, 1896, at 12 o'clock, preparatory to the paying of the quarterly interest thereon, due February 1, 1896, and will open February 1, 1896, at 10 A. M.

E. T. OSBORN, Secretary.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 17, 1896.

THE HUDSON RIVER BANK
of the City of New-York.
New-York, Jan. 20, 1896.

The Board of Directors of this bank have declared a dividend of 3 Per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after Feb. 1, proximo. The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 20 to Feb. 2, inclusive. PETER SNYDER, Cashier.

PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Eighty-seventh Dividend.

A semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. (5 per cent.) is payable on demand at the office of the company, No. 32 Pine Street, New-York.

GEORGE JEREMIAH, Secretary.

New-York, Jan. 15, 1896.

Financial.

TO THE BOND AND STOCK HOLDERS OF THE CINCINNATI, JACKSON AND MACKINAW RAILWAY COMPANY:

Referring to the advertisement under date of December 16, 1895, the time for the deposit of the First Mortgage Bonds and Stock has been extended up to and including February 1, 1896.

F. P. OLCOTT, Reorganization Trustee.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary.

Financial.

THE

St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company's

First Mortgage Sinking Fund 7 Per Cent. Land Grant Gold Bonds.

In conformity with the provisions of the Mortgage Deed of Trust securing the above bonds, we, the undersigned Trustees, hereby give notice that 170 bonds of $100 each, 30 bonds of $500 each, 568 bonds of $1,000 each of the numbers specified below, were this day, in our presence, fairly and without preference or discrimination, designated by lot for redemption at 105 per cent. and accrued interest, payable out of the moneys pledged to us from proceeds of sales of land, and now available for that purpose. The bonds so drawn will be paid by us on presentation at the office of the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine Street, New-York; and the holders thereof are hereby notified that they should be presented on or before 13th day of March next, as from that date interest will cease to accrue thereon:

170 BONDS AT $100 EACH.

11	209	437	729	949	1134	1345	1590	1733	1957
13	259	440	732	957	1145	1353	1592	1740	1982
40	265	460	740	977	1148	1422	1601	1757	2005
54	267	479	741	990	1154	1456	1603	1759	2009
68	268	518	752	991	1161	1479	1604	1768	2010
70	274	527	763	1006	1170	1492	1636	1788	2016
78	286	545	784	1010	1173	1506	1647	1836	2047
79	301	563	800	1015	1183	1507	1655	1857	2050
94	316	582	803	1019	1185	1512	1667	1871	2052
105	326	587	851	1044	1217	1515	1668	1885	2058
124	352	596	858	1064	1230	1521	1673	1893	2062
131	368	597	891	1067	1253	1525	1677	1901	2071
149	400	701	900	1070	1273	1557	1682	1905	2081
174	402	708	913	1077	1286	1569	1702	1907	2090
190	406	709	919	1114	1309	1573	1707	1929	2093
193	416	721	942	1122	1310	1584	1710	1932	2114
200	433	724	947	1133	1343	1587	1728	1938	2165

30 BONDS AT $500 EACH.

25	47	116	133	156	209	225	247	330	359
27	92	124	148	173	211	232	264	340	360
35	100	128	154	208	222	237	314	341	365

568 BONDS AT $1,000 EACH.

27	780	1516	2142	2919	3732	4673	5550	6154	6924
36	781	1537	2172	2950	3735	4680	5553	6157	6925
45	788	1540	2180	2951	3780	4686	5562	6158	6936
50	792	1543	2193	2987	3782	4700	5568	6163	6938
60	802	1555	2195	3000	3791	4706	5574	6164	6941
72	809	1562	2197	3015	3802	4707	5577	6168	6945
99	858	1570	2200	3041	3820	4732	5584	6179	6965
105	859	1582	2213	3042	3823	4745	5587	6201	6976
137	872	1588	2228	3056	3882	4749	5604	6223	6991
149	899	1606	2232	3061	3891	4754	5607	6226	7007
153	900	1626	2240	3074	3928	4773	5610	6235	7015
170	915	1629	2245	3095	3935	4776	5625	6254	7019
174	917	1642	2246	3099	3950	4787	5664	6268	7026
181	918	1643	2248	3100	3958	4797	5671	6269	7029
186	927	1684	2250	3101	3961	4803	5677	6284	7030
200	928	1703	2253	3102	3968	4816	5680	6285	7036
205	932	1718	2266	3119	3993	4826	5706	6287	7107
211	933	1721	2278	3122	4005	4837	5727	6298	7137
218	935	1729	2290	3123	4010	4857	5737	6312	7138
239	959	1735	2291	3129	4044	4880	5749	6326	7142
272	978	1748	2296	3136	4069	4894	5774	6329	7152
282	980	1760	2308	3139	4098	4909	5780	6331	7156
286	983	1763	2331	3147	4110	4911	5785	6344	7165
302	984	1764	2370	3154	4126	4915	5792	6356	7170
315	986	1778	2396	3156	4134	4928	5793	6417	7212
316	1027	1779	2402	3174	4136	4982	5824	6438	7249
331	1088	1788	2403	3178	4138	4988	5837	6459	7255
336	1063	1793	2440	3258	4144	5007	5844	6477	7261
345	1065	1807	2453	3274	4165	5023	5849	6498	7274
374	1076	1818	2463	3290	4167	5034	5858	6500	7275
400	1080	1825	2485	3308	4188	5055	5861	6512	7309
401	1099	1836	2554	3313	4195	5081	5868	6525	7331
404	1102	1845	2557	3347	4196	5107	5875	6528	7346
412	1104	1858	2566	3349	4217	5111	5879	6552	7349
415	1114	1865	2571	3354	4239	5116	5894	6562	7374
424	1136	1923	2572	3359	4248	5119	5898	6603	7375
430	1142	1924	2616	3377	4334	5146	5909	6627	7388
441	1181	1925	2623	3379	4360	5165	5916	6629	7389
456	1186	1938	2628	3402	4363	5199	5917	6647	7395
483	1207	1942	2675	3403	4372	5208	5934	6661	7400
508	1235	1944	2680	3451	4396	5219	5942	6664	7419
512	1241	1953	2695	3457	4403	5223	5974	6665	7421
528	1250	1954	2714	3470	4410	5243	5998	6666	7424
546	1319	1973	2760	3493	4419	5251	6004	6684	7430
549	1336	1991	2763	3498	4421	5252	6024	6704	7432
568	1407	2014	2764	3499	4485	5266	6051	6711	7453
575	1420	2028	2775	3527	4493	5278	6059	6739	7461
593	1422	2035	2792	3549	4503	5325	6061	6767	7479
655	1429	2053	2793	3611	4524	5374	6071	6774	7481
659	1430	2065	2852	3619	4536	5427	6086	6789	7487
673	1439	2067	2854	3620	4539	5431	6090	6809	7498
682	1443	2082	2858	3657	4591	5468	6121	6817	7511
692	1451	2085	2863	3664	4613	5481	6127	6832	7534
726	1459	2101	2864	3666	4614	5509	6131	6836	7539
727	1468	2105	2803	3707	4642	5518	6133	6848	7564
741	1483	2117	2902	3712	4644	5532	6141	6881	7576
774	1509	2128	2918	3724	4649	5546	6142		

JOHN S. KENNEDY, } Trustees.
JAMES A. ROOSEVELT, }

New-York, Dec. 26, 1895.

19TH DRAWING.

New-York, January 10, 1896.

TO THE HOLDERS OF

Kansas Pacific Consolidated First Mortgage Bonds.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, a Committee appointed by the Bondholders' Agreement, dated March 20th, 1895, have accepted for the holders of Bonds deposited with it under said Agreement, the provision offered to the Consolidated Six Per Cent. Bonds of the Kansas Pacific Company, in the Plan of Reorganization of the Union Pacific Railway Company, dated October 15th, 1895; and have agreed to become parties thereto and accept the same, subject to the ratification and approval of a majority in interest of the holders of certificates issued under said Agreement, who shall be present or represented at a general meeting; and that a meeting of such certificate holders will be held at Room 54, 7th floor, Equitable Building, at No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, ON TUESDAY, JANUARY 28TH, 1896, at 12 o'clock M. of that day, to obtain such ratification and approval.

FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Chairman,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
THOMAS DENNY,
OLIVER AMES, Boston, Mass.,
GEORGE E. LEIGHTON, St. Louis, Mo.,
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
COMMITTEE.

W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT, Secretary, 33 Wall St.
STRONG & CADWALADER, Counsel,
36 Wall St.

THE UNION PACIFIC SYSTEM.

Union Pacific Railroad Company

FIRST MORTGAGE COUPONS.

Boston, Jan. 18, 1896.

Pursuant to orders of the United States Circuit Court, the COUPONS DUE JANUARY 1, 1895, ($30 each,) from UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. BONDS, together with the interest accrued thereon, while payment has been in default, (One Dollar and ninety cents per coupon,) in all Thirty-one Dollars and ninety cents, will be paid at the office of the UNION TRUST COMPANY, No. 80 Broadway, New-York City, and at the office of the undersigned, No. 92 Ames Building, Boston, on and after Monday, January 20, 1896, on the presentation of such coupons.

JAMES G. HARRIS,
Treasurer for the Receivers.

New-York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company

COLLATERAL TRUST BONDS.

23 Wall St., New-York, January 8th, 1896.

Referring to the call for the above bonds by the United States Trust Company as Trustee, which thereby mature on the 18th February next, we hereby give notice that we are now prepared to cash such bonds upon presentation at our office, at 110 per cent. and interest to Feb. 18, less a rebate at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum to the maturity of the call.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

American Bank Note Stock.
Wagner Palace Car Stock.
Cleve. Terminal & Valley R'way Bond Scrip.

BOUGHT BY
TOBEY & KIRK,
NO. 8 BROAD ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $2,900,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000. 9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Street.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000 SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
Capital $2,000,000. Surplus $1,000,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Financial.

Fort Worth & Denver City Railway

REORGANIZATION.

The Reorganization Committee announces the following plan for the reorganization of this company:

It is proposed to reorganize the company without foreclosure on the following basis:

FIRST—Stamp Coupons for 5 years, commencing Dec. 1st, 1895, at the rate of 4% per annum, payment of the balance of 2% being deferred, according to the agreement, after which time the bonds will again revert to a 6% basis.

SECOND—Pay one past due coupon 3 per cent. in cash, amounting to $245,280.

THIRD—To represent the remaining four past due coupons and for the 2 per cent. of interest due each year for the next five years, amounting to 10 per cent., which, together with the past due coupons, would amount to a total of 22 per cent., deliver to bondholders Fort Worth & Denver City Railway stock to the amount of $275.00 for each one thousand dollar bond. This stock to draw preferential dividends (if earned) at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. Whatever dividends upon this stock are earned to be paid semi-annually. The past due coupons and 2 per cent. due upon coupons for the next five years to be held in trust for the protection of bondholders in case of any accident or failure of the Company to pay the interest as proposed. The bonds and coupons to be stamped with such words as will give notice of this agreemnt.

Bondholders who have not deposited their bonds must, to obtain the benefits of this reorganization, deposit their bonds on or before Feb. 1, 1896, with the Mercantile Trust Company, New-York City, so as not to become subject to the penalties the committee will then impose.

Two-thirds of the bonds have already been deposited. The Mercantile Trust Company's receipts are listed on the Stock Exchange. Those who have not received the circular of the Reorganization Committee, setting forth fully the plan and the reasons therefor, can obtain the same on application to the Mercantile Trust Company, 120 Broadway, New-York, or at the office of the committee, Room 218, 1 Broadway.

J. T. GRANGER, Secretary.

G. M. DODGE, Chairman, }
GEO. M. PULLMAN, }
FRANKLIN B. LORD, } Reorganization Committee.
HARRY WALTERS, }
SIDELL TILGHMAN, }
FRANCIS S. BANGS, }

The St. Joseph and Grand Island R. R. Company.

First mortgage bondholders are hereby notified that a decree of foreclosure and sale having been obtained, the property covered by the mortgage will be sold at an early date. Bonds not yet deposited will be received either at the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY, 54 Wall Street, New-York, or at the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, Boston, until further notice, on payment of a penalty of (3) three per cent.

New-York, January 11, 1896.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman, }
HENRY BUDGE, }
WILLIAM L. BULL, } Committee.
GORDON ABBOTT, }

J. N. WALLACE, Secretary, 54 Wall Street.
WILLIAM STRAUSS, Counsel.

New York State
GOLD
3% Bonds, maturing 1906
Massachusetts State
GOLD
3% Bonds, maturing 1925

Price and particulars upon application.

FARSON, LEACH & CO.,
NO. 2 WALL ST.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR GUN FORGINGS.—Navy Department, Washington, January 9, 1896.—The attention of all steel manufacturers of the United States is hereby invited to the requirements of the Navy Department for gun forgings for the batteries of the battleships "Kearsarge" and "Kentucky." This advertisement invites all domestic manufacturers of steel to specify, in competition with one another, upon what terms they will engage to furnish the gun forgings herein mentioned, and no bids will be considered except such as engage to produce said forgings within the United States, and of domestic material, nor will any bid be accepted unless accompanied by evidence satisfactory to the department that the bidder is in possession of a plant adequate for its fulfillment. Bids are hereby invited for furnishing the department the following material: Eight sets of rough-bored and turned forgings for 13-inch breech-loading rifles, and 8 sets of rough-bored and turned forgings for 8-inch breech-loading rifles. For forms of proposal, information concerning shapes, and weights of the gun forgings, the specifications governing the manufacture and the test for acceptance of the same, and for all other particulars, apply to the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, Washington, D. C. Proposals must be in duplicate, sealed, and addressed to the Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C., and indorsed "Proposals for Gun Forgings." They will be received at the Navy Department until 12 o'clock M. on February 3, 1896, at which hour the opening of the bids will take place. Each proposal must be accompanied by a certified check, payable to the order of the Secretary of the Navy, for a sum equal to five per cent. of the amount of the bid. The check received from the successful bidder will be returned to him on his entering into a formal contract for the performance of the work and giving bond for the same, with security to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Navy, in a penal sum equal to fifteen per cent. of the amount of his bid; but in case he shall fail to enter into such contract and give such bond within thirty days after notice of the acceptance of his proposal, the check accompanying such proposal shall become the property of the United States. All checks accompanying proposals which are not accepted will be returned immediately after the award shall have been made. The right is reserved to waive informalities and to reject any or all bids. Ten per cent. will be retained from payments under the contract until completion thereof and compliance with the specifications. Preference for early deliveries and completion of the contract (date of which must be stated in the proposal) will be given, a penalty to be imposed for failure to complete deliveries within the time specified in the contract. W. McADOO, Acting Secretary.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

REALTY SALE TO-DAY.

The following sale of real estate is set down to take place to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Strong & Ireland, partition sale, John Fennel, referee, Bradhurst Avenue, west side, about 379 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, 25.6 by 97.3 by 25 by 92.2, four-story brick flat.

Real Estate at Auction.

JAMES L. WELLS, AUCTIONEER.

TRUSTEES' SALE,

to close estate of George Faile, deceased, TUESDAY, JAN. 28, noon, at 111 Broadway, N. Y., Real Estate Salesroom.

322 EAST 5TH STREET,

three-story high-stoop brick dwelling. Lot 20x100.

142 AND 41 ACRE PLOTS, EAST CHESTER,

24TH WARD, NEW-YORK CITY.

142 ACRES, known as Faile Homestead, about 4,100 feet frontage on Boston Post Road, between Schieffelin's Lane and Mill Road, and adjoining well known Arden estate.

41 ACRES, fronting on Mill and Landing Roads. Both parcels on or near proposed Trolley R. R., and suitable for subdivision.

Maps and particulars with Charles H. Brush, Attorney for Trustees, 45 Wall Street, and with James L. Wells, Auctioneer, 59 Liberty Street, N. Y.

City Real Estate for Sale.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE,

9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.

BROKER. APPRAISER.

MONEY TO LOAN. 4, 4½ and 5 Per Cent. For account of institutions, estates and individuals. Unlimited resources, lowest charges. **A. W. McLAUGHLIN & CO.** 146 B'way, cor. Liberty St. LOANS EXCLUSIVELY.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

33 West 12th St.

New fire-proof apartment house, 36 feet wide; one apartment each floor; elevator and all modern improvements; exposed plumbing; seven large rooms and bath, all light; southerly exposure to sun and air; no well holes; unsurpassed in finish and conveniences by any in the city. Apply to office of JAMES A. HEARN & SON, West 14th St.

Brooklyn Apartments to Let.

High-Class Apartments.

COLUMBIA AND WEST END.

Choice apartments of six or eight all light rooms; bath and servants' room; steam heat; passenger and freight elevators; liberal terms. Apply to Superintendent, 55 Pineapple St., Brooklyn.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Jan. 25 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY.—At 7 AM for Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, (Christiania,) and Russia, per steamship Aller, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Southampton, must be directed "per Aller.")

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM for Ireland, per steamship Germanic, via Queenstown, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Germanic";) at 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship New-York, via Southampton; at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II., (letters must be directed "per Kaiser Wilhelm II.";) at 12 M for Belgium direct, per steamship Kensington, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Kensington.")

SATURDAY.—At 4 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Bretagne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Bretagne";) at 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Veendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Veendam";) at 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Werkendam, via Amsterdam, (letters must be directed "per Werkendam";) at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Servia, via Queenstown; at 12 M for Scotland direct, per steamship Furnessia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Furnessia.")

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

MONDAY.—At 9:30 AM for Progreso, per steamship C. Condal, (letters for other parts of Mexico must be directed "per C. Condal";) at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America, (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per steamship Allianca, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Allianca";) at *3 PM for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, per steamer from New-Orleans; at 9 PM for Jamaica, per steamer from Boston.

TUESDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Jamaica, per steamer from Baltimore; at 10:30 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Ptolemy, via Pernambuco and Santos, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Ptolemy";) at 4 PM for Costa Rica, per steamship Sama, via Limon.

WEDNESDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica and Santa Martha, per steamship Tordenskjold; at 12:30 PM (supplementary 1 PM) for St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Madiana; at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Saratoga, via Havana.

THURSDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Valencia; at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Philadelphia, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Philadelphia";) at 1 PM for North Brazil, per steamship Horatio, via Para, Maranham, and Ceara, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Horatio";) at 1 PM for Martinique and Guadeloupe, via Martinique, also Barbados and Demerara, per steamship Terrier.

SATURDAY.—At 1 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, per steamship Capua, from Baltimore, (letters must be directed "per Capua";) at 8 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Hevelius, via Bahia and Rio Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Hevelius";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Savanilla, &c., and Costa Rica, per steamship Alleghany; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Vigilancia, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Vigilancia";) at *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamer from New-Orleans; at 8:30 PM for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax; at 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from Halifax.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Coptic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 22 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Hankow, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Jan. *26 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Jan. *27 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 31 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. *1 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia). Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Feb. 1 and up to Feb. 9 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Jan. 17, 1896.

The Farmer

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Legal Notices.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court of the State of New-York, held in and for the County of New-York, at the Court House in the City of New-York, on the 30th day of October, 1895.—Present—Hon. GEORGE C. BARRETT, J.—In the matter of the petition of the DIRECTORS OF THE EAST SIDE BANK for a voluntary dissolution of said corporation.—On reading and filing the annexed petition of Thomas R. Manners, Meyer Thalmessinger, Walter Luttgen, Jacob Horowitz, Abraham Stern, Julius Freudenthal, Thomas S. Ollive, and Joseph Kahle, verified October 15, 1895; and it appearing that the case is one of those specified in Section 2419 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and it appearing that due notice of the application for this order has been given to the Attorney-General, on motion of A. Stern, counsel for said petitioners, it is ordered that all persons interested in said corporation show cause before William H. Willis, who is hereby appointed referee for that purpose, on the thirtieth day of January, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, at his office, number 115 Broadway, in the City of New-York, why the said corporation, the East Side Bank, should not be dissolved; and it is further ordered that said referee may adjourn said hearing to any other place in any other county in this State, and from time to time; and it is further ordered that said referee proceed in accordance with the law and practice of this court; that he make and file his report with all convenient speed. And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published once in each week for three weeks immediately preceding the time fixed herein for showing cause, namely: 30th day of January, 1896, in the "Argus," a newspaper published in the City of Albany, and also in the "New-York Times," and in the "New-York Law Journal," newspapers published in the City of New-York.

Enter GEO. C. BARRETT, J. S. C.
A. STERN, Attorney for Petrs., 122 Bowery, New-York City. ja6-1aw3wM

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—Place of Trial, City and County of New-York.—JOHN S. HUYLER, Plaintiff, against DAVID H. ROBERTS, Defendant.—Summons, with notice.—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Nov. 18, 1895. AGAR, ELY & FULTON, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office address, No. 31 Nassau Street, New-York City.

To the defendant: Notice is hereby given to you that, upon your default to appear, or answer the within summons, judgment will be taken against you for the sum of $9,500, with interest, from the 18th day of November, 1895, and with the costs of this action.

AGAR, ELY & FULTON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, New-York City.

To David H. Roberts, defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. George P. Andrews, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 14th day of December, 1895, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 14th day of December, 1895.—Dated New-York, December 14th, 1895. AGAR, ELY & FULTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address, No. 31 Nassau Street, New-York City. d16-1aw6wM

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-York.—THE CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, plaintiff, against MILES N. BEATY, Wilson C. Lemert, James B. Gormly, Cyrus W. Fisher, Samuel Thomas, Inman Brothers' Construction Company, and the Fort Smith Gas Light Company, defendants.—Trial desired in the City and County of New-York.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, December 31st, 1895.

JAY & CANDLER, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, 48 Wall Street, New-York City, New-York.

To the above-named defendants, Miles N. Beaty, Wilson C. Lemert, James B. Gormly, Cyrus W. Fisher, and the Fort Smith Gas Light Company: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Roger A. Pryor, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 9th day of January, 1896, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House, in the City of New-York.—Dated January 9th, 1896.

JAY & CANDLER, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, 48 Wall Street, New-York City, New-York. ja13-1aw6wM&f24

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY and County of New-York.—JULIA D. HAVILAND, plaintiff, against PETER HERTER and Maria Anna Herter, his wife; Frank W. Herter and Rosamond Herter, his wife; J. Edward Ackley, Samuel Weil, Isaac Blyn and Nathan Blyn, Jules S. Bache, Hugo Blumensthal, Samuel Hessberg, John J. Levy, Walter J. Levy, George Smith, Junior, and Edward Smith, as administrators of all the goods and chattels, rights and credits of George Smith, deceased; David A. Miller, Edward Kerbs, Jacob Weitheim, Walter A. Schiffer, George Moore Smith, as receiver of the estate and property of Isaac Levy; Hans Hemken, William Schroeder, Selig Maass, George F. Vietor, Carl Vietor, Thomas Achelis, Junior, John Achelis, Henry Abegg, Adolph Rusch, Louis Weddingen, Abraham Sondern, August Weddingen, Egelbert Hardt, Frederick A. Von Bermuth, Emil Von Bermuth, Adolph Wimpfheimer, Samuel Kubie, Adolph Cohen, Mayer Gottlieb, Max Gottlieb, Isaac Schencker, Morris Isaacs, Solomon Lyttenberg, Nathan Barnet, Amalia Zipser, Max Cohen, Sarah Radar, Samuel Schwartz, Louis Dreyer, the New-York Mutual Gas Light Company, Jacob Freund, Moses Freund, Moses J. Freund, Asher Foise, and Lee E. Foise, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated July 13, 1895.

JACOB HALSTEAD, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office address, No. 170 Broadway, New-York City.

To the defendants, David A. Miller, Nathan Barnet, and Max Cohen: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable Roger A. Pryor, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 9th day of January, 1896, and filed with a copy of the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York at the County Court House in said city. The original summons and complaint were filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York on the 23d day of July, 1895.—Dated New-York, January 10th, 1896. JACOB HALSTEAD, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 170 Broadway, New-York City, New-York. ja13-1aw6wM

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court of the State of New-York, held in and for the City and County of New-York, at Chambers thereof, at the Court House in said city and county on the 25th day of October, 1895.—Present: Hon. Miles Beach, Justice.—In the matter of the application of a majority of the Directors of JAMES CHAMBERS, LIMITED, for a final order dissolving the said corporation.—Order to show cause.

On reading and filing the petition of James McK. Graeff, George W. Hempstead, and Phillip A. Fischer, all and a majority of the Directors of James Chambers, Limited, duly verified by said Directors, and it appearing that the case is one of those specified in Section 2,419 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and it appearing that due notice of the application for this order has been given to the Attorney General of the State of New-York, now, on motion of George S. Hastings of counsel for petitioners, it is

Ordered, That all persons interested in said corporation show cause before Aug. C. Brown, Esq., who is hereby appointed referee for that purpose, on the 5th day of February, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, at his office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, why the said corporation should not be dissolved, and it is

Further ordered, That the said referee proceed in accordance with the law and practice of this court, and make and file his report thereon with all convenient speed; and it is

Further ordered, That a copy of this order be published at least once a week of the three weeks immediately preceding the time fixed herein, namely, the 5th day of February, 1896, in The Albany Argus, a newspaper published in the City of Albany, and also in The New-York Times, a newspaper published in the City of New-York, and also in The New-York Law Journal, a newspaper published in the City of New-York.

MILES BEACH, J. S. C.
A copy. HENRY D. PURROY, [L. S.] Clerk.
GEORGE S. HASTINGS, Attorney for Petitioners, 265 Broadway, New-York City. ja13-1aw3wM&f3

RECEIVER'S SALE.—Pursuant to an order of the Special Term of the Supreme Court, filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, on January 17, 1896, Damon H. McClain, the receiver of the TUCKER AUTOMATIC HORSE FEEDER COMPANY, will sell all the property of said company, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, at the office of H. B. Bradbury, Room 615, No. 99 Nassau Street, New-York, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, on Wednesday, January 22, 1896.

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Lahn,Tu., Feb. 4, 10 AM | Lahn,Tu., Mch. 3, 10 AM
Spree,Tu.,Feb. 11, 10 AM | Saale,Tu.,Mch.10, 10 AM

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†Kai'r W.II.,Ja.22,10AM | *Norm'nia,Feb.19, 11 AM
*F.B'm'rck,Jan.28,11 AM | ††Werra, Feb. 29, 10 AM
†Fulda, Feb. 12, 10 AM | †Kais'r W.II.,Mh.7,10AM
††WERRA, Feb. 29, goes through to Alexandria.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen London, and Southampton.

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Normannia.M. 26,11 AM | A.Victoria.Apr. 23, 7 AM

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The Hamburg-American Line's **twin-screw Express S. S. FUERST BISMARCK** will leave New-York Jan. 28, 1896, for Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Genoa, Nice, Tunis, Alexandria, (for Cairo and the Pyramids,) Jaffa, (for Jerusalem,) Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, Malta, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, New-York. Duration about 10 weeks.

Also Winter cruise to the **WEST INDIES** and the Spanish Main. The Hamburg-American Line's **twin-screw express S.S COLUMBIA** will leave New-York Jan. 25, 1896, for Port au Prince, (Haiti,) Mayaguez, (Puerto Rico,) St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, Trinidad, La Guayra, (for Caracas, Venezuela,) and Puerto Cabello, Kingston, (Jamaica,) Havana, (Key West, Old Point Comfort,) New-York. Duration about 4½ weeks. This is the first time a transatlantic liner (about 4 times as large as an ordinary W. I. liner) with all its comforts is offered on this route. For further particulars apply to the Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

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ST. PAUL ......Jan. 29 | ST. PAUL ......Feb. 19
PARIS ....Feb. 5 | PARIS...........Feb. 26

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Sailing every Wednesday.

Kensington,Jan.22, 2 PM | Friesland, Feb. 5, noon
Noordland, Jan. 29, noon | Westernla'd, Feb.19,noon

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Pier 14 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green, N.Y.

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Aurania, Jan. 18, 9 A.M. | Campania,Feb. 1, 7 A.M.
Servia, Jan. 25, noon. | Umbria, Feb. 8, noon.

From Pier 40 North River, foot Clarkson St. Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.

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COMANCHE (new).................Monday, Jan. 20
CHEROKEE.....................Wednesday, Jan. 22
IROQUOIS..........................Friday, Jan. 24

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1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. For Cincinnati, Chicago, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

1:00 P. M.—Daily. Chicago Special. For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy, Saratoga.

4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit 8:20 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M. Stops at Albany, Utica, and Syracuse.

6:00 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Utica, Adirondack Mountains, Montreal, Syracuse, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.

6:25 P. M.—Daily. For Troy, Saratoga, Burlington, Plattsburg, St. Albans, and Montreal.

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9:00 P. M.—Daily. Carries sleeping-car passengers only, for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester.

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12:10 NIGHT.—Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on New-York Central every night except Sunday night. Sunday nights Albany and Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.

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9:15 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.

11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains New-Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Saratoga. Parlor Car.

4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany.

6:00 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis.

6:30 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Newburg, Albany, Saratoga, and Montreal.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

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7:20 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

9:00 A. M.—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars. Connects at Buffalo with train for Chicago and points West.

1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

7:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connects at Buffalo with train for Chicago and points West.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 942 Broadway, 53 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.

Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.

Stations Foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets.

7:00 A. M. daily, except Sunday, for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations.

8:15 A. M. daily for GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE, and the West, and principal local points; Dining Car to Suspension Bridge. Pullman vestibule sleeper to Chicago.

11:10 A. M. daily (leaves 10:30 A. M. Sunday) for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points; connections for Reading and Harrisburg.

1:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for ELMIRA and all intermediate stations; connections for Pottsville and Reading; chair car to Wilkesbarre.

3:30 P. M. Sunday only for WILKESBARRE, L. & B. JUNCTION, and all intermediate stations.

4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for L. & B. JUNCTION and principal intermediate stations; Pullman buffet parlor car to Wilkesbarre; connections for Pottsville.

4:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for BOUND BROOK and intermediate stations.

5:15 P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate stations.

6:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper, vestibuled train, N. Y. to Chicago. Sleeper to Buffalo and Toronto. Connections for Reading and Harrisburg.

6:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and intermediate stations.

9:00 P. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleepers to Chicago and Buffalo. Chair car to Wilkesbarre.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 235, 261, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., and 156 East 125th St., New-York; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

New-York and Boston All Rail.

N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. and connections From Grand Central Station.

Leave.	By way of	Due.
9:00 AM.,	Springfield & Worcester,	3:30 PM.
10:00 AM.,	††New-London & Providence,	3:00 PM.
10:03 AM.,	New-London & Providence,	4:30 PM.
11:00 AM.,	Springfield & Worcester,	5:20 PM.
12:00 M.,	Springfield & Worcester,	5:30 PM.
‡1:00 PM.,	Air Line & N. E. R. R.,	6:00 PM.
1:02 PM.,	New-London & Providence,	7:30 PM.
3:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	9:00 PM.
4:00 PM.,	*Springfield & Worcester,	10:00 PM.
5:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	11:00 PM.
11:00 PM.,	*Springfield & Worcester,	6:30 AM.
12:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	6:30 AM.

*Runs daily, including Sundays.

††Bay State Limited, all parlor cars. Fare, $7, including parlor-car seat.

‡Air Line Limited, stopping only at Middletown. Arrives and departs from Park Square Station, Boston.

Return service same hours and by same route. Through parlor or sleeping cars by each train.

C. T. HEMPSTEAD, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets. In effect January 15, 1896.

9:00 A. M. FAST LINE.—Parlor Car to Pittsburg.

10:00 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Arrives Chicago 9 A. M., Cleveland 5:25 A. M., Cincinnati 6:40 A. M., Indianapolis 8:00 A. M., Louisville 11:50 A. M., St. Louis 3:00 P. M., and Toledo 9 A. M.

2:00 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to St. Louis, Louisville, and Chicago. Arrive Cincinnati 10:45 A. M., St. Louis 7 P. M., Chicago 5:15 P. M.

6:00 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Chicago and Cleveland. Arrives Cleveland 11:25 A. M., Chicago 9 P. M. next day.

7:45 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Cincinnati and St. Louis. Arrives Cincinnati 6 P. M., Indianapolis 10:15 P. M., St. Louis 7 A. M. second morning.

8:00 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping Car to Pittsburg. Connects for Chicago daily and Cleveland except Saturday.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

8, 8:30, 9:30, 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 1, 2:10, (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:20, (Dining Car,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 8:30, 9:30, 11 A. M., (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:20, (Dining Car,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY, 3:30 P. M. daily, Sleepers to Augusta, St. Augustine, and Tampa; 4:30 P. M. daily, Sleepers to New-Orleans, Memphis, Asheville, and Hot Springs; 12:15 night daily, Sleepers to New-Orleans and Jacksonville.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE. "Florida Special" for Jacksonville and St. Augustine, 4:30 P. M. week days. 9:30 A. M. daily, Sleepers to Port Tampa, Macon, and Jacksonville. 9:00 P. M. daily, Sleepers to Jacksonville and Port Tampa.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY. Express 5:00 P. M. daily. Through Sleeping and Dining Cars.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK, via Cape Charles Route, 8 A. M. week days, and, with Through Sleeper, 8 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY, 1:50 P. M. week days. Through Buffet Parlor Car and Day Coach.

For Cape May, 1:00 P. M. week days.

For Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, and 11:50 P. M. week days. Sundays, (stop at Interlaken for Asbury Park,) 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:20, 7:20, 8, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10, Penn'a Limited,) 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 12, 1, 2:10, 3, 3:20, 4, 4:30, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, (Dining Car,) 7:50, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 6:15, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10, Limited,) 10, 11 A. M., 2, (Dining Car,) 3:20, 4, 4:30, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, (Dining Car,) 7:45, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night.

Ticket Offices: Nos. 433, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

S. M. PREVOST, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY

(Anthracite coal used exclusively,)
Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
On and after Nov. 17, 1895.
Trains leave station foot of Liberty St.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:30, 7:15, 9:10 (11:45 to Easton) A. M., 1:10, 1:30, (4:00 to Easton,) 4:30, 5:45, 7:30, to Allentown, P. M. Sundays, 4:30 (7:15 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 2:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 1:00, 2:30, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Harrisburg at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, Williamsport, at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 7:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.

ALL-RAIL ROUTE.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove and Asbury Park, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

FOR LAKEWOOD

4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40 P. M.

For Farmingdale, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE

TO PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.

For Philadelphia, week days, 4:30, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:00, (Buffet Parlor Car,) 5:00, 6:00, (Dining Car,) 7:30, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:30, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night.

For Baltimore and Washington, week days, 8:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:30, 3:30, 5:00, 6:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:30, 5:00, 6:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night.

Tickets and parlor-car seats can be procured at foot of Liberty St., 113, 172, 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 134 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New-York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.

Through trains leave New-York, foot of Chambers St., as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:

9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled express daily for Waverly, Binghamton, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford, Jamestown, Meadville, and the West. Parlor car to Buffalo.

2:30 P. M.—Vestibuled limited, daily. Solid train for Chicago, via Chautauqua Lake. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5:35 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

7:30 P. M.—Buffalo Vestibule Express. Daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:30 A. M., making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West.

8:45 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls. Daily. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car. Tickets, Local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 156 East 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New-York; 96 Broadway and 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Erie Transfer Company calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.

Fast Express Trains to BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, AND ALL POINTS WEST. PULLMAN CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.

Leave New-York, foot Liberty St., daily.

For CHICAGO, 2:30 P. M. and 12:15 night.

PITTSBURG, 3:30 ex.Sun., 2:30 Sun., 12:15 night.

CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 10 A. M., 6 P. M.

WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 8 A. M., ex. Sun., (10:00 A. M., Dining Car; 11:30 A. M., Dining Car,) 2:30 P. M., (3:30 P. M., ex. Sun., Dining Car,) 5:00 P. M., (6:00 P. M., Dining Car,) 12:15 night.

NORFOLK, 11:30 A. M. daily.

NEW-ORLEANS, Roanoke, and Chattanooga. Pullman Sleeping Car, 3:30 ex. Sun., 2:30 P. M. Sun.

All trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Offices: 113, 172, 261, 415, 1,140 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn, Station foot of Liberty St., C. R. R. of N. J. New-York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

Steamboats.

BOSTON & NEW-ENGLAND POINTS.

Via Sound Lines. Week Days Only.

FALL RIVER LINE, via Newport and Fall River, from Pier 18 N.R., foot Murray St., at 5 PM.

STONINGTON LINE, via Stonington, from Pier 36 N.R., one block above Canal St., at 6 P. M.

NORWICH LINE, via New-London, from Pier 40 N. R., next Desbrosses St., at 5:30 P. M.

NEW-HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Steamer RICHARD PECK leaves Pier 25 E. R. 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted, arriving in time for train to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c. Freight steamer leaves 9 P. M.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,

1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.

Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Surrogate Notices.

PATTERSON, JOSEPHINE.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to William H. Patterson, as administrator of JOSEPHINE PATTERSON, (otherwise known as JOSEPHINE WEST,) send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the twenty-eighth day of January, 1896, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to appear in this court and show cause why you should not render and settle your account as such administrator, and show cause why your account as such administrator should not be judicially settled.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. [L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the fourth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

BOEHMER, MARTHA L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARTHA L. BOEHMER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Bowers & Sands, 54 William Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of August, 1895. WILLIAM J. LE COMPTE, Jr., Executor. BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Executor. au19-1aw6mM

HOLMES, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HOLMES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Frank G. Wild, Esq., No. 15-17 Beekman Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of July, 1895. GEORGE H. COUTTS, Executor. FRANK G. WILD, Attorney for Executor, 15-17 Beekman St., New-York. jy22-1aw6mM

FOSTER, WILLIAM FOWLER.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Bertha M. Foster, Samuel Foster, George H. Foster, Frederick R. Foster, Harriet H. Ferguson, Edward Foster, Thomas N. Foster, Samuel F. Paul, Ida H. Steel, William F. Mitchem, Henry C. Mitchem, Lucy Mitchem, Sarah Briggs, John F. Mitchem, Alfred N. Mitchem, Charles E. Mitchem, Emily H. McClelland, Frederick P. Foster, William H. Foster, send greeting:

Whereas, Livingston Gifford of Jersey City, N. J., has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the first day of November, 1895, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of WILLIAM FOWLER FOSTER, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased; therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the 5th day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at City of New-York, the 16th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court. ja20-1aw6wM&mh2

COSTALES, ROSA MARTINEZ Y.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROSA MARTINEZ Y COSTALES, also called Rosa Martinez y Costales Viuda de Tuaznavar, late of the City of Havana, in the Island of Cuba, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Olcott, Mestre & Gonzalez, No. 35 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of July, 1895. PEDRO R. DE FLOREZ, Ancillary Executor. OLCOTT, MESTRE & GONZALEZ, Attorneys for Ancillary Executor, 35 Broadway, New-York City. jy22-1aw6mM

SHERARD, DAVID.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID SHERARD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Linder & Remig Manufacturing Co., No. 329 West Twelfth Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twelfth day of June, next.—Dated New-York, the fourth day of December, 1895. THOMAS J. SHERARD, Administrator, with the will annexed. LESLIE M. DANIEL, Attorney for Administrator, with the will annexed, 70 Wall Street, New-York City. d9-1aw6mM

MACPHERSON, INNIS R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against INNIS R. MACPHERSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Seabury & Pickford, No. 132 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of January, 1896. BARBARA RANDER, Administratrix. SEABURY & PICKFORD, Attorneys for Administratrix, 132 Nassau St., N. Y. City. ja20-1aw6mM

GWYNN, ELIZABETH GREATHOUSE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH GREATHOUSE GWYNN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Oppenheim & Severance, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of June, 1896.—Dated New-York, December 7th, 1895. FIELDING R. GWYNN, Executor. OPPENHEIM & SEVERANCE, Attorneys for Executor, 280 Broadway, New-York City. d9-1aw6mM

WARING, EDMUND.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, one of the Surrogates of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDMUND WARING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Augustus C. Brown, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 29th day of May, 1896.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of November, 1895. FERNANDO BALTES, Executor. AUGUSTUS C. BROWN, Attorney for Executor, 120 Broadway, New-York City. n25-1aw6mM

SAMUEL, MARK W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARK W. SAMUEL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Wm. Douglas Moore, 137 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June, next.—Dated New-York the 14th day of November, 1895. CECILIA S. SAMUEL, Administratrix. WM. DOUGLAS MOORE, Attorney for Administratrix, 137 Broadway, New-York City. n18-1aw6mM

FELTER, MARIE ANTOINETTE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIE ANTOINETTE FELTER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 513 Madison Avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the fourth day of April, 1896, next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of September, 1895. WM. A. DIBBLE, AUGUSTUS SHERMAN, Executors. AUGUSTUS SHERMAN, Attorney for Executors, New-Baltimore, N. Y. s30-1aw6mM

LAWRENCE, JAMES G. K.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES G. K. LAWRENCE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Bowers & Sands, 54 William Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of August, 1895. CATHARINE AUGUSTA LAWRENCE, Executrix. BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Executrix. au19-1aw6mM

DEY, ROBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT DEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Joseph T. Brown, Jr., No. 132 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of October, 1895. WILLIAM SOMERVILLE, JOHN C. DEY, Executors. JOSEPH T. BROWN, Jr., Attorney for Executors, 132 Nassau Street, New-York City. o14-1aw6mM

LEE, MATTIE B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MATTIE B. LEE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at his office, No. 35 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 3rd day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of July, 1895. GROSVENOR S. HUBBARD, Executor. JOHN H. COLE, Att'y for Executor, 35 Wall St., N. Y. City. jy29-1aw6mM

McCARTHY, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN McCARTHY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 54 East 120th Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of October, 1895. CATHERINE B. McCARTHY, Administratrix. o28-1aw6mM

Public Notices.

SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application of the Board of Education, by the Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New-York, relative to acquiring title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, to certain lands on the northerly side of EAST ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-THIRD STREET, between Third Avenue and Crotona Park, in the Twenty-fourth Ward of said city, duly selected and approved by said board as a site for school purposes under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED COMMISSIONERS of Estimate in the above-entitled matter, appointed pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, lessee or lessees, parties and persons respectively entitled to or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises, title to which is sought to be acquired in this proceeding, and to all others whom it may concern, to-wit:

First—That we have completed our estimate of the loss and damage to the respective owners, lessees, parties, and persons interested in the lands or premises affected by this proceeding, or having any interest therein, and have filed a true report or transcript of such estimate in the office of the Board of Education for the inspection of whomsoever it may concern.

Second—That all parties or persons whose rights may be affected by the said estimate, and who may object to the same, or any part thereof, may, within ten days after the first publication of this notice, January 18th, 1896, file their objections to such estimate, in writing, with us, at our office, Room No. 2, on the fourth floor of the Staats-Zeitung Building, No. 2 Tryon Row, in said city, as provided by Section 4 of Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting, at our said office, on the 4th day of February, 1896, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and upon such subsequent days as may be found necessary.

Third—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held in Part III., in the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 18th day of February, 1896, at the opening of the court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

Dated New-York, January 17th, 1896.

CHARLES H. GRIFFIN, J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT, BRYAN O'HARA, Commissioners.
WILLIAM E. JUNKER, Clerk.

Referees' Notices.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New-York.—JOHN LANZER, plaintiff, against JULIUS WOLFF, Anna Wolff, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date January 14th, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 10th day of February, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, and with the two buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the 23rd Ward of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the westerly line of Union Avenue distant (125) one hundred and twenty-five feet northerly from the point formed by the intersection of the said westerly line of Union Avenue with the northerly line of Cedar Street, and running thence westerly and parallel to the said northerly line of Cedar Street (168) one hundred and sixty-eight feet to a line drawn parallel to the easterly line of Tinton Avenue at a distance of one hundred feet easterly therefrom; thence northerly parallel to the said easterly line of Tinton Avenue (25) twenty-five feet and (6) six inches; thence easterly and parallel to the said northerly line of Cedar Street (64) sixty-four feet and (9) nine inches; thence southeasterly (14) fourteen and (58-100) fifty-eight-one-hundredth feet to a point distant ninety feet westerly from the westerly line of Union Avenue along a line drawn parallel to the said northerly line of Cedar Street at a distance of (145) one hundred and forty-five feet (3) three inches northerly therefrom; thence easterly and parallel to said northerly line of Cedar Street (90) ninety feet to the westerly line of Union Avenue, and thence southerly along the westerly line of Union Avenue (20) twenty feet (3) three inches to the point or place of beginning; be all the said several distances and dimensions, more or less, being the same premises conveyed to Julius Wolff by John W. Decker on the sixteenth day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight.—Dated New-York, January 16th, 1896. FRANCIS D. HOYT, Referee.

READ, HATTING & WINTNER, Attys. for Plaintiff, 5 Beekman St., New-York City. ja20-2aw3wM&Th&f10

126 AND 128 WEST 129th STREET.—Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York.—LUCY E. BLAKE and FRANCIS A. WILLIAMS, plaintiffs, against NATHAN J. NEWWITTER, defendant.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 19th day of February, 1895, which was duly affirmed by the said Court at General Term, as appears by its judgment, bearing date December 5th, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee duly appointed by said interlocutory judgment, will sell, by public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New-York, on January 21st, 1896, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in the said judgment mentioned and therein described, as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, and parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, (being located in Section Seven, Block Number 1,913 on the Land Map of the City of New-York,) and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly line of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street distant two hundred and fifty feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of said street and Lenox (formerly Sixth) Avenue, and running thence southerly parallel with said avenue ninety-nine (99) feet and eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line and parallel with said street fifty (50) feet; thence northerly again parallel with the said avenue ninety-nine (99) feet and eleven (11) inches to the aforesaid street, and thence easterly along the southerly line of said street fifty (50) feet to the point or place of beginning, which said premises are commonly known by the street numbers one hundred and twenty-six and one hundred and twenty-eight West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street.—Dated New-York, December 26, 1895.

LOUIS B. HASBROUCK, Referee.
SMITH & BOWMAN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 38 Park Row, New-York City. d30-2aw3wM&Th&ja20

YORK STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, plaintiffs, against GEORGE BLAIR and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 2nd day of January, 1896, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 28th day of January, 1896, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of York Street distant fifty-four feet five inches westerly from the intersection of the westerly line of West Broadway with the northerly line of York Street; running thence westwardly along the northerly line of York Street forty-two feet, more or less; thence northwardly on a line at right angles to York Street and partly through a party wall seventy-four feet four inches; thence eastwardly twenty-one feet, more or less; thence northwardly and at right angles to York Street three feet five inches, more or less; thence eastwardly parallel with York Street twenty-one feet, and thence southwardly on a line at right angles to York Street and partly through a party wall eighty feet, more or less, to the point or place of beginning; be the said several dimensions more or less, and being now known by the street Numbers 11 and 13 York Street.—Dated New-York, January 4th, 1896.

ROBERT D. MURRAY, Referee.
DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City. ja6-2aw3wM&Th&ja28

CANAL STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, plaintiffs, against GEORGE BLAIR and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 2nd day of January, 1896, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 28th day of January, 1896, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the south line of Canal Street distant sixty-three feet two inches westerly from the southwesterly corner of West Broadway and Canal Street; running thence southwardly on a line drawn at right angles to Canal Street and part of the way through a party wall sixty-five feet seven inches; thence westwardly twenty-six feet and one-half an inch; thence northwardly and at right angles, or nearly so, to Canal Street eighty-two feet one and one-quarter inches to the south line of Canal Street, and thence eastwardly along the south line of Canal Street twenty-one feet to the point or place of beginning; be the said several dimensions more or less, and being known by the street Number 392 Canal Street.—Dated New-York, January 4th, 1896.

ROBERT D. MURRAY, Referee.
DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City. ja6-2aw3wM&Th&ja28

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New-York.—JOHN DE HART, plaintiff, against MARTY DEL DONNO and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date January 2, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Monday, the 27th day of January, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, by John N. Golding, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows: All those two certain lots of land, which on a certain map entitled "Map of subdivision of the property of Isabell Tiffany Perry, in the 23rd Ward of the City of New-York, being part of the Fox estate," and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, September 25th, 1882, by the Number 890, are designated as Lots 28 and 29 on Block 472, and taken together are more particularly bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Tiffany Street distant two hundred and sixty-two and 96-100 feet (262 96-100) northerly from the northwesterly corner of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street and Tiffany Street, and running thence northerly along the westerly side of said Tiffany Street fifty feet; thence westerly at right angles to said Tiffany Street one hundred and twenty-five feet, (125;) thence southerly, parallel with said Tiffany Street, fifty feet; thence easterly, at right angles to said Tiffany Street one hundred and twenty-five feet (125) to said westerly side of Tiffany Street at the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, January 3, 1896.

DAVID PROVOST, Referee.
READ, HATTING & WINTNER, Attys. for Plaintiff, 5 Beekman Street, New-York City. ja6-2aw3wM&Th&ja27

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY and County of New-York.—OTTO LEWIN against ELIZABETH A. WARBY and others.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of sale made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 17th day of December, 1895, I, the undersigned, referee in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 13th day of January, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, by J. Montgomery Strong, of the firm of Strong and Ireland, auctioneer, the premises in the said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows, viz.:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New-York, and designated by the number 79, on a certain map of property situate in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, belonging to the estate of Richard F. Carman, deceased, made by Amerman & Ford, City Surveyors, dated March, 1878, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, on the 19th of September, 1878, together with the buildings and improvements thereon.—Dated York, December 19, 1895.

JOHN FENNEL, Referee.
EDWARD GROSSE, Att'y for Pl'ff, 140 East Sixteenth St., New-York.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Monday, January 20, 1896, at the same hour and place.—Dated New-York, January 13, 1896. JOHN FENNEL, Referee.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,

1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.

Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.